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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 451-82nd Congress

Chapter 574-2nd Session

H. R. 7314

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SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LAW 451

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1953 (approved July 5, 1952). The Act provides annual appropriations for regular activities for the fiscal year 1953 in the amount of \$730,785,750, plus \$109,991,154, under Title III—Special Activities, primarily for the restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation. The Act also provides for borrowings from the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$239,000,000 and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation in the amount of \$182,162,250 for costs incurred in fiscal year 1951 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949. In addition, permanent appropriations are available totaling \$209,966,444.

Items of major significance contained in this Act, including amounts of increase or decrease as compared with fiscal year 1952, are as follows:

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES - \$251,754,142 appropriated (decrease of \$8,245,858), of which \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation practices; \$1,000,000 for conservation practices related directly to flood prevention work in approved watersheds; and not to exceed \$26,754,142 is for administrative expenses; the Act also provides a program authorization of \$250,000,000 for the 1953 crop year; and, in addition, provides that not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any State may be utilized in determining the most needed conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal assistance shall be given; AGRICULTURAL production programs - \$10,000,000 appropriated (no change); SUGAR ACT PROGRAM - \$65,000,000 appropriated (decrease of \$5,000,000); NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM - \$83,367,491 appropriated (no change); MARKETING SERVICES - \$11,465,000 appropriated (decrease of \$75,000). The Act provides that the Secretary may contract with cooperatives furnishing classers and other facilities for classing cotton and may pay for such services an amount, some part of which may be in kind, not in excess of the value of the samples.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION - The Act authorizes use of \$16,500,000 for administrative expenses (no change).

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY - \$725,000 appropriated (increase of \$63,000).

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE - \$60,210,000 appropriated (increase of \$3,235,009); WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS - \$235,500 appropriated (no change).

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION - \$8,500,000 appropriated (increase of \$550,089).

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION: Loan Authorizations - \$164,000,000 including \$38,000,000 for farm ownership and farm housing loans (no change), \$120,000,000 for production and subsistence loans (increase of \$10,000,000), and \$6,000,000 for water facilities (increase of \$1,000,000); Salaries and Expenses - \$29,350,000 appropriated (decrease of \$220,000).

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION: Loan Authorizations - \$75,000,000, consisting of \$50,000,000 for rural electrification loans (decrease of \$50,000,000), and \$25,000,000 for rural telephone loans (increase of \$16,000,000); the Act also provides a contingent borrowing authorization of \$50,000,000 for the rural electrification program and \$10,000,000 for the rural telephone program; Salaries and Expenses - \$8,290,000 appropriated (no change).

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION - \$431,000 appropriated for salaries and expenses (no change), and a limitation of not to exceed \$2,322,100 established on assessments to be made against FCA corporations for supervisory and other services. In addition, the Act provides the following corporate administrative expense limitations: Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$950,000 (decrease of \$150,000); Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, \$1,690,000 (increase of \$140,244); and Production Credit Corporations, \$1,465,000 (increase of \$57,985).

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION - \$75,421,208 appropriated (increase of \$95,320). Significant changes over 1952 include: Office of Experiment Stations - Increase of \$100,000 for carrying out an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands; Bureau of Animal Industry - increase of \$320,000 for meat inspection; Act provides increase of \$75,000 for research on "air-sac" infection of poultry; Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry - decrease of \$200,000; Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering - increase of \$129,350; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine - decrease of \$237,000.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT (RMA--Title II) - \$5,250,000 appropriated (increase of \$278,000).

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS - \$6,650,000 appropriated (increase of \$650,000), consisting of \$3,350,000 for the Forest Pest Control Act, including a contingency fund of \$500,000 for use only to the extent determined necessary by the Secretary and the Budget Bureau, and \$3,300,000 for White Pine Blister Rust Control.

FOREST SERVICE (excluding permanent appropriations) - \$63,419,680 appropriated (decrease of \$5,600,628). Significant items include: Salaries and Expenses - \$40,960,000 appropriated (increase of \$735,975 in forest protection and management activities); \$6,000,000 appropriated for fighting forest fires, of which \$2,500,000 shall constitute a contingency fund for use only to the extent determined by the Secretary and the Bureau of the Budget; Forest Roads and Trails - \$11,000,000 appropriated (decrease \$2,000,000); Acquisition of Lands for National Forests - \$225,000 appropriated (no change under the Weeks Act and increase of \$25,000 for Superior National Forest); State and Private Forestry Cooperation - \$10,793,000 appropriation (decrease of \$5,000); and Cooperative Range Improvements - \$310,000 appropriated (decrease of \$390,000) and continued available the 1952 appropriation without the matching requirements therein.

FLOOD PREVENTION - \$7,750,000 appropriated (increase of \$1,190,400).

EXTENSION SERVICE (principally payments to States) - \$28,074,129 appropriated, exclusive of permanent appropriation, (increase of \$31,129).

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Union and the progress of the war.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 3, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Treasury and the progress of the war.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 3, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Interior and the progress of the war.

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7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Marine Corps, dated January 3, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Marine Corps and the progress of the war.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - \$5,428,500 appropriated (increase of \$25,196).

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY - \$2,230,000 appropriated (increase of \$45,000).

OF OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR - \$2,356,000 appropriated (decrease of \$16,000).

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS - \$615,000 appropriated (no change).

OFFICE OF INFORMATION - \$1,259,000 appropriated (decrease of \$4,268).

LIBRARY - \$682,000 appropriated (decrease of \$5,237).

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES:

Restoration of Capital Impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation- The Act appropriated \$109,391,154 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to restore the capital impairment of the CCC; Eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry- Act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes in the amount of \$11,240,532 issued by the CCC to the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1951 in connection with the foot-and-mouth disease eradication program; International Wheat Agreement - Act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes in the amount of \$182,162,250 for the net costs incurred during the fiscal year 1951 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949; Research on Strategic and Critical Agricultural Materials - \$600,000 appropriated (increase of \$18,000).

GENERAL PROVISIONS - Section 410 prohibits the filling of more than 1 out of every 4 vacancies occurring during the fiscal year 1953, with certain exemptions, until employment in the non-exempt categories has been reduced to 90% of that contemplated in the Budget estimates. Section 411 reduces funds available for information work, with certain exceptions, to 90 percent of the amount requested in the 1953 Budget. Section 412 reduces to 90% of the amount contemplated in the 1953 Budget, with certain exceptions, funds for (1) personal services above the basic rates of the civilian personnel; (2) transportation of things (other than mail); and (3) travel of civilian employees.

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 7314

January 25, 1952	Hearings: House, Parts 1 - 3
March 10, 1952	Hearings: Senate,
March 31, 1952	Mr. Whitten, Chairman of House Committee on Appropriations, reported H. R. 7314. (House Report 1673). Print of bill as reported and print of full committee print.
April 10, 1952	Senate Appropriations Committee concluded hearings.
April 30, 1952	House began debate
May 1, 1952	Concluded debate and passed House with amendments.
May 5, 1952	H. R. 7314 referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of bill as referred.
May 27, 1952	Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture completed markup of H. R. 7314
May 29, 1952	Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 7314 with amendments. (S. Report 1619) Print of bill as reported.
June 5, 1952	Made unfinished business
June 6, 1952	Senate debated and passed with amendments, H. R. 7314. Print of bill with amendments of the Senate numbered. Senate conferees appointed.
June 19, 1952	House conferees appointed
June 30, 1952	Conferees agreed to file report.
July 2, 1952	Both Houses agreed to conference report. (H. Report 2441). Print of Conference Report.
July 5, 1952	Approved: Public Law 451, 82nd Congress.

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NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7314

[Report No. 167]3

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 31, 1952

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953,
6 namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
2 TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES
3 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT
4 (RMA—TITLE II)

5 To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, inde-
6 pendently or through cooperation among Federal and State
7 agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the
8 distribution and marketing of agricultural products under the
9 provisions of titles II and III of the Act of August 14, 1946,
10 as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621-1629), and for expenses
11 of any advisory committees established as provided in title
12 III of said Act to assist in effectuating the research and serv-
13 ice work of the Department, \$5,250,000: *Provided*, That not
14 less than \$600,000 of this amount shall be available for
15 contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 205
16 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may
17 make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the
18 Department such amounts from this appropriation as may
19 be necessary to carry out the functions for which it
20 is made (but amounts made available to the Office of
21 the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information,
22 shall not exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget,
23 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
24 ment, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in
25 addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made avail-

1 able to other appropriation items of the Department:
2 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
3 available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product
4 thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation
5 rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and
6 for development of foreign markets.

7 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

8 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
9 of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics
10 (7 U. S. C. 411) and related Acts, as follows:

11 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
12 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
13 people of the United States, relative to agricultural produc-
14 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their
15 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
16 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm
17 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
18 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
19 to probable demand for the different farm and food products;
20 land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their
21 relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations
22 and trends, \$2,320,500: *Provided*, That no part of the
23 funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau
24 of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Economic
25 investigations" shall be used for State and county land-use

1 planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the main-
2 tenance of regional offices.

3 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
4 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
5 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
6 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
7 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
8 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
9 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
10 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
11 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
12 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as
13 amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$3,-
14 058,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein
15 appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to
16 ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the
17 intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton,
18 or for estimates of apple production for other than the com-
19 mercial crop.

20 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

21 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator,
23 including travel and subsistence expenses of advisory
24 committees authorized by title III of the Act of Au-
25 gust 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1628-1629), and the mainte-

1 nance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services
2 at the Agricultural Research Center, \$581,000: *Provided*,
3 That the appropriation current at the time services are
4 rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reim-
5 bursements based on estimated or actual charges) from
6 applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including
7 handling and other related services, for equipment rentals
8 (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for
9 services, supplies, equipment, and material furnished: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That of the several appropriations of the
11 Agricultural Research Administration, not to exceed \$15,000
12 shall be available for employment pursuant to the second
13 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
14 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act
15 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*,
16 That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research
17 Administration shall be available for the construction, alter-
18 ation, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided*,
19 *however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of con-
20 structing any one building (excepting headhouses connect-
21 ing greenhouses and experimental farm houses) shall not
22 exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings
23 costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits
24 of the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the
25 cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall

1 not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the build-
2 ing as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever
3 is greater.

4 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
6 duct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems
7 of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the
8 Department as he may designate, independently or in co-
9 operation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of
10 Alaska, \$270,000.

11 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

12 Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico

13 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
14 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance where applicable, to
15 carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating
16 to agricultural experiment stations:

17 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
18 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
19 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
20 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
21 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24, 1925
22 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
23 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
24 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), sections 3 and 5,
25 \$2,863,708, and sections 9 and 11 of said Act as added by

1 the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h, 427j), in-
2 cluding administration by the Office of Experiment Stations
3 in the United States Department of Agriculture, \$5,000,000,
4 no part of which latter amount shall be used for beginning
5 construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000;
6 Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-
7 368b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to
8 the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved
9 February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits
10 of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and
11 the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved June
12 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending
13 the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory
14 of Alaska, \$62,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March
15 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the
16 benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000;
17 in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
18 \$12,441,208.

19 Salaries and Expenses

20 For necessary expenses in connection with administra-
21 tion of grants and coordination of research with States
22 pursuant to the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16,
23 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23,
24 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amenda-
25 tory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f),

1 and title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as
2 amended by the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C.
3 427-427g), and for the administration, operation, and
4 maintenance of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto
5 Rico, \$380,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form
6 of the annual financial statement required under the above
7 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
8 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
9 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
10 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
11 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

12 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

13 For necessary expenses in connection with conducting
14 investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricul-
15 tural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home,
16 with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more
17 effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and
18 such economic investigations, including housing and house-
19 hold buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of
20 the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services made
21 available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and for
22 disseminating useful information on these subjects,
23 \$1,400,000.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigation concerned with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

Animal research: For animal husbandry investigations; investigations of diseases of animals and of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products; and cooperation in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 429), \$3,681,000.

Animal disease control and eradication: For the control and eradication of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals, scabies in sheep and cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, and dourine in horses, and other inspection and quarantine work authorized by law; for supervision of the transportation of livestock, including administration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection of vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act

1 of March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158) and sections 56
2 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7
3 U. S. C. 851-855), relating to veterinary biological prod-
4 ucts, \$8,477,000: *Provided*, That no payment hereunder
5 as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter
6 for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or brucellosis shall ex-
7 ceed (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any pure
8 bred animal, (2) one-third of the difference between the
9 appraised value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3) the
10 amount paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperating
11 agency, and no payment hereunder shall be made for any
12 animal if at the time of test or condemnation it shall belong
13 to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corpora-
14 tion to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for
15 slaughter.

16 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of
17 laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food
18 products, \$13,660,000.

19 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

20 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of
21 the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
22 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy in-
23 dustry, the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9, 1902
24 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relating to process or reno-
25 vated butter, as amended, and the Act of May 23, 1908

1 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates to the exporta-
2 tion of process or renovated butter, \$1,573,000.

3 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

4 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
5 and demonstrations established under the provisions of sec-
6 tion 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the
7 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292) ;
8 for the development of new and extended food, feed, and
9 industrial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and
10 animal, and potential replacement crops, and processing,
11 biological, chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicological,
12 and technological investigation thereof, \$7,500,000.

13 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

14 ENGINEERING

15 Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research: For
16 expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and
17 demonstrations concerning plants, soils, and agricultural
18 engineering, including those related to the production, im-
19 provement, handling, processing, transportation, and stor-
20 age of farm and other crops; control of weeds, plant diseases,
21 and nematodes; discovery and introduction of new and use-
22 ful plants, both foreign and native; soil and water manage-
23 ment to improve soil productivity; the relation of soils to
24 plant, animal, and human nutrition; classification and map-
25 ping of soils; fertilizers, liming materials, and soil amend-

1 ments; farm machinery and processing equipment; farm
2 buildings, and farm electrification; and for the acquisition
3 (not to exceed one), operation, and maintenance of air-
4 planes; \$11,330,000.

5 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
6 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
7 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
8 191-194), \$149,000.

9 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

10 Salaries and Expenses

11 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
12 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
13 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means
14 of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture,
15 for importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial,
16 fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for
17 investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying
18 insects affecting man and animals, and the best ways of
19 utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect the provi-
20 sions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
21 amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act (7
22 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-
23 144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149), the Act
24 of May 9, 1938, relating to grasshoppers, Mormon crickets,
25 and chinch bugs (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the Organic

1 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended, authorizing
2 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious
3 insects and plant pests; including the operation and mainte-
4 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed two,
5 as follows:

6 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
7 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
8 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
9 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
10 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
11 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
12 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-
13 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-
14 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
15 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with
16 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other
17 arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and ap-
18 paratus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the
19 eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and
20 for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
21 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
22 application, \$3,869,000: *Provided*, That of the amount
23 allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed \$250,000
24 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies
25 for research in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act

1 of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i), and the amounts
2 obligated for contract research shall remain available until
3 expended.

4 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out oper-
5 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to pre-
6 vent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
7 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,
8 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, golden
9 nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, Hall scale,
10 and gypsy and brown-tail moths, and grasshoppers, Mormon
11 crickets, and chinch bugs in accordance with the Act of May
12 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the enforcement
13 of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to
14 enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quar-
15 tine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-
16 167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free
17 areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of
18 the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February 8,
19 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the
20 compensation of growers for losses resulting from the de-
21 struction of or for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on
22 lands infested or exposed to infestations of the golden nema-
23 tode for the purpose authorized by the Golden Nematode
24 Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150g), \$5,600,000: *Provided*, That
25 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the

1 cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other
2 property injured or destroyed, except potatoes and tomatoes
3 as authorized under the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided*
4 *further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part
5 of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of
6 sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has pro-
7 vided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or
8 for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal
9 to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, sub-
10 scribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authori-
11 ties, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplish-
12 ment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode
13 except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode
14 Act.

15 Plant quarantines: For operations against the introduc-
16 tion of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States,
17 including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and
18 regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant
19 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.
20 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-
21 144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C.
22 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they
23 pertain to Territories and districts of the United States, for
24 the enforcement of plant quarantines through inspection in
25 transit, including the interception and disposition of ma-

1 materials found to have been transported in violation of Federal
2 plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under
3 the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166) and enforce-
4 ment of regulations governing the movement of plants into
5 and from the District of Columbia promulgated under sec-
6 tion 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
7 amended, and for inspection and certification of plants and
8 plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign
9 countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act
10 of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$2,700,000.

11 Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant
12 Diseases

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
14 joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-
15 148e), including the operation and maintenance of airplanes,
16 control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Cana-
17 dian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the
18 employment of Canadian citizens, \$1,000,000, which shall be
19 apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised
20 Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said joint resolution
21 only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of
22 the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency
23 conditions.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

For expenses necessary for carrying out operations, measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including the purchase (not to exceed two) and operation and maintenance of airplanes, and construction and alteration of necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of constructing or altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500, as follows:

Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C., Supp. I, 594-1-594-5), \$3,250,000, of which \$500,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said Act only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency conditions.

White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant

1 to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), \$3,300,-
2 000, of which \$505,000 shall be available to the Department
3 of the Interior for the control of white pine blister rust on or
4 endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that
5 Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the
6 jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United
7 States; \$1,750,000 to the Forest Service for the control of
8 white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its juris-
9 diction; and \$1,045,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and
10 Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of
11 the entire program, method development, and for operations
12 conducted under its direction for such control, including, but
13 not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on or
14 endangering State and privately owned lands.

15 FOREST SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$10,000
18 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
19 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574),
20 as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
21 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to experiment and make investigations
22 and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and
23 lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used
24 for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of

1 the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to
2 the proper care of the same; to investigate and test Ameri-
3 can timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods,
4 for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through
5 investigations and the planting of native and foreign species,
6 suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary
7 buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building pur-
8 chased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the
9 cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary sys-
10 tem and of connecting the same with any such building,
11 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout
12 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$15,000, (\$22,500
13 in Alaska), with the exception that any building erected,
14 purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or
15 more, may be improved out of the appropriations made
16 under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not
17 to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as cer-
18 tified by the Chief of the Forest Service; to protect, admin-
19 ister, and improve the national forests, including tree
20 planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface
21 wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve
22 water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize
23 the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game
24 supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein;

1 to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experi-
2 ments and investigations made by the Forest Service, as
3 follows:

4 National forest protection and management: For the
5 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
6 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
7 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
8 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
9 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the
10 care of plantations and young growth; the operation and
11 maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed
12 three; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construc-
13 tion and maintenance of all other improvements necessary
14 for the proper and economical administration, protection,
15 development, and use of the national forests, including ex-
16 perimental areas under Forest Service administration, except
17 that where direct purchases will be more economical than
18 construction, improvements may be purchased; the con-
19 struction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure),
20 equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational
21 facilities; timber cultural operations; development and ap-
22 plication of fish and game management plans; propagation
23 and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid
24 portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising

1 of timber and other resources and development and applica-
2 tion of plans for their effective management, sale, and use;
3 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as
4 authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16
5 U. S. C. 514) ; examination, classification, surveying, and
6 appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized
7 by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national
8 forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and
9 entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August
10 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act
11 of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512) ; investigation and
12 establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof
13 or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and
14 protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connec-
15 tion with the administration and public use of the national
16 forests; and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance,
17 improvement, protection, and general administration of the
18 national forests, \$29,400,000.

19 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
20 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service admin-
21 istration, including lands under contract for purchase or
22 in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and
23 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
24 year for such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which \$2,500,000
25 shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of

1 the Revised Statutes, as amended, only to the extent that
2 the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
3 finds necessary to meet emergency conditions.

4 Forest research: For forest research at forest or range
5 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or
6 elsewhere, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1,
7 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as
8 amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including
9 the construction and maintenance of improvements; fire, sil-
10 vicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and ex-
11 periments; investigations and experiments to develop improved
12 methods of management of forest and other ranges; experi-
13 ments, investigations, and tests of forest products; a compre-
14 hensive forest survey; and investigations in forest economics;
15 \$5,365,000: *Provided*, That funds may be advanced to co-
16 operators under such regulations as the Secretary may
17 prescribe when such action will stimulate or facilitate
18 cooperative work.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

20 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
21 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
22 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating
23 to forest development roads and trails, including the con-
24 struction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails
25 on experimental areas under Forest Service administration,

1 \$10,000,000, which sum is authorized to be appropriated by
2 the Acts of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 834), and Sep-
3 tember 7, 1950 (Public Law 769), to remain available
4 until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be
5 available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration
6 of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equip-
7 ment and supplies used for road and trail construction and
8 maintenance, but the total cost of any such building pur-
9 chased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall
10 not exceed \$15,000 (\$22,500 in Alaska) with the exception
11 that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost
12 of which was \$15,000 or more, may be improved within any
13 fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the
14 cost of such buildings certified by the Chief of the Forest
15 Service.

16 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

17 Superior National Forest

18 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
19 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the
20 Act approved June 22, 1948 (Public Law 733),
21 \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

22 STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

23 For expenses necessary for cooperation with the various
24 States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
25 tree planting, in forest management and processing, and

1 in farm forestry extension, pursuant to the Act of August
2 25, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 568c, 568d), and sections 1,
3 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C.
4 564-568a), and Acts supplementary thereto; advising
5 timberland owners, associations, and other appropriate
6 agencies in the application of forest management prin-
7 ciples to federally owned lands leased to States and to
8 private forest lands, and advising wood-using industries in
9 processing of forest products, so as to attain sustained-yield
10 management, the conservation of the timber resources, the
11 productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employ-
12 ment and economic continuance of forest industries;
13 \$10,793,000.

14 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

15 The amount of \$700,000 appropriated under this head
16 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for
17 1952 (Public Law 135, Eighty-second Congress) is hereby
18 continued available but not subject to the provision relating
19 to the use of such appropriation included in such Act.

20 FLOOD PREVENTION

21 For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood
22 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738),
23 as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary exami-
24 nations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement,

1 and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of the
2 Columbia Basin area, the Arkansas-White-Red River area,
3 the New England-New York area, the Colorado River
4 area, and the Missouri River area, in accordance with
5 the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Depart-
6 ment, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employment
7 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
8 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by
9 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
10 at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem,
11 to remain available until expended, \$7,750,000, with
12 which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds
13 heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department
14 for flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such
15 funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo
16 and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval
17 of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such
18 lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used
19 for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,
20 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, without the specific
21 approval of the Board of County Commissioners of the county
22 in which such lands are situated: *Provided further*, That of
23 the funds available herein, not in excess of \$5,556,540
24 (with which shall be merged the unexpended balance

7,150,000
558,540
2,193,460

1 of funds heretofore made available for these pur-
2 poses) may be expended in watersheds heretofore author-
3 ized by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22,
4 1944, for necessary gully control, floodwater detention, and
5 floodway structures in areas other than those over which
6 the Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsi-
7 bility.

8 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions
11 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title
12 III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012),
13 and the Act of August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011 note),
14 including research and investigations into the character,
15 cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture
16 depletion, and methods of soil and water conservation (in-
17 cluding the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irri-
18 gation and land drainage, and the construction, operation,
19 and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, labora-
20 tories, plots, and installations) ; making conservation surveys
21 and plans and establishing measures to conserve soil and
22 water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such
23 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
24 the siltation of reservoirs) ; establishment and operation of
25 conservation nurseries; development and management of

1 land utilization project lands and facilities; dissemination of
2 information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent
3 buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and
4 furnishing of subsistence to employees; \$60,210,000:
5 *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building
6 purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of
7 constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connect-
8 ing the same to any such building and with the exception of
9 buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased
10 for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight
11 buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to ex-
12 ceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or
13 improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing
14 \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount
15 not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no
16 part of this appropriation shall be available for the construc-
17 tion of any such building on land not owned by the Govern-
18 ment: *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri,
19 where the State has established a central State agency au-
20 thorized to enter into agreements with the United States or
21 any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the
22 saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil
23 conservation district in such State, the agreements made by
24 or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conser-
25 vation district shall have the prior approval of such central

1 State agency before they shall become effective as to such
2 district: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
3 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
4 under the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f),
5 in demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to
6 exceed \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the
7 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
8 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*,
10 That qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed
11 at per diem rates to perform the technical planning work
12 of the service: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell
13 at market value any property located in Yalobusha County,
14 Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act of July
15 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and suitable for return
16 to private ownership under such terms and conditions as
17 would not conflict with the purposes of said Act.

18 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

19 For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions
20 of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat.
21 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10),
22 as amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (Public Law
23 132), and September 6, 1950 (Public Law 760), relating
24 to water conservation and utilization projects, to remain
25 available until expended, \$235,500, which sum shall be

1 merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore
2 appropriated or transferred to said Department for the
3 purposes of said Act.

4 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

5 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

6 RESOURCES

7 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
8 visions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conserva-
9 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29,
10 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including
11 not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of
12 exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and
13 international fairs within the United States; \$250,000,000,
14 to remain available until December 31 of the next succeed-
15 ing fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-
16 building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices
17 authorized under this head in the Department of Agricul-
18 ture Appropriation Act, 1952, carried out during the period
19 July 1, 1951, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, of which
20 amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance
21 in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation
22 practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conserva-
23 tion practices related directly to flood prevention work
24 in approved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed

1 \$30,000,000 of the total sum provided under this head
2 shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries
3 and other administrative expenses for carrying out such
4 program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not
5 to be charged to such limitation; but not more than
6 \$4,966,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account,
7 "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-
8 ment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to
9 claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of
10 the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the
11 Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the con-
12 servation practice or practices and has complied with all
13 other requirements as conditions for such payments and that
14 the statements and information contained in the application
15 for payment are correct and true, to the best of his know-
16 ledge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United
17 States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds
18 herein appropriated or made available for the functions
19 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant
20 to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23,
21 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any
22 regional information employees or any State information
23 employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of
24 inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to
25 individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount

1 shall be available for salaries and other administrative ex-
2 penses in connection with the formulation and administration
3 of the 1953 program of soil-building practices and soil-
4 and water-conserving practices, under the Act of Febru-
5 ary 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$250,000,000,
6 including administration, and formulated on the basis of a
7 distribution of the funds available for payments and grants
8 among the several States in accordance with their conserva-
9 tion needs as determined by the Secretary, except that the
10 proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more
11 than 15 per centum from the distribution for the next pre-
12 ceding program year, and no participant shall receive more
13 than \$2,500) ; but the payments or grants under such pro-
14 grams shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with
15 respect to which such payments or grants are to be made in
16 conformity with farming practices which will encourage
17 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
18 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
19 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and
20 approved by the State committees appointed pursuant to
21 section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
22 ment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the
23 respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5
24 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conservation
25 program for any county may, on the recommendation of

1 such county committee and approval of the State committee,
2 be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for
3 services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the
4 agricultural conservation program in the participating coun-
5 ties, and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single ac-
6 count for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil
7 Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical
8 and other assistance in such counties: *Provided further*, That
9 such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
10 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any
11 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agri-
12 cultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming prac-
13 tices approved by the Secretary under programs provided
14 for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds
15 available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corpora-
16 tion, or other agency constituting a part of such Department,
17 shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of
18 salary or travel expenses of any person who has been con-
19 victed of violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent per-
20 nicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as
21 amended, or who has been found in accordance with the pro-
22 visions of title 18, United States Code, section 1913, to have
23 violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits
24 the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of per-
25 sonal services or other expenses designed to influence in any

1 manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legis-
2 lation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of
3 any Member or through the proper official channels.

4 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMS

5 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out
6 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
7 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
8 of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), and to
9 provide assistance in obtaining equipment, materials, and
10 facilities necessary to attain needed production of agricul-
11 tural commodities, \$10,000,000, of which not more than
12 \$3,000,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account
13 "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-
14 ment Act of 1938".

15 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

16 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
17 of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160), \$65,-
18 000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next suc-
19 ceeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (including
20 transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments
21 to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,500,000.

22 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

23 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
24 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),
25 \$83,367,491: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation

1 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said
2 Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

4 For expenses necessary for acquiring and diffusing mar-
5 ket information on agricultural commodities, food products
6 and by-products, the standardization, classification, grading,
7 handling, storage and marketing thereof, including the dem-
8 onstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of
9 classification of American farm and food products throughout
10 the world, the analysis of cotton fiber, the classing of cotton
11 for producer members of cotton quality improvement groups,
12 the establishment of classification standards and maintenance
13 of an inspection service for tobacco (7 U. S. C. 471-476,
14 501-508, 511-511q) ; for investigating and certifying, in
15 one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested
16 parties the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural
17 commodity or food product, whether raw or processed, and
18 any product containing an agricultural commodity or de-
19 rivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when
20 received at such important central markets as the Secre-
21 tary may from time to time designate, or at points which
22 may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and
23 regulations as he may prescribe, including the collection of
24 such fees as are reasonable and as nearly as may cover the
25 cost of the service rendered; for performing the duties im-

posed upon the Secretary by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935) ; and for carrying into effect the United States Cotton Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51-65), the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem, pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), the Acts to provide standards for containers for fruits and vegetables (15 U. S. C. 251-257i), the United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards Act (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), and the Tobacco Plant and Seed Exportation Act (7 U. S. C. 516), \$11,465,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the Commodity Credit Corporation may contract with cooperatives for classing cotton and may pay for such services an amount not in excess of the value of the samples.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-

1 sions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7
2 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$725,000.

3 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

4 For operating and administrative expenses, \$8,500,000.

5 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

6 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrifi-
7 cation Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924),
8 as follows:

9 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

10 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
11 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
12 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provi-
13 sions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural electrifi-
14 cation program, \$50,000,000; and rural telephone program,
15 \$25,000,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$50,-
16 000,000 for the rural electrification program and \$10,-
17 000,000 for the rural telephone program, may be borrowed
18 under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such
19 additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1953,
20 under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and
21 orderly development of the program.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
24 \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed
25 \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence

1 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
2 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
3 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$8,290,000.

4 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

5 To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and
6 the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones
7 Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031),
8 the Act of August 23, 1951 (Public Law 123); the Farm-
9 ers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001,
10 note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535;
11 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946 (40
12 U. S. C. 436-439); the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended
13 (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of
14 facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and
15 semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title
16 V of the Housing Act of 1949 relating to financial assistance
17 for farm housing (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483); the Rural
18 Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act, approved
19 May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444); and the Act to direct
20 the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain mineral in-
21 terests, approved September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-
22 1039), as follows:

23 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

24 For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes
25 under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,

1 as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and
2 preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing
3 several authorities) : Title I and section 43 of title IV of the
4 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and title V
5 of the Housing Act of 1949 (except grants under 504 (a)),
6 \$38,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the
7 amount available for the purposes of title I and section 43
8 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, may
9 be distributed to States and Territories without regard to
10 farm population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to
11 the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for loans in recla-
12 mation projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land
13 (sums available for loans under title V of the Housing Act
14 of 1949 to remain available until expended) ; title II of the
15 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$110,-
16 000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended,
17 \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing
18 several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the
19 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions
20 set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture
21 Appropriation Act, 1952.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and
24 insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made
25 under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to

1 Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers'
 2 Home Administration Act of 1946, the extension of financial
 3 assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, and the adminis-
 4 tration of assets transferred under subsection 2 (f) of the
 5 Act of May 3, 1950, \$29,350,000, together with a transfer
 6 to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$325,000 of the
 7 fees and administrative expense charges made available by
 8 subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-
 9 Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

10 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

11 For necessary expenses, including library membership
 12 fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to mem-
 13 bers only or to members at a lower price than to others, pay-
 14 ment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed
 15 \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the
 16 Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833) ; \$431,000, together
 17 with not to exceed \$2,322,100 of receipts from Farm Credit
 18 agencies, to be advanced to this appropriation, to cover the
 19 cost of supervision, facilities, examinations, and other services
 20 rendered to such agencies; \$2,753,100.

21 EXTENSION SERVICE

22 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

23 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 24 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

25 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:

1 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7
2 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
3 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7
4 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section
5 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended
6 by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1), \$12,-
7 500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved April
8 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;
9 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
10 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the
11 Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and the Act approved Oc-
12 tober 27, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-4, 5), extending to
13 the Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham
14 Act and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones
15 Act, \$42,150; Puerto Rico, section 3 of the Act of March 4,
16 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), authorizing extension of the Cap-
17 per-Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico, \$31,348; the Act ap-
18 proved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending
19 the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act
20 to Puerto Rico, \$408,000, and the Act approved Octo-
21 ber 26, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-2, 3), extending the bene-
22 fits of section 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act
23 to Puerto Rico, \$71,502; and section 506a of title V of
24 the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1476), \$33,050; in

1 all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
2 \$27,135,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of
5 the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C.
6 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto,
7 and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and
8 the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,
9 \$905,000.

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-
12 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
13 for replacement of the motor vehicle used by the Secretary
14 with a comparable new model; travel expenses, including
15 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; sta-
16 tionery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express,
17 and drayage charges; advertising of bids, communication
18 service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and
19 other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise pro-
20 vided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work
21 of the Department of Agriculture, \$2,230,000, together
22 with such amounts from other appropriations or authoriza-
23 tions as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the
24 current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which

1 several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined
2 by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$109,280, shall
3 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation:
4 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
5 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at
6 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, re-
7 spectively, therefor in the budget for such year, the amounts
8 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
9 tion shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
10 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
11 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
12 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or
13 increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

14 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

15 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or
16 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
17 service, \$2,356,000, together with such amounts from other
18 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
19 schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such
20 expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of
21 \$225,300 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
22 appropriation.

23 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

24 For necessary expenses for the Office of Foreign Agri-
25 cultural Relations and for enabling the Secretary to coordi-

1 nate and integrate activities of the Department in connection
2 with foreign agricultural work, \$615,000.

3 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
5 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
6 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
7 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
8 the coordination of informational work and programs author-
9 ized by Congress in the Department, \$1,259,000, together
10 with such amounts from other appropriations or authoriza-
11 tions as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the
12 current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts
13 not exceeding a total of \$16,014, shall be transferred to
14 and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appro-
15 priation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used
16 for the purposes enumerated as follows: For preparation and
17 display of exhibits, \$102,735; for preparation, distribution, and
18 display of motion and sound pictures, \$73,511; for farmers'
19 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people
20 of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion
21 of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out
22 under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
23 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct
24 (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two hundred thirty
25 thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for the use of the

1 Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual
2 report of the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agri-
3 culture), as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January
4 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$611,128: *Provided*, That
5 additional funds for preparation and display of agricultural
6 motion pictures and exhibits relating to the programs of the
7 various agencies of the Department authorized by Congress,
8 not exceeding \$150,000, may be transferred to and made
9 a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and
10 shall be available for the objects specified herein: *Provided*
11 *further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits
12 by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be
13 used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of sec-
14 tion 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574),
15 as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
16 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That no part of this
17 appropriation shall be used for the establishment or main-
18 tenance of regional or State field offices, or for the compen-
19 sation of employees in such offices.

20

LIBRARY

21 For necessary expenses, including dues for library mem-
22 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
23 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
24 subscribers who are not members; \$682,000.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1953 for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$16,500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That \$2,500,000 of this authorization shall be placed in reserve to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out price support operations which are indicated to be in excess of the budget estimates for such operations: *Provided*

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1 *further*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and
 2 special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
 3 including other personal services) in connection with the
 4 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-
 5 position of any real or personal property belonging to the
 6 Corporation or in which it has an interest, including ex-
 7 penses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered
 8 as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*
 9 *vided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby
 10 authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness of the
 11 Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the
 12 Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation to the
 13 Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of the capital im-
 14 pairment determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1951
 15 (but not to exceed \$120,000,000), pursuant to sections
 16 1 and 4 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15
 17 U. S. C. 713a-1, 4).

18 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
 19 \$950,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
 20 the funds of the Corporation shall be available for ad-
 21 ministrative expenses, including employment on a con-
 22 tract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the
 23 performance of special services, including legal services, and
 24 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,
 25 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and

1 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of
2 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said total
3 sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished and
4 examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration cen-
5 tral office, interest expense, and expenses in connection with
6 the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, pro-
7 tection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
8 to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Provided*,
9 That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all cash funds
10 in excess of the estimated operating requirements for the
11 current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and paid
12 into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That
13 the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may issue
14 and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed
15 \$500,000,000.

16 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
17 \$1,690,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
18 the funds of the banks shall be available for admin-
19 istrative expenses and services performed for the banks
20 by other Government agencies (except services and facilities
21 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Ad-
22 ministration central office, and services performed by any
23 Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury
24 in connection with the financial transactions of the banks) ;
25 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,

1 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee
2 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, op-
3 eration, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-
4 tion of real or personal property belonging to the banks or
5 in which they have an interest.

6 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,-
7 465,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
8 the funds of the corporations shall be available for admin-
9 istrative expenses and services performed for the corpora-
10 tions by other Government agencies (except services and
11 facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
12 Credit Administration central office); and said total sum
13 shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special serv-
14 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in
15 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
16 provement, protection, or disposition of real or personal
17 property belonging to the corporations or in which they have
18 an interest.

19 TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

20 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL 21 MATERIALS

22 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
23 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic
24 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
25 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$582,000: *Provided*, That this appro-

priation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration".

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry; including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials, contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may deem necessary, to be available only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poultry industry

1 of the country, and any unexpended balances of funds trans-
2 ferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall
3 be merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided, That,*
4 except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
5 28, 1947, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased
6 may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-
7 production, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraise-
8 ment based on breeding value no appraisement of any such
9 animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production. or
10 dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emer-
11 gency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by
12 the United States Government for any such animals shall not
13 exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided fur-*
14 *ther,* That poultry may be appraised in groups when the
15 basis for appraisal is the same for each bird: *Provided fur-*
16 *ther,* That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable
17 provisions contained in the item "Office of Administrator,
18 Agricultural Research Administration": *Provided further,*
19 That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
20 directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit
21 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling
22 notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the
23 Treasury in the amount of \$11,240,532 for funds transferred
24 and expenses incurred under this head through fiscal year

1 1951 pursuant to authority granted in the Department of
2 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1951.

3 INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

4 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
5 directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit
6 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by cancelling
7 notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the
8 Treasury in the amount of \$182,162,250 for the net costs
9 during the fiscal year 1951 under the International Wheat
10 Agreement Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642).

11 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, the
13 lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the
14 Department under this Act shall be available for the pur-
15 chase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not
16 to exceed 400 passenger motor vehicles for replace-
17 ment only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in
18 the conduct of the work of the Department outside the Dis-
19 trict of Columbia.

20 SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
21 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
22 employment of translators when competent citizen translators
23 are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency of
24 persons in the field service of the Department for periods of

1 not more than sixty days; and (3) employment under the
2 appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

3 SEC. 403. Of appropriations herein made which are
4 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
5 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or
6 tracts of land.

7 SEC. 404. No part of the funds appropriated by this
8 Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee
9 of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
10 behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or
11 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
12 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
13 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
14 of cotton or the trend of same.

15 SEC. 405. Except to provide materials required in or
16 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
17 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
18 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of
19 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
20 outside of the United States.

21 SEC. 406. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for
22 contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of
23 August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations
24 herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics;
25 Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry;

1 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineer-
2 ing; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau
3 of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human
4 Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

5 SEC. 407. No part of any appropriation contained
6 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
7 by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to
8 pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a
9 strike against the Government of the United States or who
10 is a member of an organization of Government employees
11 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
12 the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
13 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
14 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
15 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
16 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
17 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
18 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
19 a member of an organization of Government employees that
20 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
21 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is
22 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
23 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
24 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
25 in a strike against the Government of the United States or

1 who is a member of an organization of Government employees
2 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
3 the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of
4 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
5 ernment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
6 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
7 any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be
8 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
9 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
10 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
11 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
12 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing
13 in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from
14 any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden
15 emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruc-
16 tion of property, the payment of salary or wages may be made
17 to such persons from applicable appropriations for services
18 rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit
19 contemplated by this section.

20 SEC. 408. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this Act or of the funds available for expenditure by any
22 corporation or agency included in this Act shall be used
23 for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or defeat
24 legislation pending before the Congress.

25 SEC. 409. Except for the car officially assigned to

1 the Secretary of Agriculture, no part of any appropria-
2 tion contained in this Act shall be used to pay the com-
3 pensation of any civilian employee of the Government whose
4 principal duties consist of acting as chauffeur of any Govern-
5 ment-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or
6 ambulance), unless such appropriation is specifically au-
7 thorized to be used for paying the compensation of employees
8 performing such duties.

Union Calendar No.

82ND CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7314

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1953, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WHITTEN

MARCH 31, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1953

MARCH 31, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7314]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1953. The bill covers all estimates contained in the 1953 Budget, pages 410 through 528, with the exception of funds for construction of smoke jumper facilities at Missoula, Montana, which have been included in the Third Supplemental for 1952 now pending before Congress.

The bill includes direct annual appropriations for regular activities of \$724,003,699, loan funds for the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farmers' Home Administration of \$229,000,000, administrative expense authorizations for the corporations of the Department in the amount of \$20,605,000, and an appropriation of \$582,000 for special activities. The amount recommended for 1953 for the regular activities is \$69,320,131 less than the funds available for 1952 and \$24,412,129 less than budget estimates for 1953. Loan authorizations proposed are \$33,000,000 less than amounts authorized for 1952, and administrative expense limitations recommended are \$151,000 over authorizations for 1952 and \$1,376,000 below the 1953 estimates.

The following summary sets forth the committee action with respect to the various items in the bill:

Summary of the bill

Item	Appropriation, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended, 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952	1953
Loan authorizations.....	\$262,000,000	\$229,000,000	\$229,000,000	—\$33,000,000	-----
Corporate administrative expense limitations.....	20,454,000	21,981,000	20,605,000	+151,000	—\$1,376,000
Special activities.....	77,390,000	182,787,250	582,000	—76,808,000	—182,162,250
Regular activities.....	793,323,830	748,415,828	724,003,699	—69,320,131	—24,412,129

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE

The regular annual appropriations of the Department of Agriculture have decreased approximately 32 percent since the beginning of World War II, from \$1,061,800,000 in 1940 to a proposal of \$724,003,699 for 1953. During this same period, annual budget requirements for the rest of the cabinet status departments of the Federal establishment, excluding the Defense Department, have increased from approximately \$1.2 billion to \$5.4 billion, an increase of over 360 percent. In making this comparison the committee does not pass judgment on the need for increases for the other departments. The point is made to indicate that insufficient attention has been given to the needs of one of the largest and most important segments of our national economy—agriculture. In 1940, the Department of Agriculture had 13.7 percent of the Federal budget, exclusive of military expenditures. In this bill it is less than 3 percent on a comparable basis. In this connection, through the Mutual Security Act this Nation has already spent in excess of \$100 million on agriculture in foreign countries this year, and has in effect spent through counterpart funds more than \$650 millions under the Marshall Plan. However important this may be as a part of our foreign policy, it should not be at the expense of our own natural resources and welfare.

Attention is directed to the following tabulation showing the reduction in the number of employees in the Department of Agriculture during this period:

(As of December 31)	Full time employees	Part time employees	Total employees	Reduction below 1940
1940-----	71,616	36,635	108,251	-----
1945-----	60,979	22,610	83,589	¹ —24,662
1950-----	58,590	10,889	69,479	² —38,772

¹ 23 percent.

² 36 percent.

Based on amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1953, it is estimated that average employment will decrease further to less than 63,500, a reduction of 41.3% since 1940.

In reviewing these figures, consideration should be given to the fact that, despite the large decreases since 1940, a number of new activities such as the School Lunch program, the Rural Telephone program, the Farm Housing program, and the Research and Marketing Act have been established since that date. Another factor which should also be taken into consideration is that legislation has increased salaries in excess of 70 percent during this period, and that most other costs have doubled.

OUTLOOK FOR AGRICULTURE

In reviewing the budgetary requirements for the Department of Agriculture for 1953, notice must be taken of the essential part agriculture plays in our national economy and its importance to our defense mobilization effort at home and abroad. Attention must also be given to the absolute necessity of increasing production of

agricultural commodities to meet the needs of a steadily increasing population in the U. S.

Information presented to the committee indicates that our population is currently increasing at the rate of about two and one half million persons per year. Based on our present standard of living, it is estimated that the additional population in 1975 will require the output from 115 million acres more land than is now available. Testimony also indicates that not over 45 million acres of additional land can be made available for production by 1975, and that the country will be faced with a serious problem in 1975 of producing sufficient food to sustain its population.

It appears to the committee, in the face of this testimony, that Congress must strengthen the research and soil conservation activities of the Department. In the accompanying bill for 1953, the committee has attempted to provide sufficient funds for these programs to enable the Department to meet this problem.

In addition, the Secretary has authority to transfer funds between appropriations (up to 7 percent) in order to meet urgent needs. The Secretary should make use of this authority to supplement research funds in this bill wherever there is urgent need to strengthen research in the interest of the over-all welfare of agriculture.

USE OF SECTION 32 FUNDS

The committee has recently discovered that Section 32 funds are being used to supplement appropriations for the Mutual Security Act by providing commodities for foreign economic assistance at less than the government's investment in such commodities. According to information received, in excess of \$56,000,000 has been spent from Section 32 funds since 1948 for this purpose. The committee is of the opinion that this practice is in violation of the purpose for which this fund was established and should be discontinued. This situation is especially disturbing in view of the fact that the School Lunch program of the country is unable to meet increased food costs and increased enrollments during recent years.

To help the schools throughout the country meet their problem, the Department of Agriculture should make more use of Section 32 funds to make surplus foods available to the School Lunch program. This action is necessary, not only for the purpose of supplementing this program but also for the purpose of helping to support the market on certain commodities, particularly perishable items such as eggs and pork.

REORGANIZATION AND OPERATING IMPROVEMENTS

Evidence presented to the committee indicates that considerable improvements are being made in the work of the Department through the coordination of soil conservation activities and the consolidation of field offices. According to information received, consolidation has been completed in 12 State and 1,460 county offices. Officials of the Department as well as representatives of interested farm organizations have testified that this action is resulting in improved rela-

tionships within the Department and more effective program results. While it is too early to determine the ultimate benefits which will result from this effort, the Secretary and other officials of the Department are to be commended for the accomplishments realized to date.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

Appropriations, 1952.....	\$4, 972, 000
Budget estimates, 1953.....	5, 500, 000
Recommended, 1953.....	5, 250, 000
Comparison:	
1952 appropriations.....	+278, 000
1953 estimates.....	-250, 000

This appropriation, formerly referred to as Title II of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, provides for research, service and educational activities related to the distribution and marketing of agricultural products. Funds appropriated are allotted to agencies of the Department for specified projects, to State agencies on a matching-fund basis for research under cooperative agreements, and are used under contract or cooperative agreement with public or private agencies, institutions, organizations, or individuals.

The amount recommended for 1953 will provide additional funds to study (1) transportation costs and rates, (2) methods of maintaining the quality of farm products as they pass through the marketing channels, and (3) means of improving efficiency of market sites, structures, and facilities.

According to testimony presented to the committee, about one-half of the consumer's food dollar goes for marketing services. In addition, it is estimated that for some products the loss between the producer and consumer amounts to as much as 20 per cent. In view of the sharply increasing demands for agricultural products, and in view of the need to keep food costs at a reasonable level, the committee feels that additional study must be made of the handling and marketing of agricultural commodities, particularly perishables such as fruits and potatoes. Further development of labor saving devices for the handling of such commodities appears to be the most effective means of eliminating the waste and spoilage now occurring.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Appropriations, 1952.....	\$5, 403, 304
Budget estimate, 1953.....	5, 565, 000
Recommended, 1953.....	5, 378, 500
Comparison:	
1952 appropriations.....	-24, 804
1953 estimates.....	-186, 500

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is the chief economic research and statistical agency of the Department of Agriculture, and is responsible for the coordination or general supervision of all statistical matters and economic research throughout the Department.

The committee is not entirely satisfied with the crop estimates which have been issued by this Bureau during the past year, especially estimates released on the 1951 cotton crop. It is understood that studies are now under way in the Department to improve the accuracy of this information. The committee intends to review the results of this study in future hearings and meetings with the Department.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1952.....	\$75, 325, 888
Budget estimates, 1953.....	75, 347, 708
Recommended, 1953.....	74, 611, 208
Comparison:	
1952 appropriations.....	—714, 680
1953 estimates.....	—736, 500

Through its constituent agencies, the Agricultural Research Administration carries on most of the Department's research activities in cooperation with the State Agricultural experiment stations, and with other research agencies, both public and private. The Administration also conducts certain control and regulatory programs of the Department, including the enforcement of plant and animal quarantine, meat inspection, and the control of diseases and insect pests.

Office of Administrator.—An appropriation of \$581,000, a reduction of \$1,440 below the 1952 appropriation, is recommended by the committee. In view of the need to maintain adequate supervision over the various research activities of the Department and in view of the importance of the Beltsville Research Center to the over-all research program of the Department, the committee has approved the full budget estimate. This activity has been constantly reduced since 1950, at which time this appropriation was \$770,893.

Research on Agricultural Problems of Alaska.—The budget estimate of \$270,000 is recommended for 1953. This represents a continuation of the level of operation authorized for 1952. In view of the necessity of making this strategic area as nearly self-supporting as possible, and in view of the results which are being obtained from research conducted under this appropriation during the past several years, the committee feels that the full amount of the estimate should be provided. It is the opinion of the committee that the use of these funds should be limited to research on the most essential foodstuffs produced in the Territory.

Office of Experiment Stations.—A total of \$12,821,208, an increase of \$2,410 over amounts available for 1952 and a reduction of \$121,500 in the 1953 budget estimates, is recommended for 1953. The amount approved will permit an increase of \$12,500 in research funds for Alaska, with an offsetting reduction of \$10,090 in administrative expenses. The request for \$100,000 for the Virgin Islands agricultural program is not recommended by the committee at this time.

Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.—The amount recommended for 1953, \$1,400,000, is a decrease of \$36,000 below the appropriation for 1952 and a decrease of \$30,000 in the budget estimates for 1953. Despite the excellent research now being carried on by this Bureau, the results of which are receiving Nation-wide attention and support, it is believed that further tightening up on administration will make possible the reduction proposed.

Bureau of Animal Industry.—The budget estimate of \$25,818,000 is recommended for 1953, \$3,681,000 for animal research, \$8,477,000 for animal disease control and eradication, and \$13,660,000 for meat inspection. This represents a decrease of \$237,000 below the funds available for the fiscal year 1952. The amount included for meat inspection will finance completely all meat inspectors now on the rolls of the Bureau. The committee feels that the meat inspection activity should be reviewed by the Bureau for the purpose of strengthening inspection at packing plants through reductions in the remaining

activities under "meat inspection." It will be noted that the provision inserted last year authorizing meat packers to request additional inspection where necessary on a reimbursable basis has been eliminated for 1953. While the committee feels this provision has certain advantages to the Government and to the meat packing industry, it is being eliminated because the evidence shows that the packers do not wish to have the latitude provided. In addition, the committee feels it has not had the cooperation of the Department in making the provision operate as intended.

Evidence presented to the committee during the hearings revealed that the military services are inspecting meat purchased for military purposes. Since all such meat is inspected by meat inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, it appears that a duplication of inspection is involved here.

Attention of the committee has also been directed to the problems arising along the borders as a result of the duplication of Federal inspection. At the present time there are at least four separate inspection activities at most ports of U. S. entry and exit—the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Bureau of Customs, the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. One witness pointed out a problem arising along the Mexican border as a result of the lack of coordination of this work. The Bureau of Animal Industry is apprehending diseased horses but, since only the Customs Service has authority to dispose of them and that Bureau is refusing to handle them, there is no satisfactory way to control them even though they are a menace to healthy U. S. animals along the border. In the opinion of the committee, this is a subject for further investigation.

Bureau of Dairy Industry.—The amount recommended for 1953, \$1,573,000, is a continuation of the 1952 program and is a reduction of \$48,000 in the 1953 estimates. The 1953 estimate included an increase of \$50,000 to place the dairy herd improvement workload on a current basis. The committee believes that study should be given to meeting the increase through further mechanization of the handling of these records.

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.—An appropriation of \$7,500,000 is recommended, a decrease of \$200,000 below funds available for 1952 and a decrease of \$189,000 in the budget estimates for 1953. The committee feels that the work on the development of products from pine gum for military purposes should be handled by a transfer from military funds, by the utilization of other funds available to the Department for military work, or by the elimination of less essential research activities in the Bureau.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering.—For this activity, the committee recommends a total of \$11,479,000, \$11,330,000 for research and \$149,000 for maintenance and operation of the National Arboretum. The amount allowed is a decrease of \$5,650 below the funds available for 1952 and a reduction of \$217,000 in the 1953 estimates. It is recommended that the additional funds resulting from the elimination of non-recurring item for construction at Orlando, Florida be used to (1) improve forage production in the South, (2) develop methods for controlling halogeton and other noxious weeds, (3) increase work on fertilizer technology and evaluation investigations by \$150,000, (4) strengthen research on diseases of pecans by \$6,350, and (5) intensify research efforts on the Black

Shank disease of tobacco by \$40,000. Although additional funds have not been approved for soil surveys and investigations in reclamation areas, the committee feels that this work should be performed from funds available to the Department of the Interior through reimbursements from settlers on the projects involved.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.—A total of \$13,169,000 is recommended for 1953, \$3,869,000 for insect investigations, \$5,600,000 for insect and plant disease control, \$2,700,000 for plant quarantines, and \$1,000,000 for control of emergency outbreaks of insect and plant diseases. The recommended appropriation is \$237,000 less than funds available for the fiscal year 1952 and is \$131,000 below the budget estimates for 1953. The committee recommends the full budget estimate for insect investigations and research, in view of the urgent need to develop more effective means of controlling the many pests for which we are spending large sums for control and eradication programs. Increased attention must be given to methods for eliminating new races of wheat rust which stem from barberry bushes. And such destructive pests as the pink bollworm, the European cornborer, the citrus blackfly, and the white fringed beetle, each of which destroys crops each year worth many times the amount of funds involved here, must be brought under control through further research on improved control techniques.

The Secretary has authority to transfer funds between appropriation items where necessary to meet urgent needs. In view of the large amounts being expended each year on programs to control and eradicate insect pests and the value of the crops destroyed each year, the Department should transfer additional funds from the control programs to the research activities where such action will result in reduced expenditures for insect control and eradication in the future.

Progress is being made by the Bureau in reorganizing and improving its activities. Based on information received pursuant to several special investigations as well as quarterly reports received during the past year, it appears that action is being taken on most of the committee's recommendations for improvements in the organization, operations, and administration of the Bureau. There is evidence that improved planning for control programs has been instituted, that some savings have been realized through a reorganization in the field, and that improved training, reductions in excessive layers of supervision, increased contributions and cooperation from State and local groups, and disposal of surplus vehicles, files, records, and equipment has resulted in large monetary savings, and has improved the operations of the Bureau considerably. The committee believes, however, that further attention should be given to the possibility of integrating the research and plant quarantine activities into the regional plan established for the control programs. In view of the improvements made by this Bureau during the past year and the further administrative improvements and savings which can be made in the future, the committee feels that the reductions made in this appropriation for 1953 should not reduce amounts being spent in the control areas for the various control programs.

While it has been customary during the past several years for the Department to obtain clearance from the House and Senate Appropriations Committees prior to the release of funds from the appropriation "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases," it is believed that such prior clearance is no longer necessary. These

committees should be kept advised of the use of these funds currently, however.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

Appropriations, 1952-----	\$6,000,000
Budget estimates, 1953-----	8,000,000
Recommended, 1953-----	6,550,000
Comparison:	
1952 appropriations-----	+550,000
1953 estimates-----	-1,450,000

Programs conducted under this appropriation are for the purpose of suppressing and if possible eliminating destructive insect pests and diseases that threaten timber areas. The programs are carried on under the technical direction and leadership of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in cooperation with the Forest Service and four bureaus of the Interior Department—the National Park Service, Office of Land Utilization, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The committee recommends a total of \$6,550,000 for 1953, \$3,250,000 for the Forest Pest Control Act, and \$3,300,000 for White Pine Blister Rust. The funds approved cover (1) the completion of the Spruce Budworm project in Oregon and Washington, (2) an increase for the Engleman Spruce Bark Beetle Control project in Colorado, (3) the continuation of a number of projects which have been in existence for several years or more, and (4) the initiation of several new projects in the Northwest. The committee feels, however, that no new program should be undertaken until complete cooperation and matching funds have been agreed to by the State and local interests concerned.

Despite the work of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in reorganizing and streamlining its activities, information received by the committee indicates that far too large a proportion of this appropriation is being used for administration, supervision, and leadership. It is requested that a report be submitted to the committee reflecting these costs for the past several years.

FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations, 1952-----	\$71,580,050
Budget estimates, 1953-----	65,433,000
Recommended, 1953-----	61,708,000
Comparison:	
1952 appropriations-----	-9,872,050
1953 estimates-----	-3,725,000

The Forest Service engages in three main lines of work: (1) management, protection and development of National Forests, (2) cooperation with the States and private forest landowners in connection with fire protection, forest tree planting, forest management, and extension, and (3) forest and range research.

Salaries and expenses.—A total of \$40,765,000, a reduction of \$2,465,628 below funds for 1952 and a reduction of \$650,000 below the budget estimate for 1953, is recommended by the committee. This amount provides \$29,400,000 for national forest protection and management, \$6,000,000 for fighting forest fires, and \$5,365,000 for forest research. The additional funds recommended for forest protection and management provide for the cutting and sale of an additional four-tenths of a billion board feet of timber in 1953 which will return an additional \$6,000,000 to the Treasury. This increase has been

approved because of the urgent need for additional timber to meet military and defense demands, and the large increase in revenue which it will bring to the Federal Treasury.

Forest roads and trails.—An appropriation of \$10,000,000 is recommended, a reduction of \$3,000,000 in the 1953 budget estimate and a reduction of \$6,569,420 below funds available for 1952. The amount recommended will be sufficient, it is believed, since an additional \$6,000,000 will be available for this purpose from national forest receipts.

Acquisition of land for National Forests.—An appropriation of \$150,000 is recommended for 1953 as compared to \$282,002 for 1952 and a budget estimate of \$225,000 for 1953. The full amount approved is for the Superior National Forest, and will provide the final portion of the \$500,000 authorized for this purpose by Public Law 733, approved June 22, 1948.

It will be noted that no funds have been approved for 1953 for acquisition of lands under the Weeks Act and various special acts authorizing annual appropriations for land purchases from forest receipts. This action is taken because funds for this purpose have been provided for many years and most of the lands needed are now in the hands of the Forest Service. It also reflects the alarm of a majority of the members of the committee over the rate at which the Forest Service is expanding its holdings. Federal holdings in many areas have become so extensive that the local governmental institutions are unable to raise sufficient tax revenue to operate. Also, testimony indicates that valuable land which should be put back into private use is being retained by the government. The committee seriously questions the advisability of permitting the Forest Service to continue to expand its holdings through purchase, trade or exchange.

State and private forestry cooperation.—The committee recommends \$10,793,000, the budget estimate for 1953, which is a reduction of \$5,000 below the funds available for 1952. This nominal reduction will be made through partial absorption of pay increase costs.

Cooperative range improvements.—Funds appropriated for 1952 are continued available for 1953, and the proviso added last year requiring local contributions is eliminated. Despite this action, however, the committee feels that contributions can be obtained from local sources if the right policies and procedures are adopted by the Forest Service. It is recommended that this program be reviewed to establish policies and to provide leases which will encourage such cooperation on the part of local landowners and users of these Federal lands.

FLOOD PREVENTION

Appropriation, 1952.....	\$7, 262, 097
Budget estimates, 1953.....	7, 750, 000
Recommended, 1953.....	7, 750, 000
Comparison: 1952 appropriations.....	+487, 903

The flood control activities of the Department consist of the preliminary examination and survey of watersheds authorized by the Congress for investigation and preparation of survey reports, and the installation of watershed improvement measures to retard run-off and water flow and to prevent erosion. The Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service have the primary responsibility for this work.

The amount recommended for 1953, \$7,750,000, includes \$1,000,000 for preliminary examinations and surveys, a decrease of \$859,202 below 1952, and \$6,750,000 for works of improvement on the 11 watersheds for which the Congress has authorized improvement programs. No funds are provided for general basin investigations. In the allocation of these funds, attention should be given to the many urgent needs presented to the committee by Members of Congress and others.

In view of the tragedy in the Kansas-Missouri area last summer and in view of the tremendous annual loss of top soil of this nation through runoff and water flow, the committee feels that it is imperative that the full budget estimate be approved.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Appropriations, 1952.....	\$59,324,584
Budget estimates, 1953.....	60,975,500
Recommended, 1953.....	60,445,500
Comparison:	
1952 appropriations.....	+1,120,916
1953 budget estimates.....	-530,000

This service provides technical aid in bringing about physical adjustments in land use that will conserve soil and water resources, establish a permanent and balanced agriculture and reduce the hazards of floods and sedimentation. This work consists primarily of performing research on cause and correction of soil erosion and water loss, furnishing technical assistance to conservation districts throughout the country, developing and managing land utilization projects in areas of submarginal land, and carrying on water conservation and utilization activities.

The funds recommended for salaries and expenses, \$60,210,000, represent an increase of \$1,275,009 above the funds available for 1952 and a reduction of \$530,000 below the budget estimate for 1953. The increase will provide technical assistance to the approximately 150 new conservation districts which will be established during the coming fiscal year and will permit more adequate staffing of those districts now in existence. The increase requested for soil and water conservation work in reclamation areas in the amount of \$530,000 has not been approved. While the committee agrees that this work should be done, it believes that the funds should be obtained through transfer from the Interior Department from funds received from the settlers in these areas.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1952.....	\$451,387,491
Budget estimates, 1953.....	436,332,491
Recommended, 1953.....	419,832,491
Comparison:	
1952 appropriations.....	-31,555,000
1953 estimates.....	-16,500,000

The Production and Marketing Administration administers its activities through the following appropriations: conservation and use of agricultural land resources; agricultural production programs, sugar act, national school lunch act, removal of surplus agricultural commodities, and marketing services. In addition, the administration has been delegated authority by the Board of Directors of Commodity Credit Corporation to administer price support and related programs of the Corporation.

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources.—The appropriation for 1953 and the program announcement for the 1953 crop year are both recommended by the committee in the amount of \$250,000,000. This is a reduction of \$26,480,000 below funds available in 1952 and a reduction of \$6,500,000 below the budget estimate for 1953. The committee considers the announced program last year as a flat commitment, however, and to the extent that funds have been committed and finally acted upon within the limits of such announcement, additional amounts may be made available by loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation, as provided by law, to meet the Government's obligation.

Of the amount approved, \$2,500,000 is provided for technical assistance in the formulation and carrying out of soil conservation practices and \$1,000,000 is provided for use in those areas and on those conservation measures which will contribute directly to the flood prevention work of the Department. Administrative expenses for community and county committees have been increased \$4,750,000, of which \$1,750,000 is to cover salary increases for county office personnel in line with those throughout the Federal establishment, and \$3,000,000 is to be used by county and community committeemen to assure that the conservation program is conducted in the most efficient manner and to encourage increased production to meet the expanded production goals.

The committee is impressed with the experimental program recently adopted by PMA in one county in each State, whereby the county committeemen and the soil conservation technicians contact those farmers who most need their assistance to assure that the funds under this appropriation are used to the best advantage. It is to be hoped that this plan will prove satisfactory and that it can be expanded to all areas in the near future. One additional factor which should be given attention by PMA officials is the need to make certain that practices approved at the local level are those which will contribute permanently to the over-all conservation program of the country, and will make the maximum contribution to flood control work in approved watershed areas.

Agricultural production programs.—A total of \$10,000,000, the amount available for 1952, and a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the 1953 estimate, is recommended for 1953. The amount approved will provide \$5,979,136 for continuation of acreage allotments and marketing quotas on two of the basics, tobacco and peanuts. The balance is provided to encourage and assist farmers to increase production in line with mobilization effort requirements.

Sugar Act.—The committee recommends a total of \$65,000,000 for 1953, a reduction of \$5,000,000 below funds available for 1952 and the budget estimate for 1953. These funds, which are expended under the Sugar Act of 1948, are used to establish consumption requirements, administer quotas, and make payments to domestic producers of cane and beet sugar who meet specified conditions, basis on quantity of production. At the present time it appears that production for 1953 will be slightly in excess of production for 1951, at which time the appropriation was \$63,750,000. Therefore, the amount approved has been reduced to \$65,000,000. This reduction of \$5,000,000 does not necessarily represent a saving since an unexpected increase in sugar production this year would require a supplemental appropriation at a later date.

From the inception of the program in 1938 through the fiscal year 1951, \$971,085,559 of sugar excise and import taxes have been collected through this program, while expenditures have amounted to only \$732,341,629.

National School Lunch.—The budget estimate of \$83,367,491, the amount available in 1952, is recommended for the fiscal year 1953. Despite the many urgent appeals for an increase in this appropriation to \$120 or \$130 million and despite the most compelling reasons for such an increase, a majority of the committee does not feel that additional funds can be authorized in view of the financial condition of the country. It does believe, however, that the program can be increased substantially through the use of Section 32 funds to purchase food surpluses, particularly perishables such as eggs and pork products, for distribution to the schools of the country. Such an expansion is extremely important in view of the high percentage of recruits being turned down by the military services due to faulty nutrition in homes of all types.

Marketing services.—For this activity, the committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$11,465,000, a reduction of \$75,000 from the program level for 1952. The committee's attention has been called to a number of areas in which a Federal marketing news service would be desirable. While no change should be made in the basis established in 1951 for determining where Federal market news services should be established, the Secretary is requested to give further consideration to such services at San Antonio, Texas; Statesborough, Georgia; and the Appalachian apple area. \$50,000 of the amount approved for 1953 should be placed in reserve for possible use in these areas, until such a study has been completed.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

Appropriations, 1952	\$662, 000
Budget estimates, 1953	725, 000
Recommended, 1953	725, 000
Comparison: 1953 appropriations	+63, 000

The principal functions of this organization are to prevent commodity price manipulation and corners, to prevent dissemination of false and misleading information effecting commodity prices, to protect hedgers against fraud and manipulative practices, to insure proper use of funds by brokers, and to provide information to the public regarding trading operations and contract markets. In view of the need for control of speculation in agricultural commodities to prevent violent and disastrous price fluctuations, the committee recommends the full budget estimate. Limits now being established on cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and lard will result in additional enforcement workload in 1953.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Appropriations, 1952	\$7, 949, 911
Budget estimates, 1953	9, 100, 000
Recommended, 1953	8, 500, 000
Comparison:	
1952 appropriations	+550, 089
1953 estimates	—600, 000

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation was created February 16, 1938, to furnish protection to the farmers against crop loss from

unavoidable causes. This program failed, and in 1949 the present experimental program was begun. The present program provides for gradual expansion and much improvement has been made in the operations, so that there is reason to believe it will be workable. When a loss from weather, disease, or insects occurs under the present program, the insured farmer recovers his investment in the crop and thus is enabled to continue his efforts to produce the nation's food and fiber.

The 1952 program is being offered in 877 counties on wheat, cotton, flax, corn, tobacco, beans, citrus, and multiple crops. It is estimated that 486,800 farmers are insured at the present time. The funds proposed for 1953 provide for an additional 60 counties as contemplated in the basic crop insurance legislation, with total participation of approximately 548,900 contracts.

Information presented during the hearings indicates that the program has shown a slight profit during the past several years, except for administrative expenses. The law does not provide that the program should carry the administrative costs, since it is felt better to expand the area covered gradually on a safe financial basis than to place the program on a nation-wide basis, as would be required to carry the overhead costs.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1952.....	\$8, 290, 000
Budget estimates, 1953.....	8, 425, 000
Recommended, 1953.....	8, 290, 000
Comparison: 1953 estimates.....	—135, 000

The Rural Electrification Administration conducts two major lending programs. The first is to finance facilities for bringing electric energy to rural areas without central-station service and the second is to furnish an improved telephone service in rural areas. All loans must be self-liquidating within a period of not to exceed 35 years and bear interest at the rate of two percent.

The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$50,000,000 for rural electrification loans and \$25,000,000 for rural telephone loans, a decrease of \$50,000,000 for electrification loans and an increase of \$16,000,000 for telephone loans. In addition, the bill includes contingency funds of \$50,000,000 for the electrification program and \$10,000,000 for the telephone program. Testimony received indicates that the proposed appropriation of \$50,000,000 for electrification loans, plus the carryover from the 1952 fiscal year and the \$50,000,000 contingency fund, will be adequate to meet all applications now on hand and expected next year. While there were some indications from witnesses appearing before the committee that a total of \$50,000,000 would be required for the telephone program next year, the committee has decided to recommend the amount provided in the budget together with a contingency fund of \$10,000,000. The record of Congress on these programs over the years is such that the committee feels that additional funds will be made available if needed.

The funds for salaries and expenses are recommended in the amount of \$8,290,000 for 1953, a reduction of \$135,000 in the estimates for 1953, and a continuation of the 1952 appropriation. The need to protect the Government's investment of several billion dollars in the electrification program and the need to handle the expanding tele-

phone phase of the work make it imperative that the 1952 level of operation be continued.

The repayment record of the borrowers under this program continues to be remarkable. Data presented to the Committee indicates that repayments received exceed repayments due by over \$33 million, that only 40 borrowers are delinquent more than 30 days, that amounts due from most of these will eventually be collected, and that all delinquencies to date for the entire program run less than two-tenths of one percent. The Committee is anxious to see that sufficient funds are provided to protect this record. It should be noted, also, that collections have reached the point where they are equal to new loans authorized.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1952.....	\$59, 570, 000
Budget estimates, 1953.....	29, 350, 000
Recommended, 1953.....	29, 350, 000
Comparison: 1952 appropriations.....	—30, 220, 000

The Farmers Home Administration performs the following activities: (1) makes direct loans and insures loans for the purchase, enlargement or development of family-size farms, (2) makes production and subsistence loans for farm operating expenses, (3) makes loans for the construction, repair or improvement of water facilities in the arid and semi-arid areas of the 17 western states, (4) makes loans for the construction, improvement, alteration, repair or replacement of dwellings and other farm buildings, (5) makes emergency loans to farmers and stockmen in areas where disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from other sources.

For 1953 the Committee recommends \$38,000,000 for farm ownership and housing loans, \$110,000,000 for production and subsistence loans, and \$6,000,000 for water facilities loans. This is an increase of \$1,000,000 for the water facilities loans over the amount for 1952. Testimony received indicates that the present level of loan funds is sufficient to permit FHA to serve only about 30 percent of applications received. Testimony also indicates that in a number of States, funds for the current fiscal year are exhausted and that there are no funds available for the spring planting season. While the committee is of the opinion that these funds should be increased above the budget in view of the urgent need, they have been retained at the budget level because of the financial condition of the country. Additional funds for the present year will probably be required.

The full budget estimate for salaries and expenses is recommended, a decrease of \$220,000 below funds available for 1952, in view of the excellent record of this organization in holding administrative expenditures at a minimum. The repayment record is also outstanding for this program. Repayments of farm ownership loans and farm housing loans are running from 18 to 27 percent ahead of schedule. Repayments on all classes of loans have been in excess of 92 percent of collections due and have reached the point where they are equal to new loans made.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1952.....	\$431, 000
Budget estimates, 1953.....	431, 000
Recommended, 1953.....	431, 000

The Farm Credit Administration is charged with the responsibility of supervising and coordinating the Farm Credit System, the objectives of which are to provide a dependable source of long-term and short-term credit at all times through coordinated cooperative credit facilities and to obtain loan funds from the investing public without the necessity of the Government guaranteeing the securities issued. This credit is provided through the Federal land banks and national farm loan associations, the Federal intermediate credit banks, the production credit corporations and production credit associations, the banks for cooperatives, and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

The funds recommended for 1953 will permit the continuation of the program at the level of the current year. In addition to the amount of the appropriation, which covers research and technical assistance to farmers' cooperatives, the Farm Credit Administration obtains in excess of \$2,300,000 per year for the supervision, examination and furnishing of facilities and services to the subsidiary organizations.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Appropriations, 1952.....	\$28, 043, 000
Estimates, 1953.....	28, 074, 129
Recommended, 1953.....	28, 040, 000
Comparison:	
1952 appropriations.....	— 3, 000
1953 estimates.....	— 34, 129

The Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914 inaugurated the present nation-wide system of cooperative Federal-State extension work in agriculture and home economics, the activities of which are directed toward the improvement of farm income through the application of science and farm mechanization; the improvement of health through better nutrition and more adequate health facilities and services; the improvement of family living through better housing, rural electrification, and more adequate labor-saving equipment; the improvement of educational and recreational facilities for the home and the community; the development of a better understanding of and more active participation in community, state, national, and international affairs; and the conservation of resources for the benefit of the nation. Funds are contributed to each State, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii partly on the basis of prescribed amounts and partly on the basis of the rural and farm populations. A total of \$28,040,000 is recommended for 1953, \$27,135,000 for payments to States and Territories and \$905,000 for administrative expenses of the Extension Service.

A serious problem has arisen as the result of the effect the 1950 census is having on the distribution of funds to the various states. The funds of a number of states are being reduced as a result of the change in definition of rural and farm population adopted by the Bureau of the Census. It is the understanding of the committee that this matter is now being studied by the Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives. Since the basic enabling legislation prescribes the basis for apportionment of funds, the matter is beyond the control of the Appropriations Committee.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Appropriations, 1952.....	\$2, 185, 000
Budget estimates, 1953.....	2, 360, 000
Recommended, 1953.....	2, 230, 000
Comparison:	
1952 appropriations.....	+45, 000
1953 estimates.....	-130, 000

In addition to the immediate Office of the Secretary, this appropriation item includes the Office of Personnel, the Office of Budget and Finance, the Office of Plant and Operations, and the Office of Hearing Examiners.

The increase provided for 1953 will enable the Budget and Finance office to improve the accounting systems and procedures of the Department and strengthen the budgetary and financial reporting activities. The Committee feels that the rest of the increases should be met through more effective organization and the elimination of less essential activities.

OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

Appropriations, 1952.....	\$2, 372, 000
Budget estimates, 1953.....	2, 356, 000
Recommended, 1953.....	2, 356, 000
Comparison: 1952 appropriations.....	-16, 000

The solicitor's office is established to perform all of the legal work arising from the activities of the Department.

The Committee recommends the full budget estimate for 1953 in view of the increase in the legal workload for the new rural telephone program and because recent litigation arising from the Commodity Credit Corporation warehousing activities is throwing a very heavy burden on this office.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

Appropriations, 1952.....	\$615, 000
Budget estimates, 1953.....	750, 000
Recommended, 1953.....	615, 000
Comparison: 1953 estimates.....	-135, 000

The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations serves the interests of United States farmers by observing and reporting conditions in foreign countries which are of importance from the standpoint of competition and export demand. Through agricultural offices of the Foreign Service of the United States, as well as through a limited number of its own commodity specialists assigned abroad, the Office maintains constant contact with crop and livestock production and with market demand situations in all countries of the world where these conditions are important. Information is placed at the disposition of United States agricultural producers and of firms and individuals engaged in agricultural foreign trade and is used as background for those persons planning foreign programs in the agricultural field.

The committee recommends \$615,000 for this activity for 1953 which is a continuation of the operating level for 1952. Despite the

extreme importance of the work of this unit and despite the strong support which this committee has given this organization through the years, it does not feel that it can recommend an increase above the 1952 level. The committee has felt that this should be and can be an extremely important office of the Department and an extremely effective part of our international program. The committee is disturbed however by its apparent subordination to other international programs such as Point IV, foreign aid, etc., and does not feel that it can recommend an expansion until it is given equality with other international activities of a similar type.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Appropriations, 1952.....	\$1, 263, 268
Budget estimates, 1953.....	1, 259, 000
Recommended, 1953.....	1, 259, 000
Comparison: 1952 appropriations.....	—4, 268

The Office of Information has general direction and supervision over all publications and other information policies and activities of the Department, including the editorial work, illustrating, printing, and distribution of publications, clearance and release of press, radio, and magazine materials, and the preparation and distribution of exhibits and motion pictures. The Office publishes the Yearbook of Agriculture, the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, and handles all the details of distributing farmers' bulletins.

The full budget estimate of \$1,259,000 is recommended for this office for 1953. It is significant to note that the appropriation for this activity is only slightly in excess of the amount approved for 1943, despite salary increases of over 70% and an increase of over 100% in the printing and other costs of the office. In the opinion of the Committee, this is a remarkable record when it is considered that this office is the final outlet for all farmers bulletins and other research publications of the Department.

LIBRARY

Appropriations, 1952.....	\$687, 237
Budget estimates, 1953.....	682, 000
Recommended, 1953.....	682, 000
Comparison: 1952 appropriations.....	—5, 237

The Library, pursuant to the Department's organic act of 1862, procures and preserves all printed information concerning agriculture. By law and by cooperative arrangement with the Library of Congress, the Department of Agriculture Library also serves as the National Agricultural Library of the country. The full budget estimate of \$682,000 is recommended for 1953, in view of the steady increase in the cost of printing and book purchases. The appropriation proposed for 1953 is less than amounts approved for the period 1948 through 1951, when demands on the Library were much less than they are at the present time.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

Commodity Credit Corporation.—A total of \$16,500,000 is recommended for the administrative expenses of this organization for 1953, a continuation of the amount available for 1952 and a reduction of \$1,376,000 below the budget estimates for 1953. Of the funds provided, \$2,500,000 is placed in reserve for use only as may become necessary to meet an unusually heavy load of price support transactions. The best information available to the Committee indicates that price support demands for 1953 will not exceed those for 1952.

Last fall the committee initiated a special investigation of the warehousing activities of the Corporation. Two reports on this subject have been released to date, the first on February 4, 1952, and the second on March 17, 1952. In these reports the committee criticized the following policies and practices of the corporation: (1) adoption of storage policy which results in the use of marginal warehousing facilities and Government facilities taken over by private individuals for the sole purpose of storage of grain, (2) acceptance of gratuities and preferential treatment given certain concerns by some employees in the Kansas City and Dallas PMA offices, (3) complete lack of inspection of warehousing facilities prior to and during storage of CCC-owned commodities, (4) reluctance of CCC officials to prosecute vigorously those warehouse concerns and Federal employees responsible for conversions or other irregularities in the handling of CCC-owned commodities, and (5) poor handling of warehouse receipts and lack of follow-up on loading-out orders. During the hearing held on this appropriation several weeks ago, testimony presented indicates that the officials of the Corporation have taken steps to correct the administrative practices and policies which permitted shortages and conversions to develop, and to bring to justice those responsible for violation of the Criminal Statutes of the United States. A special report submitted by the Administrator of the Production Marketing Administration stated that a general tightening up has been instituted throughout the Corporation, that more thorough investigations of shortages and more prompt referral of cases to the Department of Justice for consideration are being made, that improved inspection practices and closer scrutiny of the financial status of warehousemen is being worked out, and that procedures are being adopted for closer follow-up on the handling of loading-out orders. The committee feels that these steps represent worthwhile improvements in the operations of the Corporation and will contribute materially to the elimination of shortages and conversions in the future. The committee expects to continue its investigations into this matter, and to hold further hearings and issue additional reports on this subject.

As pointed out in previous reports, the committee feels that none of the findings of these investigations reflect in any way upon the importance of the price-support program to agriculture and the economy of the entire Nation. In this connection several paragraphs from the report of February 4 reflecting the attitude of the committee on this point are quoted:

"Now, since the beginning of the conflict in Korea, we are in another period of needed expansion, with grants, loans, quick amortization, and firm contracts for industry. Once again we are asking the farmer for all-out production with the maximum assurance of only 90 percent of his comparative purchasing power for the 1909-14 period. Since the price-support program is so essential to this increased production, it must be guarded zealously to see that it is operated on a sound and honest basis, with as little expense to the Government as possible. Price supports are extremely essential in today's highly organized society, with protective tariffs for industry, bargaining power of organized labor, and a minimum wage law. However, this fact does not justify waste or inefficiency in the Commodity Credit Corporation and everything possible must be done to assure the proper conduct of its activities and prompt and positive action to correct unsatisfactory conditions discovered.

"The subcommittee has thoroughly considered every case of malfeasance, negligence or other offense which has come to its attention thus far in its investigations and is of the opinion that there is nothing in the report of its investigators, the hearings, or this report which reflects upon the price-support program in any way. However, the members of the subcommittee do believe that the information developed indicates that the organization and operating policies of the Corporation leave much to be desired.

Farm Credit Administration member institutions.—The committee recommends the budget estimates for these institutions, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the production credit corporations. The amounts approved represent a reduction of \$150,000 below 1952 for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, an increase of \$194,000 over 1952 for the Federal intermediate credit banks, and an increase of \$107,000 over 1952 for the production credit corporations. These authorizations represent limitations on the use of corporate funds of these institutions and are not direct annual appropriations.

The proposed decrease in the administrative funds for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation is based on an estimated decrease in contracts of approximately 14 percent from the maximum of \$1,094,700 for 1952. In view of the constant growth in credit extended by the Federal intermediate credit banks and the production credit corporations during the past few years, a further workload increase for these units is expected in 1953.

TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials.—This appropriation is for the purpose of enabling the Department of Agriculture to develop domestic sources of supplies of agricultural materials or substitutes for materials determined by the Munitions Board to be strategic and critical. The program is administered by the Agricultural Research Administrator. The Munitions Board, however, recommends or approves investigations to be undertaken. For 1953

the committee recommends \$582,000, a continuation of the amount available for 1952 and a decrease of \$43,000 in the budget estimates for 1953. The additional funds which will become available in 1953 due to the completion of pilot plant facilities authorized for 1952 should be used to expand investigations on the extraction of tannin from canaigre and research on fiber plants for cordage and for juñe substitutes.

Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry.—Since 1948, appropriation acts have authorized the Secretary to transfer from the Commodity Credit Corporation amounts necessary to finance the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, subject to reimbursement the following year. The bill for 1953 provides for the cancellation of notes in the amount of \$11,240,532 to offset the funds expended by the Commodity Credit Corporation for this work in the fiscal year 1951.

According to a recent press release issued by the Secretary, Mexico will be declared free of foot-and-mouth disease on September 1, 1952, provided no further outbreaks occur before that time. After that date a small group of Mexican and American workers will remain on duty to investigate reports of disease symptoms and to operate the laboratory in Mexico City for the diagnosis of questionable cases. The committee wishes to commend the Department of Agriculture and the Joint Mexican-United States Commission for the excellent job done in ridding Mexico of this disease. In the opinion of the members of the committee this program is an outstanding example of successfully solving a very dangerous and difficult problem through close international cooperation.

The recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada has caused the committee to review this subject. It will be recalled that the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1949 appropriated \$500,000 for plans and acquiring options on a site for a foot-and-mouth disease research laboratory, and established a limitation of \$25 million for construction. In July 1950, an estimate was submitted to Congress for this expenditure with the proposal that it be located on Prudence Island, a resort area a few miles off the coast of Rhode Island.

The Congress disapproved this request with the recommendation that such research be conducted in cooperation with other countries already engaged in this work, including the Netherlands, Denmark, and England. The Department is spending \$233,000 for this type of research in 1952 with those countries, and the same amount is provided for 1953. In connection with the program in Mexico a laboratory was constructed to serve as a research center for this disease. This country supplied most of the money for the equipment and the major portion of all control expenses, so that the Mexican Government was enabled to construct these buildings from its funds. This country has spent approximately \$122,750,000 eradicating the disease in Mexico through last December 31. However, the Bureau of Animal Industry, after spending these funds, has not utilized this facility for the purpose intended, because it is afraid of having this virus in Mexico under joint control.

The principal problem involved in the construction of such a laboratory in or adjacent to this country is the serious danger of infection. The outbreak in Canada occurred thousands of miles from any known source of infection. The Mexican outbreak, according to the best information available, resulted from the importation of several bulls from an infected country. The disease is so terrible that it has been necessary to establish quarantine areas and close the borders to prevent spread into this country, even though the infected area in Mexico is hundreds of miles from the border. In England, where such research has been going on for a number of years, the country has been repeatedly infected and reinfected—even when the laboratory was located on a ship off the English coast.

The arrangement at Prudence Island provided that the Department would use only a part of the island, with no control over the rest of the area. A large part of this island is used by private individuals, whose animals and pets would be in constant danger of infection and thereby would be a source of reinfection. While this site is near large cities and away from the beef cattle country, there are large dairy herds in the general area.

All agree that research on a cure for this terrible disease should be intensified. The question is where to locate such a facility. The committee is aware that many people, including a number of members of the Agriculture Committees of both Houses, feel that the Department should go ahead with plans for a laboratory at this site on Prudence Island. A majority of the Agriculture Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee is of the opinion that it should not take the responsibility for bringing this highly contagious disease just off our shores, notwithstanding the desire of the Bureau of Animal Industry to have such a laboratory and the firm intent of its officials to prevent the escape of the virus. No other country experimenting with such virus has ever succeeded in containing it.

International Wheat Agreement.—The announced purpose of the International Wheat Agreement, which was ratified by the United States Senate on June 13, 1949, was to introduce an element of stability in the world wheat trade by assuring supplies of wheat to importing countries and markets for wheat to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices. This Committee doubts the latter statement. In the opinion of this Committee this is a part of the Nation's foreign policy and, since it does not represent a domestic agricultural program in any way, the committee feels that it should be considered as a part of our international budget rather than a responsibility chargeable to the Department of Agriculture. In the Agreement, Commodity Credit Corporation is the agency designated to pay from its funds the difference between the price specified in the agreement and the domestic market price, including administrative and interest costs, subject to later reimbursement.

The committee is providing reimbursement of costs incurred by the Commodity Credit Corporation as the agent of the Government for this program for the fiscal year 1951 through cancellation of notes rather than by direct appropriation. This action does not result in an actual saving to the taxpayer and should not be considered as such. The action of the committee is taken as a means of pointing up the impropriety of carrying this item in this bill.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The general provisions contained in this title are the same as those which have been carried in the bill for the past several years. All of the provisions included have been carried in previous appropriation bills for the Department and no changes in language are proposed.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in any appropriation act are included in the bill:

On page 22, line 15, in connection with Forest Research:

Provided, That funds may be advanced to cooperators under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe when such action will stimulate or facilitate cooperative work.

On page 29, line 19, in connection with Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources:

, of which amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation practices related directly to flood prevention work in approved watersheds

On page 51, line 4, in connection with the International Wheat Agreement:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by cancelling notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$182,162,250 for the net costs during the fiscal year 1951 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642).

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 2 (A) OF RULE XIII

PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW
7 U. S. C. 1011

On page 28, lines 12 through 17:

To effectuate the program provided for in section 1010, the secretary is authorized—

* * * * *

Provided further, That the Secretary may sell at market value any property located in Yalobusha County, Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and suitable for return to private ownership under such terms and conditions as would not conflict with the purposes of said Act.

(c) To sell, exchange, lease, or otherwise dispose of, with or without a consideration, any property so acquired, under such terms and conditions as he deems will best accomplish the purposes of sections 1010-1013 of this title, but any sale, exchange, or grant shall be made only to public authorities and agencies and only on condition that the property is used for public purposes: *Provided, however, That an exchange may be made with private owners and with subdivisions or agencies of State governments in any case where the Secretary of Agriculture finds that such exchange would not conflict with the purposes of sections 1001-1005d, 1007, and 1008-1029 of this title, and that the value of the property received in exchange is substantially equal to that of the property conveyed.* The Secretary may recommend to the President other Federal, State, or Territorial agencies to administer such property, together with the conditions of use and administration which will best serve the purposes of a land-conservation and land-utilization program, and the President is authorized to transfer such property to such agencies.

On page 35, line 20 through 23:

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CONGRESS

Provided, That hereafter the Commodity Credit Corporation may contract with cooperatives for classing cotton and may pay for such services an amount not in excess of the value of the samples.

SEC. 3a. The Secretary of Agriculture, upon request in writing from any group of producers organized to promote the improvement of cotton who comply with such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized and directed to determine and to make promptly available to such producers, the classification, in accordance with the official cotton standards of the United States, of any cotton produced by them. The Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized to pay the transportation charges and to furnish tags and containers for the samples of cotton submitted for classification under this section, and all samples of cotton so classified shall become the property of the Government, and the proceeds of any sales thereof after classification shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

PERMANENT AUTHORIZATIONS

Item	Authorizations, 1952	Budget estimates, 1953	Increase or decrease
Expenses and refunds, brush disposal ¹ -----	\$1, 400, 000	\$1, 400, 000	-----
Payments to Minnesota, national forests fund ¹ -----	45, 000	45, 000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico ² -----	107, 294	107, 294	-----
Payments to States and Territories, national forests fund ¹ -----	13, 975, 000	15, 020, 000	+ \$1, 045, 000
Roads and Trails for States, national forests fund ¹ -----	5, 600, 000	6, 000, 000	+ 400, 000
Payments due counties, submarginal land program ¹ -----	298, 000	344, 000	+ 46, 000
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities ² -----	158, 886, 746	181, 000, 000	+ 22, 113, 254
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund ¹ -----	390, 000	390, 000	-----
Cooperative agricultural extension work ² -----	4, 711, 250	4, 711, 250	-----
Replacement of personal property sold ¹ -----	1, 112, 100	948, 900	- 163, 200
Total, permanent appropriations-----	186, 525, 390	209, 966, 444	+ 23, 441, 054

¹ Special fund accounts.² General fund accounts.

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

(TITLE I)

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952 authorizations	1953 estimates
Farmers Home Administration:					
Farm ownership and housing-----	\$38, 000, 000	\$38, 000, 000	\$38, 000, 000	-----	-----
Production and subsistence-----	110, 000, 000	110, 000, 000	110, 000, 000	-----	-----
Water facilities-----	5, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	+\$1, 000, 000	-----
Total, Farmers Home Administration-----	153, 000, 000	154, 000, 000	154, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	-----
Rural Electrification Administration:					
Electrification-----	100, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	-50, 000, 000	-----
Telephone-----	9, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	+16, 000, 000	-----
Total, Rural Electrification Administration-----	109, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	-34, 000, 000	-----
Total, loan authorizations-----	262, 000, 000	229, 000, 000	229, 000, 000	-33, 000, 000	-----

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS

(TITLE II)

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with--	
				1952 authorizations	1953 estimates
Commodity Credit Corporation-----	\$16, 500, 000	\$17, 876, 000	\$16, 500, 000	-----	--\$1, 376, 000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation-----	1, 100, 000	950, 000	950, 000	--\$150, 000	-----
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks-----	1, 496, 000	1, 690, 000	1, 690, 000	+ 194, 000	-----
Production Credit Corporations-----	1, 358, 000	1, 465, 000	1, 465, 000	+ 107, 000	-----
Total, corporate administrative expense limitations-----	20, 454, 000	21, 981, 000	20, 605, 000	+ 151, 000	-- 1, 376, 000

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

(TITLE III)

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with--	
				1952 authorizations	1953 estimates
Research on strategic and critical materials-----	\$582, 000	\$625, 000	\$582, 000	-----	--\$43, 000
International Wheat Agreement-----	76, 808, 000	182, 162, 250	(¹)	--\$76, 808, 000	-- 182, 162, 250
Total, special activities-----	77, 390, 000	182, 787, 250	582, 000	-- 76, 808, 000	-- 182, 205, 250

¹ To be handled by cancellation of notes of Commodity Credit Corporation.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952, ESTIMATES FOR 1953, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1953

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952 appropriations	1953 estimates
Agricultural Marketing Act-----	\$4, 972, 000	\$5, 500, 000	\$5, 250, 000	+ \$278, 000	— \$250, 000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:					
Economic investigations-----	2, 320, 500	2, 507, 000	2, 320, 500	-----	— 186, 500
Crop and livestock estimates-----	3, 082, 804	3, 058, 000	3, 058, 000	— 24, 804	-----
Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics-----	5, 403, 304	5, 565, 000	5, 378, 500	— 24, 804	— 186, 500
Agricultural Research Administration:					
Office of Administrator-----	582, 440	581, 000	581, 000	— 1, 440	-----
Research on agricultural problems of Alaska-----	270, 000	270, 000	270, 000	-----	-----
Office of Experiment Stations:					
Payments to States, etc-----	12, 428, 708	12, 453, 708	12, 441, 208	+ 12, 500	— 12, 500
Salaries and expenses-----	390, 090	389, 000	380, 000	— 10, 090	— 9, 000
Virgin Islands agricultural program-----	-----	100, 000	-----	-----	— 100, 000
Total, Office of Experiment Stations-----	12, 818, 798	12, 942, 708	12, 821, 208	+ 2, 410	— 121, 500
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics-----	1, 436, 000	1, 430, 000	1, 400, 000	— 36, 000	— 30, 000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952 appropriations	1953 estimates
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued					
Bureau of Animal Industry:					
Animal research-----	\$3, 698, 000	\$3, 681, 000	\$3, 681, 000	—\$17, 000	-----
Animal disease control and eradication-----	8, 517, 000	8, 477, 000	8, 477, 000	—40, 000	-----
Meat inspection-----	13, 840, 000	13, 660, 000	13, 660, 000	—180, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Animal Industry-----	126, 055, 000	25, 818, 000	25, 818, 000	—237, 000	-----
Bureau of Dairy Industry-----	1, 573, 000	1, 621, 000	1, 573, 000	-----	—\$48, 000
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry--	7, 700, 000	7, 689, 000	7, 500, 000	—200, 000	—189, 000
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:					
Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering re- search-----	11, 335, 650	11, 547, 000	11, 330, 000	—5, 650	—217, 000
National Arboretum-----	149, 000	149, 000	149, 000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering-----	11, 484, 650	11, 696, 000	11, 479, 000	—5, 650	—217, 000

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Salaries and expenses:

Insect investigations-----	3, 915, 500	3, 869, 000	3, 869, 000	-46, 500	-----
Insect and plant disease control-----	5, 697, 900	5, 672, 000	5, 600, 000	-97, 900	-72, 000
Plant quarantines-----	2, 792, 600	2, 759, 000	2, 700, 000	-92, 600	-59, 000

Total, salaries and expenses-----

-237, 000

-131, 000

Control of emergency outbreaks of insect
and plant diseases-----

1, 000, 000

Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant
Quarantine-----

-237, 000

-131, 000

Total, Agricultural Research Administration

13, 300, 000

-237, 000

-131, 000

Control of forest posts-----

75, 325, 888

-714, 680

-736, 500

Forest Service:

Salaries and expenses:

National forest protection and management--

28, 814, 025

+585, 975

-618, 000

Fighting forest fires-----

29, 000, 000

-3, 000, 000

Forest research-----

5, 416, 603

-51, 603

-32, 000

Total, salaries and expenses-----

41, 415, 000

-2, 465, 628

-650, 000

Forest roads and trails-----

13, 000, 000

-6, 569, 420

-3, 000, 000

¹ Includes \$571,072 transfer from "Tradication of foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry."

² Includes \$3,000,000 pending in third supplemental, 1952.

³ Includes \$3,569,420 carry-over from fiscal year 1951.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952 appropriations	1953 estimates
Forest Service—Continued					
Acquisition of land for national forests:					
Weeks Act.....	\$75, 000	\$75, 000	0	—\$75, 000	—\$75, 000
Superior National Forest.....	⁴ 207, 002	150, 000	\$150, 000	—57, 002	-----
Special acts.....	(141, 680)	(141, 680)	0	(—141, 680)	(—141, 680)
Total, land acquisition.....	282, 002	225, 000	150, 000	—132, 002	—75, 000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	10, 798, 000	10, 793, 000	10, 793, 000	—5, 000	-----
Smoke Jumper facilities.....	⁵ 700, 000	-----	-----	—700, 000	-----
Cooperative range improvements.....	⁶ (931, 340)	(700, 000)	-----	(—931, 340)	(—700, 000)
Total, Forest Service.....	71, 580, 050	65, 433, 000	61, 708, 000	—9, 872, 050	—3, 725, 000
Flood prevention.....	⁷ 7, 262, 097	7, 750, 000	7, 750, 000	+487, 903	-----
Soil Conservation Service:					
Salaries and expenses.....	58, 934, 991	60, 740, 000	60, 210, 000	+1, 275, 009	—530, 000
Water conservation and utilization projects.....	⁸ 389, 593	235, 500	235, 500	—154, 093	-----
Total, Soil Conservation Service.....	59, 324, 584	60, 975, 500	60, 445, 500	+1, 120, 916	—530, 000

Production and Marketing Administration:

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources	276, 480, 000	256, 500, 000	250, 000, 000	-26, 480, 000	-6, 500, 000
Agricultural production programs	10, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	-----	-5, 000, 000
Sugar Act	70, 000, 000	70, 000, 000	65, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000
National school lunch	83, 367, 491	83, 367, 491	83, 367, 491	-----	-----
Marketing services	11, 540, 000	11, 465, 000	11, 465, 000	-75, 000	-----
Total, Production and Marketing Administration	451, 387, 491	436, 332, 491	419, 832, 491	-31, 555, 000	-16, 500, 000
Commodity Exchange Authority	662, 000	725, 000	725, 000	+63, 000	-----
Federal Crop Insurance (administrative expenses)	7, 949, 911	9, 100, 000	8, 500, 000	+550, 089	-600, 000
Rural Electrification Administration (S. and E.)	8, 290, 000	8, 425, 000	8, 290, 000	-----	-135, 000
Farmers Home Administration:					
Salaries and expenses	29, 570, 000	29, 350, 000	29, 350, 000	-220, 000	-----
Disaster loans	30, 000, 000	-----	-----	-30, 000, 000	-----
Total, Farmers Home Administration	59, 570, 000	29, 350, 000	29, 350, 000	-30, 220, 000	-----
Farm Credit Administration	431, 000	431, 000	431, 000	-----	-----

⁴ Includes \$82,002 carry-over from fiscal year 1951.⁵ Now pending in third supplemental, 1952.⁶ Includes \$231,340 carry-over from fiscal year 1951.⁷ Includes \$702,497 carry-over from fiscal year 1951.⁸ Includes \$154,093 carry-over from fiscal year 1951.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952 appropriations	1953 estimates
Extension Service:					
Payments to States, etc.....	\$27, 135, 000	\$27, 169, 129	\$27, 135, 000	-----	—\$34, 129
Salaries and expenses.....	908, 000	905, 000	905, 000	—\$3, 000	-----
Total, Extension Service.....	28, 043, 000	28, 074, 129	28, 040, 000	—3, 000	—34, 129
Office of Secretary.....	2, 185, 000	2, 360, 000	2, 230, 000	+45, 000	—130, 000
Office of Solicitor.....	2, 372, 000	2, 356, 000	2, 356, 000	—16, 000	-----
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.....	615, 000	750, 000	615, 000	-----	—135, 000
Office of Information.....	1, 263, 268	1, 259, 000	1, 259, 000	--4, 268	-----
Library.....	687, 237	682, 000	682, 000	--5, 237	-----
Total, regular activities.....	793, 323, 830	748, 415, 828	724, 003, 699	—69, 320, 131	—24, 412, 129

○

Union Calendar No. 530

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7314

[Report No. 1673]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 31, 1952

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953,
6 namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
2 TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES
3 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT
4 (RMA—TITLE II)

5 To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, inde-
6 pendently or through cooperation among Federal and State
7 agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the
8 distribution and marketing of agricultural products under the
9 provisions of titles II and III of the Act of August 14, 1946,
10 as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621-1629), and for expenses
11 of any advisory committees established as provided in title
12 III of said Act to assist in effectuating the research and serv-
13 ice work of the Department, \$5,250,000: *Provided*, That not
14 less than \$600,000 of this amount shall be available for
15 contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 205
16 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may
17 make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the
18 Department such amounts from this appropriation as may
19 be necessary to carry out the functions for which it
20 is made (but amounts made available to the Office of
21 the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information,
22 shall not exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget,
23 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
24 ment, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in
25 addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made avail-

1 able to other appropriation items of the Department:
2 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
3 available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product
4 thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation
5 rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and
6 for development of foreign markets.

7 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

8 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
9 of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics
10 (7 U. S. C. 411) and related Acts, as follows:

11 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
12 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
13 people of the United States, relative to agricultural produc-
14 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their
15 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
16 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm
17 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
18 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
19 to probable demand for the different farm and food products;
20 land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their
21 relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations
22 and trends, \$2,320,500: *Provided*, That no part of the
23 funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau
24 of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Economic
25 investigations" shall be used for State and county land-use

1 planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the main-
2 tenance of regional offices.

3 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
4 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
5 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
6 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
7 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
8 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
9 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
10 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
11 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
12 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as
13 amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$3,-
14 058,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein
15 appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to
16 ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the
17 intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton,
18 or for estimates of apple production for other than the com-
19 mercial crop.

20 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

21 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator,
23 including travel and subsistence expenses of advisory
24 committees authorized by title III of the Act of Au-
25 gust 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1628-1629), and the mainte-

1 nance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services
2 at the Agricultural Research Center, \$581,000: *Provided,*
3 That the appropriation current at the time services are
4 rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reim-
5 bursements based on estimated or actual charges) from
6 applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including
7 handling and other related services, for equipment rentals
8 (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for
9 services, supplies, equipment, and material furnished: *Pro-*
10 *vided further,* That of the several appropriations of the
11 Agricultural Research Administration, not to exceed \$15,000
12 shall be available for employment pursuant to the second
13 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
14 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act
15 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further,*
16 That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research
17 Administration shall be available for the construction, alter-
18 ation, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided,*
19 *however,* That unless otherwise provided, the cost of con-
20 structing any one building (excepting headhouses connect-
21 ing greenhouses and experimental farm houses) shall not
22 exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings
23 costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits
24 of the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the
25 cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall

1 not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the build-
 2 ing as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever
 3 is greater.

4 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
 6 duct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems
 7 of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the
 8 Department as he may designate, independently or in co-
 9 operation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of
 10 Alaska, \$270,000.

11 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

12 Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico

13 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 14 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance where applicable, to
 15 carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating
 16 to agricultural experiment stations:

17 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 18 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 19 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 20 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 21 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24, 1925
 22 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 23 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
 24 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), sections 3 and 5,
 25 \$2,863,708, and sections 9 and 11 of said Act as added by

1 the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h, 427j), in-
2 cluding administration by the Office of Experiment Stations
3 in the United States Department of Agriculture, \$5,000,000,
4 no part of which latter amount shall be used for beginning
5 construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000;
6 Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-
7 386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to
8 the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved
9 February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits
10 of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and
11 the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved June
12 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending
13 the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory
14 of Alaska, \$62,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March
15 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the
16 benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000;
17 in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
18 \$12,441,208.

19 Salaries and Expenses

20 For necessary expenses in connection with administra-
21 tion of grants and coordination of research with States
22 pursuant to the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16,
23 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23,
24 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amenda-
25 tory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f),

1 and title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as
2 amended by the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C.
3 427-427g), and for the administration, operation, and
4 maintenance of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto
5 Rico, \$380,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form
6 of the annual financial statement required under the above
7 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
8 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
9 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
10 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
11 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

12 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

13 For necessary expenses in connection with conducting
14 investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricul-
15 tural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home,
16 with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more
17 effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and
18 such economic investigations, including housing and house-
19 hold buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of
20 the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services made
21 available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and for
22 disseminating useful information on these subjects,
23 \$1,400,000.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigation concerned with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

Animal research: For animal husbandry investigations; investigations of diseases of animals and of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products; and cooperation in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 429), \$3,681,000.

Animal disease control and eradication: For the control and eradication of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals, scabies in sheep and cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, and dourine in horses, and other inspection and quarantine work authorized by law; for supervision of the transportation of livestock, including administration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection of vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act

1 of March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158) and sections 56
2 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7
3 U. S. C. 851-855), relating to veterinary biological prod-
4 ucts, \$8,477,000: *Provided*, That no payment hereunder
5 as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter
6 for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or brucellosis shall ex-
7 ceed (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any pure
8 bred animal, (2) one-third of the difference between the
9 appraised value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3) the
10 amount paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperating
11 agency, and no payment hereunder shall be made for any
12 animal if at the time of test or condemnation it shall belong
13 to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corpora-
14 tion to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for
15 slaughter.

16 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of
17 laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food
18 products, \$13,660,000.

19 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

20 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of
21 the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
22 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy in-
23 dustry, the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9, 1902
24 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relating to process or reno-
25 vated butter, as amended, and the Act of May 23, 1908

1 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates to the exporta-
2 tion of process or renovated butter, \$1,573,000.

3 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

4 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
5 and demonstrations established under the provisions of sec-
6 tion 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the
7 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292) ;
8 for the development of new and extended food, feed, and
9 industrial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and
10 animal, and potential replacement crops, and processing,
11 biological, chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicological,
12 and technological investigation thereof, \$7,500,000.

13 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
14 ENGINEERING

15 Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research: For
16 expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and
17 demonstrations concerning plants, soils, and agricultural
18 engineering, including those related to the production, im-
19 provement, handling, processing, transportation, and stor-
20 age of farm and other crops; control of weeds, plant diseases,
21 and nematodes; discovery and introduction of new and use-
22 ful plants, both foreign and native; soil and water manage-
23 ment to improve soil productivity; the relation of soils to
24 plant, animal, and human nutrition; classification and map-
25 ping of soils; fertilizers, liming materials, and soil amend-

1 ments; farm machinery and processing equipment; farm
2 buildings, and farm electrification; and for the acquisition
3 (not to exceed one), operation, and maintenance of air-
4 planes; \$11,330,000.

5 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
6 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
7 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
8 191-194), \$149,000.

9 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

10 Salaries and Expenses

11 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
12 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
13 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means
14 of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture,
15 for importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial,
16 fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for
17 investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying
18 insects affecting man and animals, and the best ways of
19 utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect the provi-
20 sions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
21 amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act (7
22 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-
23 144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149), the Act
24 of May 9, 1938, relating to grasshoppers, Mormon crickets,
25 and chinch bugs (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the Organic

1 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended, authorizing
2 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious
3 insects and plant pests; including the operation and mainte-
4 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed two,
5 as follows:

6 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
7 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
8 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
9 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
10 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
11 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
12 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-
13 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-
14 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
15 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with
16 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other
17 arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and ap-
18 paratus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the
19 eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and
20 for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
21 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
22 application, \$3,869,000: *Provided*, That of the amount
23 allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed \$250,000
24 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies
25 for research in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act

1 of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i), and the amounts
2 obligated for contract research shall remain available until
3 expended.

4 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out oper-
5 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to pre-
6 vent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
7 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,
8 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, golden
9 nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, Hall scale,
10 and gypsy and brown-tail moths, and grasshoppers, Mormon
11 crickets, and chinch bugs in accordance with the Act of May
12 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the enforcement
13 of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to
14 enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quar-
15 tine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-
16 167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free
17 areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of
18 the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February 8,
19 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the
20 compensation of growers for losses resulting from the de-
21 struction of or for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on
22 lands infested or exposed to infestations of the golden nema-
23 tode for the purpose authorized by the Golden Nematode
24 Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150g), \$5,600,000: *Provided*, That
25 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the

1 cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other
2 property injured or destroyed, except potatoes and tomatoes
3 as authorized under the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided*
4 *further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part
5 of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of
6 sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has pro-
7 vided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or
8 for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal
9 to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, sub-
10 scribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authori-
11 ties, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplish-
12 ment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode
13 except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode
14 Act.

15 Plant quarantines: For operations against the introduc-
16 tion of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States,
17 including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and
18 regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant
19 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.
20 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-
21 144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C.
22 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they
23 pertain to Territories and districts of the United States, for
24 the enforcement of plant quarantines through inspection in
25 transit, including the interception and disposition of ma-

1 materials found to have been transported in violation of Federal
2 plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under
3 the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166) and enforce-
4 ment of regulations governing the movement of plants into
5 and from the District of Columbia promulgated under sec-
6 tion 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
7 amended, and for inspection and certification of plants and
8 plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign
9 countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act
10 of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a) , \$2,700,000.

11 Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant
12 Diseases

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
14 joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-
15 148e) , including the operation and maintenance of airplanes,
16 control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Cana-
17 dian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the
18 employment of Canadian citizens, \$1,000,000, which shall be
19 apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised
20 Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said joint resolution
21 only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of
22 the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency
23 conditions.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

For expenses necessary for carrying out operations, measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including the purchase (not to exceed two) and operation and maintenance of airplanes, and construction and alteration of necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of constructing or altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500, as follows:

Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C., Supp. I, 594-1-594-5), \$3,250,000, of which \$500,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said Act only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency conditions.

White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant
H. R. 7314—3

1 to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), \$3,300,-
2 000, of which \$505,000 shall be available to the Department
3 of the Interior for the control of white pine blister rust on or
4 endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that
5 Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the
6 jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United
7 States; \$1,750,000 to the Forest Service for the control of
8 white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its juris-
9 diction; and \$1,045,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and
10 Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of
11 the entire program, method development, and for operations
12 conducted under its direction for such control, including, but
13 not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on or
14 endangering State and privately owned lands.

15 FOREST SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$10,000
18 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
19 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574),
20 as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
21 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to experiment and make investigations
22 and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and
23 lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used
24 for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of

1 the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to
2 the proper care of the same; to investigate and test Ameri-
3 can timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods,
4 for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through
5 investigations and the planting of native and foreign species,
6 suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary
7 buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building pur-
8 chased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the
9 cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary sys-
10 tem and of connecting the same with any such building,
11 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout
12 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$15,000, (\$22,500
13 in Alaska,) with the exception that any building erected,
14 purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or
15 more, may be improved out of the appropriations made
16 under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not
17 to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as cer-
18 tified by the Chief of the Forest Service; to protect, admin-
19 ister, and improve the national forests, including tree
20 planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface
21 wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve
22 water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize
23 the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game
24 supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein;

1 to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experi-
2 ments and investigations made by the Forest Service, as
3 follows:

4 National forest protection and management: For the
5 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
6 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
7 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
8 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
9 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the
10 care of plantations and young growth; the operation and
11 maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed
12 three; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construc-
13 tion and maintenance of all other improvements necessary
14 for the proper and economical administration, protection,
15 development, and use of the national forests, including ex-
16 perimental areas under Forest Service administration, except
17 that where direct purchases will be more economical than
18 construction, improvements may be purchased; the con-
19 struction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure),
20 equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational
21 facilities; timber cultural operations; development and ap-
22 plication of fish and game management plans; propagation
23 and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid
24 portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising

1 of timber and other resources and development and applica-
2 tion of plans for their effective management, sale, and use;
3 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as
4 authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16
5 U. S. C. 514) ; examination, classification, surveying, and
6 appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized
7 by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national
8 forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and
9 entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August
10 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act
11 of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512) ; investigation and
12 establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof
13 or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and
14 protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connec-
15 tion with the administration and public use of the national
16 forests; and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance,
17 improvement, protection, and general administration of the
18 national forests, \$29,400,000.

19 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
20 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service admin-
21 istration, including lands under contract for purchase or
22 in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and
23 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
24 year for such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which \$2,500,000
25 shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of

1 the Revised Statutes, as amended, only to the extent that
2 the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
3 finds necessary to meet emergency conditions.

4 Forest research: For forest research at forest or range
5 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or
6 elsewhere, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1,
7 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as
8 amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including
9 the construction and maintenance of improvements; fire, sil-
10 vicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and ex-
11 periments; investigations and experiments to develop improved
12 methods of management of forest and other ranges; experi-
13 ments, investigations, and tests of forest products; a compre-
14 hensive forest survey; and investigations in forest economics;
15 \$5,365,000: *Provided*, That funds may be advanced to co-
16 operators under such regulations as the Secretary may
17 prescribe when such action will stimulate or facilitate
18 cooperative work.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

20 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
21 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
22 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating
23 to forest development roads and trails, including the con-
24 struction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails
25 on experimental areas under Forest Service administration,

1 \$10,000,000, which sum is authorized to be appropriated by
2 the Acts of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 834), and Sep-
3 tember 7, 1950 (Public Law 769), to remain available
4 until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be
5 available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration
6 of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equip-
7 ment and supplies used for road and trail construction and
8 maintenance, but the total cost of any such building pur-
9 chased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall
10 not exceed \$15,000 (\$22,500 in Alaska) with the exception
11 that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost
12 of which was \$15,000 or more, may be improved within any
13 fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the
14 cost of such buildings certified by the Chief of the Forest
15 Service.

16 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

17 Superior National Forest

18 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
19 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the
20 Act approved June 22, 1948 (Public Law 733),
21 \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

22 STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

23 For expenses necessary for cooperation with the various
24 States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
25 tree planting, in forest management and processing, and

1 in farm forestry extension, pursuant to the Act of August
2 25, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 568c, 568d), and sections 1,
3 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C.
4 564-568a), and Acts supplementary thereto; advising
5 timberland owners, associations, and other appropriate
6 agencies in the application of forest management prin-
7 ciples to federally owned lands leased to States and to
8 private forest lands, and advising wood-using industries in
9 processing of forest products, so as to attain sustained-yield
10 management, the conservation of the timber resources, the
11 productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employ-
12 ment and economic continuance of forest industries;
13 \$10,793,000.

14 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

15 The amount of \$700,000 appropriated under this head
16 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for
17 1952 (Public Law 135, Eighty-second Congress) is hereby
18 continued available but not subject to the provision relating
19 to the use of such appropriation included in such Act.

20 FLOOD PREVENTION

21 For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood
22 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738),
23 as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary exami-
24 nations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement,

1 and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of the
2 Columbia Basin area, the Arkansas-White-Red River area,
3 the New England-New York area, the Colorado River
4 area, and the Missouri River area, in accordance with
5 the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Depart-
6 ment, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employment
7 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
8 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by
9 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
10 at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem,
11 to remain available until expended, \$7,750,000, with
12 which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds
13 heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department
14 for flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That o part of such
15 funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo
16 and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval
17 of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such
18 lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used
19 for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,
20 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, without the specific
21 approval of the Board of County Commissioners of the county
22 in which such lands are situated: *Provided further*, That of
23 the funds available herein, not in excess of \$5,556,540
24 (with which shall be merged the unexpended balance

1 of funds heretofore made available for these pur-
2 poses) may be expended in watersheds heretofore author-
3 ized by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22,
4 1944, for necessary gully control, floodwater detention, and
5 floodway structures in areas other than those over which
6 the Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsi-
7 bility.

8 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions
11 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title
12 III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012),
13 and the Act of August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011 note),
14 including research and investigations into the character,
15 cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture
16 depletion, and methods of soil and water conservation (in-
17 cluding the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irri-
18 gation and land drainage, and the construction, operation,
19 and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, labora-
20 tories, plots, and installations) ; making conservation surveys
21 and plans and establishing measures to conserve soil and
22 water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such
23 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
24 the siltation of reservoirs) ; establishment and operation of
25 conservation nurseries; development and management of

1 land utilization project lands and facilities; dissemination of
2 information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent
3 buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and
4 furnishing of subsistence to employees; \$60,210,000:
5 *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building
6 purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of
7 constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connect-
8 ing the same to any such building and with the exception of
9 buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased
10 for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight
11 buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to ex-
12 ceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or
13 improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing
14 \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount
15 not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no
16 part of this appropriation shall be available for the construc-
17 tion of any such building on land not owned by the Govern-
18 ment: *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri,
19 where the State has established a central State agency au-
20 thorized to enter into agreements with the United States or
21 any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the
22 saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil
23 conservation district in such State, the agreements made by
24 or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conser-
25 vation district shall have the prior approval of such central

1 State agency before they shall become effective as to such
2 district: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
3 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
4 under the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f),
5 in demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to
6 exceed \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the
7 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
8 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*,
10 That qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed
11 at per diem rates to perform the technical planning work
12 of the service: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell
13 at market value any property located in Yalobusha County,
14 Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act of July
15 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and suitable for return
16 to private ownership under such terms and conditions as
17 would not conflict with the purposes of said Act.

18 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

19 For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions
20 of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat.
21 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10),
22 as amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (Public Law
23 132), and September 6, 1950 (Public Law 760), relating
24 to water conservation and utilization projects, to remain
25 available until expended, \$235,500, which sum shall be

1 merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore
2 appropriated or transferred to said Department for the
3 purposes of said Act.

4 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

5 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

6 RESOURCES

7 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
8 visions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conserva-
9 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29,
10 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including
11 not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of
12 exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and
13 international fairs within the United States; \$250,000,000,
14 to remain available until December 31 of the next succeed-
15 ing fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-
16 building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices
17 authorized under this head in the Department of Agricul-
18 ture Appropriation Act, 1952, carried out during the period
19 July 1, 1951, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, of which
20 amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance
21 in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation
22 practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conserva-
23 tion practices related directly to flood prevention work
24 in approved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed

1 \$30,000,000 of the total sum provided under this head
2 shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries
3 and other administrative expenses for carrying out such
4 program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not
5 to be charged to such limitation; but not more than
6 \$4,966,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account,
7 "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-
8 ment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to
9 claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of
10 the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the
11 Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the con-
12 servation practice or practices and has complied with all
13 other requirements as conditions for such payments and that
14 the statements and information contained in the application
15 for payment are correct and true, to the best of his know-
16 ledge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United
17 States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds
18 herein appropriated or made available for the functions
19 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant
20 to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23,
21 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any
22 regional information employees or any State information
23 employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of
24 inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to
25 individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount

1 shall be available for salaries and other administrative ex-
2 penses in connection with the formulation and administration
3 of the 1953 program of soil-building practices and soil-
4 and water-conserving practices, under the Act of Febru-
5 ary 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$250,000,000,
6 including administration, and formulated on the basis of a
7 distribution of the funds available for payments and grants
8 among the several States in accordance with their conserva-
9 tion needs as determined by the Secretary, except that the
10 proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more
11 than 15 per centum from the distribution for the next pre-
12 ceding program year, and no participant shall receive more
13 than \$2,500) ; but the payments or grants under such pro-
14 grams shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with
15 respect to which such payments or grants are to be made in
16 conformity with farming practices which will encourage
17 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
18 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
19 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and
20 approved by the State committees appointed pursuant to
21 section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
22 ment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the
23 respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5
24 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conservation
25 program for any county may, on the recommendation of

1 such county committee and approval of the State committee,
2 be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for
3 services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the
4 agricultural conservation program in the participating coun-
5 ties, and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single ac-
6 count for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil
7 Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical
8 and other assistance in such counties: *Provided further*, That
9 such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
10 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any
11 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agri-
12 cultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming prac-
13 tices approved by the Secretary under programs provided
14 for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds
15 available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corpora-
16 tion, or other agency constituting a part of such Department,
17 shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of
18 salary or travel expenses of any person who has been con-
19 victed of violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent per-
20 nicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as
21 amended, or who has been found in accordance with the pro-
22 visions of title 18, United States Code, section 1913, to have
23 violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits
24 the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of per-
25 sonal services or other expenses designed to influence in any.

1 manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legis-
2 lation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of
3 any Member or through the proper official channels.

4 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMS

5 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out
6 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
7 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
8 of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), and to
9 provide assistance in obtaining equipment, materials, and
10 facilities necessary to attain needed production of agricul-
11 tural commodities, \$10,000,000, of which not more than
12 \$3,000,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account
13 "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-
14 ment Act of 1938".

15 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

16 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
17 of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160), \$65,-
18 000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next suc-
19 ceeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (including
20 transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments
21 to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,500,000.

22 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

23 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
24 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),
25 \$83,367,491: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation

1 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said
2 Act.

3 MARKETING SERVICES

4 For expenses necessary for acquiring and diffusing mar-
5 ket information on agricultural commodities, food products
6 and by-products, the standardization, classification, grading,
7 handling, storage and marketing thereof, including the dem-
8 onstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of
9 classification of American farm and food products throughout
10 the world, the analysis of cotton fiber, the classing of cotton
11 for producer members of cotton quality improvement groups,
12 the establishment of classification standards and maintenance
13 of an inspection service for tobacco (7 U. S. C. 471-476,
14 501-508, 511-511q); for investigating and certifying, in
15 one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested
16 parties the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural
17 commodity or food product, whether raw or processed, and
18 any product containing an agricultural commodity or de-
19 rivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when
20 received at such important central markets as the Secre-
21 tary may from time to time designate, or at points which
22 may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and
23 regulations as he may prescribe, including the collection of
24 such fees as are reasonable and as nearly as may cover the
25 cost of the service rendered; for performing the duties im-

1 posed upon the Secretary by chapter 14 of the Internal
2 Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-
3 1935) ; and for carrying into effect the United States Cotton
4 Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51-65), the United States Grain
5 Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the Naval Stores Act
6 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive,
7 of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7
8 U. S. C. 1291), including not to exceed \$25,000 for em-
9 ployment at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem, pursuant
10 to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the Organic
11 Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15
12 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), the Acts
13 to provide standards for containers for fruits and vegetables
14 (15 U. S. C. 251-257i), the United States Warehouse Act
15 (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C.
16 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards Act (7 U. S. C.
17 181-229), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenti-
18 cide Act (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), and the Tobacco Plant
19 and Seed Exportation Act (7 U. S. C. 516), \$11,465,000:
20 *Provided*, That hereafter the Commodity Credit Corporation
21 may contract with cooperatives for classing cotton and
22 may pay for such services an amount not in excess of the
23 value of the samples.

24 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

25 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-

1 sions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7
2 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$725,000.

3 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

4 For operating and administrative expenses, \$8,500,000.

5 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

6 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrifi-
7 cation Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924),
8 as follows:

9 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

10 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
11 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
12 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provi-
13 sions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural electrifi-
14 cation program, \$50,000,000; and rural telephone program,
15 \$25,000,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$50,-
16 000,000 for the rural electrification program and \$10,-
17 000,000 for the rural telephone program, may be borrowed
18 under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such
19 additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1953,
20 under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and
21 orderly development of the program.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
24 \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed
25 \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence

1 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
2 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
3 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$8,290,000.

4 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

5 To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and
6 the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones
7 Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031),
8 the Act of August 23, 1951 (Public Law 123); the Farm-
9 ers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001,
10 note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535;
11 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946 (40
12 U. S. C. 436-439); the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended
13 (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of
14 facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and
15 semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title
16 V of the Housing Act of 1949 relating to financial assistance
17 for farm housing (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483); the Rural
18 Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act, approved
19 May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444); and the Act to direct
20 the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain mineral in-
21 terests, approved September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-
22 1039), as follows:

23 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

24 For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes
25 under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,

1 as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and
2 preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing
3 several authorities) : Title I and section 43 of title IV of the
4 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and title V
5 of the Housing Act of 1949 (except grants under 504 (a)),
6 \$38,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the
7 amount available for the purposes of title I and section 43
8 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, may
9 be distributed to States and Territories without regard to
10 farm population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to
11 the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for loans in recla-
12 mation projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land
13 (sums available for loans under title V of the Housing Act
14 of 1949 to remain available until expended) ; title II of the
15 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$110,-
16 000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended,
17 \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing
18 several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the
19 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions
20 set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture
21 Appropriation Act, 1952.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and
24 insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made
25 under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to

1 Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers'
 2 Home Administration Act of 1946, the extension of financial
 3 assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, and the adminis-
 4 tration of assets transferred under subsection 2 (f) of the
 5 Act of May 3, 1950, \$29,350,000, together with a transfer
 6 to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$325,000 of the
 7 fees and administrative expense charges made available by
 8 subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-
 9 Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

10 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

11 For necessary expenses, including library membership
 12 fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to mem-
 13 bers only or to members at a lower price than to others, pay-
 14 ment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed
 15 \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the
 16 Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833) ; \$431,000, together
 17 with not to exceed \$2,322,100 of receipts from Farm Credit
 18 agencies, to be advanced to this appropriation, to cover the
 19 cost of supervision, facilities, examinations, and other services
 20 rendered to such agencies; \$2,753,100.

21 EXTENSION SERVICE

22 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

23 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 24 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

25 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:

1 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7
2 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
3 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7
4 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section
5 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended
6 by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1), \$12,-
7 500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved April
8 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;
9 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
10 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the
11 Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and the Act approved Oc-
12 tober 27, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-4, 5), extending to
13 the Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham
14 Act and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones
15 Act, \$42,150; Puerto Rico, section 3 of the Act of March 4,
16 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), authorizing extension of the Cap-
17 per-Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico, \$31,348; the Act ap-
18 proved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending
19 the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act
20 to Puerto Rico, \$408,000, and the Act approved Octo-
21 ber 26, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-2, 3), extending the bene-
22 fits of section 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act
23 to Puerto Rico, \$71,502; and section 506a of title V of
24 the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1476), \$33,050; in

1 all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
2 \$27,135,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of
5 the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C.
6 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto,
7 and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and
8 the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,
9 \$905,000.

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-
12 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
13 for replacement of the motor vehicle used by the Secretary
14 with a comparable new model; travel expenses, including
15 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; sta-
16 tionery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express,
17 and drayage charges; advertising of bids, communication
18 service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and
19 other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise pro-
20 vided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work
21 of the Department of Agriculture, \$2,230,000, together
22 with such amounts from other appropriations or authoriza-
23 tions as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the
24 current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which

1 several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined
2 by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$109,280, shall
3 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation:
4 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
5 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at
6 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, re-
7 spectively, therefor in the budget for such year, the amounts
8 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
9 tion shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
10 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
11 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
12 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or
13 increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

14 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

15 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or
16 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
17 service, \$2,356,000, together with such amounts from other
18 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
19 schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such
20 expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of
21 \$225,300 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
22 appropriation.

23 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

24 For necessary expenses for the Office of Foreign Agri-
25 cultural Relations and for enabling the Secretary to coordi-

1 nate and integrate activities of the Department in connection
2 with foreign agricultural work, \$615,000.

3 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
5 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
6 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
7 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
8 the coordination of informational work and programs author-
9 ized by Congress in the Department, \$1,259,000, together
10 with such amounts from other appropriations or authoriza-
11 tions as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the
12 current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts
13 not exceeding a total of \$16,014, shall be transferred to
14 and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appro-
15 priation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used
16 for the purposes enumerated as follows: For preparation and
17 display of exhibits, \$102,735; for preparation, distribution, and
18 display of motion and sound pictures, \$73,511; for farmers'
19 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people
20 of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion
21 of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out
22 under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
23 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct
24 (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two hundred thirty
25 thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for the use of the

1 Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual
 2 report of the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agri-
 3 culture), as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January
 4 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$611,128: *Provided*, That
 5 additional funds for preparation and display of agricultural
 6 motion pictures and exhibits relating to the programs of the
 7 various agencies of the Department authorized by Congress,
 8 not exceeding \$150,000, may be transferred to and made
 9 a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and
 10 shall be available for the objects specified herein: *Provided*
 11 *further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits
 12 by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be
 13 used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of sec-
 14 tion 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574),
 15 as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 16 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That no part of this
 17 appropriation shall be used for the establishment or main-
 18 tenance of regional or State field offices, or for the compen-
 19 sation of employees in such offices.

20 LIBRARY

21 For necessary expenses, including dues for library mem-
 22 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
 23 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
 24 subscribers who are not members; \$682,000.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1953 for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$16,500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That \$2,500,000 of this authorization shall be placed in reserve to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out price support operations which are indicated to be in excess of the budget estimates for such operations: *Provided*

1 *further*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and
2 special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
3 including other personal services) in connection with the
4 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-
5 position of any real or personal property belonging to the
6 Corporation or in which it has an interest, including ex-
7 penses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered
8 as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*
9 *vided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby
10 authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness of the
11 Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the
12 Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation to the
13 Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of the capital im-
14 pairment determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1951
15 (but not to exceed \$120,000,000), pursuant to sections
16 1 and 4 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15
17 U. S. C. 713a-1, 4).

18 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
19 \$950,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
20 the funds of the Corporation shall be available for ad-
21 ministrative expenses, including employment on a con-
22 tract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the
23 performance of special services, including legal services, and
24 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,
25 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and

1 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of
2 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said total
3 sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished and
4 examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration cen-
5 tral office, interest expense, and expenses in connection with
6 the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, pro-
7 tection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
8 to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Provided*,
9 That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all cash funds
10 in excess of the estimated operating requirements for the
11 current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and paid
12 into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That
13 the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may issue
14 and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed
15 \$500,000,000.

16 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
17 \$1,690,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
18 the funds of the banks shall be available for admin-
19 istrative expenses and services performed for the banks
20 by other Government agencies (except services and facilities
21 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Ad-
22 ministration central office, and services performed by any
23 Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury
24 in connection with the financial transactions of the banks) ;
25 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,

1 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee
2 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, op-
3 eration, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-
4 tion of real or personal property belonging to the banks or
5 in which they have an interest.

6 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,-
7 465,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
8 the funds of the corporations shall be available for admin-
9 istrative expenses and services performed for the corpora-
10 tions by other Government agencies (except services and
11 facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
12 Credit Administration central office); and said total sum
13 shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special serv-
14 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in
15 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
16 provement, protection, or disposition of real or personal
17 property belonging to the corporations or in which they have
18 an interest.

19 TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

20 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL

21 MATERIALS

22 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
23 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic
24 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
25 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$582,000: *Provided*, That this appro-

1 - priation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained
2 in the item "Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research
3 Administration".

4 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND OTHER
5 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

6 For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication
7 of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-
8 pneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of
9 animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poul-
10 try, including the payment of claims growing out of past
11 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
12 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials, contami-
13 nated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found
14 and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially
15 similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with
16 all lawful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth
17 disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the
18 provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of
19 May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C.
20 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section
21 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may trans-
22 fer from other appropriations or funds available to the
23 bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such
24 sums as he may deem necessary, to be available only in an
25 emergency which threatens the livestock or poultry industry

1 of the country, and any unexpended balances of funds trans-
2 ferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall
3 be merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided, That,*
4 except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
5 28, 1947, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased
6 may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-
7 production, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraise-
8 ment based on breeding value no appraisement of any such
9 animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or
10 dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emer-
11 gency to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by
12 the United States Government for any such animals shall not
13 exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided fur-*
14 *ther,* That poultry may be appraised in groups when the
15 basis for appraisal is the same for each bird: *Provided fur-*
16 *ther,* That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable
17 provisions contained in the item "Office of Administrator,
18 Agricultural Research Administration": *Provided further,*
19 That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
20 directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit
21 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling
22 notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the
23 Treasury in the amount of \$11,240,532 for funds transferred
24 and expenses incurred under this head through fiscal year

1 1951 pursuant to authority granted in the Department of
2 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1951.

3 INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

4 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
5 directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit
6 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by cancelling
7 notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the
8 Treasury in the amount of \$182,162,250 for the net costs
9 during the fiscal year 1951 under the International Wheat
10 Agreement Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642).

11 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, the
13 lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the
14 Department under this Act shall be available for the pur-
15 chase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not
16 to exceed 400 passenger motor vehicles for replace-
17 ment only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in
18 the conduct of the work of the Department outside the Dis-
19 trict of Columbia.

20 SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
21 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
22 employment of translators when competent citizen translators
23 are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency of
24 persons in the field service of the Department for periods of

1 not more than sixty days; and (3) employment under the
2 appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

3 SEC. 403. Of appropriations herein made which are
4 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
5 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or
6 tracts of land.

7 SEC. 404. No part of the funds appropriated by this
8 Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee
9 of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
10 behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or
11 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
12 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
13 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
14 of cotton or the trend of same.

15 SEC. 405. Except to provide materials required in or
16 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
17 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
18 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of
19 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
20 outside of the United States.

21 SEC. 406. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for
22 contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of
23 August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations
24 herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics;
25 Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry;

1 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineer-
2 ing; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau
3 of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human
4 Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

5 SEC. 407. No part of any appropriation contained
6 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
7 by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to
8 pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a
9 strike against the Government of the United States or who
10 is a member of an organization of Government employees
11 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
12 the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
13 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
14 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
15 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
16 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
17 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
18 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
19 a member of an organization of Government employees that
20 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
21 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is
22 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
23 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
24 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
25 in a strike against the Government of the United States or

1 who is a member of an organization of Government employees
2 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
3 the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of
4 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
5 ernment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
6 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
7 any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be
8 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
9 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
10 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
11 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
12 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing
13 in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from
14 any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden
15 emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruc-
16 tion of property, the payment of salary or wages may be made
17 to such persons from applicable appropriations for services
18 rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit
19 contemplated by this section.

20 SEC. 408. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this Act or of the funds available for expenditure by any
22 corporation or agency included in this Act shall be used
23 for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or defeat
24 legislation pending before the Congress.

25 SEC. 409. Except for the car officially assigned to

1 the Secretary of Agriculture, no part of any appropria-
2 tion contained in this Act shall be used to pay the com-
3 pensation of any civilian employee of the Government whose
4 principal duties consist of acting as chauffeur of any Govern-
5 ment-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or
6 ambulance), unless such appropriation is specifically au-
7 thorized to be used for paying the compensation of employees
8 performing such duties.

9 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agri-
10 culture Appropriation Act, 1953".

82ND CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 7314

[Report No. 1673]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1953, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WHITTEN

MARCH 31, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued April 1, 1952

For actions of March 31, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 53

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported agricultural appropriation bill and legislative appropriation bill. House passed bill to pay banks for dealing in Central Bank for Cooperatives debentures. Ready for President. House passed bill to prohibit unauthorized use of "Snokey Bear."

-oOo-

HOUSE

- 1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.** The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 7314 (H. Rept. 1673). Rep. Andersen, Minn., reserved all points of order on the bill. (pp. 3233-4.)
Representatives of the Department agencies and bureaus have been advised in detail of the Committee's actions on the Budget estimates for this Department. Copies of the bill, committee report, and hearings will be distributed as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has been worked out with the Department agencies. In general, copies should be obtained through the agency and bureau budget offices rather than from this office.
At the end of this Digest is a summary comparison of the Committee actions with the 1953 Budget estimates and with total anticipated funds available in 1952, and excerpts from the committee report.
- 2. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.** The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 7313 (H. Rept. 1672) (p. 3230). This bill includes appropriations for the Government Printing Office and the Library of Congress.
- 3. FARM CREDIT.** Passed without amendment S. 2085, to enable the banks to receive pay for distributing the debentures of the Central Bank for Cooperatives (p. 3238). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 4. APPROPRIATION PROCEDURE.** During a discussion with Rep. Smith, Va., Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee agreed that five days would be allowed

between the time appropriation bills are reported and the time they are taken up on the floor (pp. 3232-3).

5. **MINERALS.** Passed as reported H. R. 472, to permit the mining, development, and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands, withdrawn or reserved for power development. Rep. Ford, Mich., expressed the opinion that the bill should be amended to "except national forest lands" (pp. 3234-5.)
On objections of Rep. Rogers of Colo., Schwabe, and Cunningham, H. R. 4752, to amend the mineral leasing laws in order to eliminate the waiver of rentals for oil and gas leases, was stricken from the consent calendar (p. 3235).
6. **FORESTRY.** Passed with amendment S. 2322, prohibiting the manufacture or use of the character "Smokey Bear" (which is used by the Forest Service in the forest-fire prevention campaign) by unauthorized persons (pp. 3236-7).
7. **SHEEPHERDERS.** Passed without amendment S. 2549, to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special quota visas available to certain alien sheepherders (p. 3240). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW; TRANSPORTATION.** Passed without amendment H. R. 5045, to make valid a number of ICC hearings which did not comply strictly with the Administrative Procedure Act (pp. 3240-1).
9. **FLOOD CONTROL.** Received from this Department a flood-control survey report on the Scioto River watershed, Ohio; to Public Works Committee (H. Doc. 409) (p. 3268).
10. **STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.** In reporting this bill, H. R. 7289 (see Digest 52), the Committee made the following statements:
"The total of the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill for the three Departments and the Federal Judiciary is \$1,069,992,859. The reductions in the budget estimates total \$172,829,450, or a decrease of over 13.9 percent. The amount recommended in the bill is \$84,422,038 below the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1952."
Forest highways. "The committee recommends \$18,000,000 for this item, a reduction of \$3,000,000 in the amount of the budget estimate and a reduction of \$3,000,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year."
Access roads. "The bill includes \$15,000,000 for the construction of access roads, a reduction of \$15,000,000 in the amount of the budget estimates and an increase of \$13,500,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. Of the \$15,000,000 recommended, \$10,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authority granted by the Act of October 16, 1951."
- SENATE
11. **TRANSPORTATION.** Passed without amendment S. 2748, authorizing Canadian vessels to transport iron ore between U. S. ports on the Great Lakes during 1952 (pp. 3221, 3223).
12. **DEFENSE PRODUCTION.** Sen. Schoepfel suggested that all defense-production controls be permitted to expire in view of the circumstances surrounding the resignation of Mr. Charles Wilson. Sen. Humphrey objected to Sen. Schoepfel's argument. (pp. 3225-6.)
13. **APPROPRIATION PROCEDURE.** Sen. Ferguson spoke in favor of a resolution adopted by the Republican Conference favoring a single-package appropriation bill, more adequate congressional-review staffs, and improved budget procedures (pp.

Summary of Appropriations and REA and FHA Loan Authorizations, 1952, and
Budget Estimates and House Committee Bill, 1953

(Note.--Figures in brackets [] not included in totals; 1952 figures include all supplemental appropriations to date and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1953 House Committee Bill.)

Bureau or Item	Appropriations and:		Increase (+), or Decrease (-),	
	Loan Authoriza-	Budget	House Committee Bill	Compared With
	tions, Including	Estimates, 1953	Estimates, 1953	Estimates, 1953
	Estimated Pay			
	Adjustment			
	Supplementals,			
	1952 a/			
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR REGULAR ACTIVITIES:				
Production and Marketing Administration:				
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources	\$260,000,000:	\$256,500,000:	\$250,000,000:	-\$6,500,000
Farm restoration program in flood-stricken areas	16,480,000:	-	-	-
Agricultural production programs.	10,000,000:	15,000,000:	10,000,000:	-5,000,000
Sugar Act Program	70,000,000:	70,000,000:	65,000,000:	-5,000,000
National school lunch program	83,367,491:	83,367,491:	83,367,491:	-
Marketing services	11,540,000:	11,465,000:	11,465,000:	-75,000:
Total, Production and Marketing Administration (excluding Commodity Credit Corporation) ..	451,387,491:	426,332,491:	419,832,491:	-31,555,000:
Soil Conservation Service	57,210,491:	60,975,500:	60,445,500:	+3,235,000:
Emergency channel restoration in flood-stricken areas	1,960,000:	-	-	-1,960,000:
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation ..	7,949,911:	9,100,000:	8,500,000:	+550,000:
Farmers' Home Administration	29,570,000:	29,350,000:	29,350,000:	-220,000:
Salaries and expenses	30,000,000:	-	-	-30,000,000:
Disaster loan revolving fund (flood relief and rehabilitation)	8,290,000:	8,425,000:	8,290,000:	-135,000
Rural Electrification Administration (administrative expenses)				

Farm Credit Administration (salaries and expenses)	2,753,100:	2,753,100:	2,753,100:	2,753,100:	-	-
Agricultural Research Administration	75,325,888:	75,347,708:	74,611,208:	714,680:	-736,500	-
Agricultural Marketing Act (RMA--Title: II)	4,972,000:	5,500,000:	5,250,000:	+273,000:	-250,000	-
Control of forest pests	6,000,000:	8,000,000:	6,550,000:	+550,000:	-1,450,000	-
Forest Service	68,770,308:	66,274,680:	61,708,000:	-7,062,308:	-4,566,680	-
Flood prevention b/	6,559,600:	7,750,000:	7,750,000:	+1,190,400:	-	-
Extension Service (principally payments to States)	28,043,000:	28,074,129:	28,040,000:	-3,000:	-34,129	-
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	5,403,304:	5,565,000:	5,378,500:	-24,804:	-186,500	-
All other	9,284,505:	8,132,000:	7,867,000:	-1,417,505:	-265,000	-
Total, Annual Appropriations for Regular Activities	793,470,598:	751,572,608:	726,325,799:	-67,153,799:	-25,253,809	-
Deduct items included above, appropriated from other than the General Fund of the Treasury	3,163,780:	3,163,780:	2,322,100:	-841,680:	-841,680	-
Total, Annual Appropriations for Regular Activities from the General Fund of the Treasury	790,315,818:	748,415,828:	724,003,699:	-66,312,119:	-24,412,129	-
LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS:						
Rural Electrification Administration loans c/	109,000,000:	75,000,000:	75,000,000:	-34,000,000:	-	-
Farmers' home administration loans	153,000,000:	154,000,000:	154,000,000:	+1,000,000:	-	-
Total, Loan Authorizations	262,000,000:	229,000,000:	229,000,000:	-33,000,000:	-	-
CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS:						
Commodity Credit Corporation d/	17,580,000:	17,876,000:	16,500,000:	-1,080,000:	-1,376,000	-
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	1,100,000:	950,000:	950,000:	-150,000:	-	-
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks	1,549,756:	1,690,000:	1,690,000:	+140,244:	-	-
Production Credit Corporations	1,407,015:	1,465,000:	1,465,000:	+57,985:	-	-
Total, Corporate Administrative Expense Limitations	21,636,771:	21,981,000:	20,605,000:	-1,031,771:	-1,376,000	-

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES:

Appropriation for research on agricultural materials or substitutes determined by the Munitions Board to be strategic and critical as required by the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act	582,000:	625,000:	582,000:	- -	-43,000
Appropriation to cover difference between cost of wheat purchased at domestic market price and receipts from sales at maximum price prescribed by the International Wheat Agreement :	76,808,000:	182,162,250:	182,162,250:	-76,808,000:	-182,162,250
Total, Special Activities f/	77,390,000:	182,787,250:	582,000:	-76,808,000:	-182,205,250

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS:

Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (30% of customs receipts) . . .	158,886,746:	181,000,000:	181,000,000:	+22,113,254:	- -
All other permanent appropriations . . .	27,638,644:	28,966,444:	28,966,444:	+1,327,800:	- -
Total, Permanent Appropriations . . .	186,525,390:	209,966,444:	209,966,444:	+23,441,054:	- -

- a/ Includes estimated supplementals contained in Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1952, as approved by the House, as follows: Fighting forest fires, \$3,000,000; Smoke jumper facilities, \$700,000.
- b/ Formerly referred to as "Flood control".
- c/ Including the carry-over of funds from prior years, an electrification loan program of \$165,000,000 and a telephone loan program of \$25,000,000 is planned for each of the fiscal years 1952 and 1953.
- d/ House Committee Bill provides language authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes issued by the Corporation to the Treasury in an amount not to exceed \$120,000,000, as determined by Treasury appraisal, to restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation.
- e/ In lieu of a direct appropriation, the House Committee Bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation in the amount of \$182,162,250.
- f/ House Committee Bill provides language authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Treasury in the amount of \$11,240,532 for costs incurred in fiscal year 1951 in connection with the program for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease.

Excerpts from the Committee Report on the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Bill, 1953:

Use of Section 32 Funds. "The committee has recently discovered that Section 32 funds are being used to supplement appropriations for the Mutual Security Act by providing commodities for foreign economic assistance at less than the government's investment in such commodities. According to information received, in excess of \$56,000,000 has been spent from Section 32 funds since 1948 for this purpose. The committee is of the opinion that this practice is in violation of the purpose for which this fund was established and should be discontinued. This situation is especially disturbing in view of the fact that the School Lunch program of the country is unable to meet increased food costs and increased enrollments during recent years."

"To help the schools throughout the country meet their problem, the Department of Agriculture should make more use of Section 32 funds to make surplus foods available to the School Lunch program. This action is necessary, not only for the purpose of supplementing this program but also for the purpose of helping to support the market on certain commodities, particularly perishable items such as eggs and pork."

Reorganization and Operating Improvements. "Evidence presented to the committee indicates that considerable improvements are being made in the work of the Department through the coordination of soil conservation activities and the consolidation of field offices. According to information received, consolidation has been completed in 12 State and 1,460 county offices. Officials of the Department as well as representatives of interested farm organizations have testified that this action is resulting in improved relationships within the Department and more effective program results. While it is too early to determine the ultimate benefits which will result from this effort, the Secretary and other officials of the Department are to be commended for the accomplishments realized to date."

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. "The committee is not entirely satisfied with the crop estimates which have been issued by this Bureau during the past year, especially estimates released on the 1951 cotton crop. It is understood that studies are now under way in the Department to improve the accuracy of this information. The committee intends to review the results of this study in future hearings and meetings with the Department."

Office of Experiment Stations. "The request for \$100,000 for the Virgin Island agricultural program is not recommended by the committee at this time."

Meat Inspection. "The committee feels that the meat inspection activity should be reviewed by the Bureau for the purpose of strengthening inspection at packing plants through reductions in the remaining activities under 'meat inspection.' It will be noted that the provision inserted last year authorizing meat packers to request additional inspection where necessary on a reimbursable basis has been eliminated for 1953. While the committee feels this provision has certain advantages to the Government and to the meat packing industry, it is being eliminated because the evidence shows that the packers do not wish to have the latitude provided. In addition, the committee feels it has not had the cooperation of the Department in making the provision operate as intended."

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering. "The amount approved by the committee includes additional funds "to (1) improve forage production in the South, (2) develop methods for controlling halogeton and other noxious weeds, (3) increase work on fertilizer technology and evaluation investigations by \$150,000, Although additional funds have not been approved for soil surveys and investigations in reclamation areas, the committee feels that this work should be

performed from funds available to the Department of the Interior through reimbursements from settlers on the projects involved."

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. "The Secretary has authority to transfer funds between appropriation items where necessary to meet urgent needs. In view of the large amounts being expended each year on programs to control and eradicate insect pests and the value of the crops destroyed each year, the Department should transfer additional funds from the control programs to the research activities where such action will result in reduced expenditures for insect control and eradication in the future."

Control of Forest Pests. "The funds approved cover (1) the completion of the Spruce Budworm project in Oregon and Washington, (2) an increase for the Engleman Spruce Bark Beetle Control project in Colorado, (3) the continuation of a number of projects which have been in existence for several years or more, and (4) the initiation of several new projects in the Northwest. The committee feels, however, that no new program should be undertaken until complete cooperation and matching funds have been agreed to by the State and local interests concerned."

Acquisition of land for National Forests. "It will be noted that no funds have been approved for 1953 for acquisition of lands under the Weeks Act and various special acts authorizing annual appropriations for land purchases from forest receipts. Federal holdings in many areas have become so extensive that the local governmental institutions are unable to raise sufficient tax revenue to operate. Also, testimony indicates that valuable land which should be put back into private use is being retained by the government. The committee seriously questions the advisability of permitting the Forest Service to continue to expand its holdings through purchase, trade or exchange."

Flood Prevention. "The amount recommended for 1953, \$7,750,000, includes \$1,000,000 for preliminary examinations and surveys, a decrease of \$859,202 below 1952, and \$6,750,000 for works of improvement on the 11 watersheds for which the Congress has authorized improvement programs. No funds are provided for general basin investigations. In the allocation of these funds, attention should be given to the many urgent needs presented to the committee by Members of Congress and others."

Soil Conservation Service. "The increase requested for soil and water conservation work in reclamation areas in the amount of \$530,000 has not been approved. While the committee agrees that this work should be done, it believes that the funds should be obtained through transfer from the Interior Department from funds received from the settlers in these areas."

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources. "Of the amount approved, \$2,500,000 is provided for technical assistance in the formulation and carrying out of soil conservation practices and \$1,000,000 is provided for use in those areas and on those conservation measures which will contribute directly to the flood prevention work of the Department. Administrative expenses for community and county committees have been increased \$4,750,000, of which \$1,750,000 is to cover salary increases for county office personnel in line with those throughout the Federal establishment, and \$3,000,000 is to be used by county and community committeemen to assure that the conservation program is conducted in the most efficient manner and to encourage increased production to meet the expanded production goals."

"The committee is impressed with the experimental program recently adopted by FIA in one county in each State, whereby the county committeemen and the soil conservation technicians contact those farmers who most need their assistance to assure that the funds under this appropriation are used to the best advantage."

It is to be hoped that this plan will prove satisfactory and that it can be expended to all areas in the near future. One additional factor which should be given attention by PMA officials is the need to make certain that practices approved at the local level are those which will contribute permanently to the over-all conservation program of the country, and will make the maximum contribution to flood control work in the approved watershed areas."

School Lunch Program. "Despite the many urgent appeals for an increase in this appropriation to \$120 or \$150 million and despite the most compelling reasons for such an increase, a majority of the committee does not feel that additional funds can be authorized in view of the financial condition of the country. It does believe, however, that the program can be increased substantially through the use of Section 32 funds to purchase food surpluses, particularly perishables such as eggs and pork products, for distribution to the schools of the country. Such an expansion is extremely important in view of the high percentage of recruits being turned down by the military services due to faulty nutrition in homes of all types."

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION. "While the committee is of the opinion that these funds should be increased above the budget in view of the urgent need, they have been retained at the budget level because of the financial condition of the country. Additional funds for the present year will probably be required."

Extension Service. "A serious problem has arisen as the result of the effect the 1950 census is having on the distribution of funds to the various states. The funds of a number of states are being reduced as a result of the change in definition of rural and farm population adopted by the Bureau of the Census. It is the understanding of the committee that this matter is now being studied by the Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives. Since the basic enabling legislation prescribes the basis for apportionment of funds the matter is beyond the control of the Appropriations Committee."

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. "The committee recommends \$615,000 for this activity for 1953 which is a continuation of the operating level for 1952. Despite the extreme importance of the work of this unit and despite the strong support which this committee has given this organization through the years, it does not feel that it can recommend an increase above the 1952 level. The committee has felt that this should be and can be an extremely important office of the Department and an extremely effective part of our international program. The committee is disturbed however by its apparent subordination to other international programs such as Point IV, foreign aid, etc., and does not feel that it can recommend an expansion until it is given equality with other international activities of a similar type."

Office of Information "The full budget estimate of \$1,250,000 is recommended for this office for 1953. It is significant to note that the appropriation for this activity is only slightly in excess of the amount approved for 1943, despite salary increases of over 70% and an increase of over 100% in the printing and other costs of the office. In the opinion of the Committee, this is a remarkable record when it is considered that this office is the final outlet for all farmers bulletins and other research publications of the Department."

Commodity Credit Corporation. The report summarized the recent investigations by the committee of the warehousing activities of the corporation. In this connection the report stated: "During the hearing held on this appropriation several weeks ago, testimony presented indicates that the officials of the Corporation have taken steps to correct the administrative practices and policies which permitted shortages and conversions to develop, and to bring to justice those responsible for violation of the Criminal Statutes of the United States....The committee feels that these steps represent worthwhile improvements in the operations of the Corporation and

conversions in the future. The committee expects to continue its investigations into this matter, and to hold further hearings and issue additional reports on this subject. "

Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry.
 "The committee report includes comments on the problems involved in providing facilities for research on foot-and-mouth disease."

International Wheat Agreement. "The announced purpose of the International Wheat Agreement, which was ratified by the United States Senate on June 13, 1949, was to introduce an element of stability in the world wheat trade by assuring supplies of wheat to importing countries and markets for wheat to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices. This Committee doubts the latter statement. In the opinion of this Committee this is a part of the Nation's foreign policy and, since it does not represent a domestic agricultural program in any way, the committee feels that it should be considered as a part of our international budget rather than a responsibility chargeable to the Department of Agriculture. In the Agreement, Commodity Credit Corporation is the agency designated to pay from its funds the difference between the price specified in the agreement and the domestic market price, including administrative and interest costs, subject to later reimbursement."

"The committee is providing reimbursement of costs incurred by the Commodity Credit Corporation as the agent of the Government for this program for the fiscal year 1951 through cancellation of notes rather than by direct appropriation. This action does not result in an actual saving to the taxpayer and should not be considered as such. The action of the committee is taken as a means of pointing up the impropriety of carrying this item in this bill."

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7314

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 5 (legislative day, MAY 1), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953,
6 namely:

7 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

8 TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

9 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

10 (RMA—TITLE II)

11 To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, inde-
12 pendently or through cooperation among Federal and State

1 agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the
2 distribution and marketing of agricultural products under the
3 provisions of titles II and III of the Act of August 14, 1946,
4 as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621-1629), and for expenses
5 of any advisory committees established as provided in title
6 III of said Act to assist in effectuating the research and serv-
7 ice work of the Department, \$5,250,000: *Provided*, That not
8 less than \$600,000 of this amount shall be available for
9 contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 205
10 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may
11 make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the
12 Department such amounts from this appropriation as may
13 be necessary to carry out the functions for which it
14 is made (but amounts made available to the Office of
15 the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information,
16 shall not exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget,
17 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
18 ment, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in
19 addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made avail-
20 able to other appropriation items of the Department:
21 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
22 available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product
23 thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation
24 rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and
25 for development of foreign markets.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (7 U. S. C. 411) and related Acts, as follows:

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, \$2,320,500: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,

1 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
2 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
3 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
4 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
5 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
6 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as
7 amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$3,-
8 058,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein
9 appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to
10 ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the
11 intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton,
12 or for estimates of apple production for other than the com-
13 mercial crop.

14 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

15 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

16 For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator,
17 including travel and subsistence expenses of advisory
18 committees authorized by title III of the Act of Au-
19 gust 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1628-1629), and the mainte-
20 nance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services
21 at the Agricultural Research Center, \$581,000: *Provided*,
22 That the appropriation current at the time services are
23 rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reim-
24 bursements based on estimated or actual charges) from
25 applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including

1 handling and other related services, for equipment rentals
2 (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs) ; for
3 services, supplies, equipment, and material furnished: *Pro-*
4 *vided further*, That of the several appropriations of the
5 Agricultural Research Administration, not to exceed \$15,000
6 shall be available for employment pursuant to the second
7 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
8 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act
9 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*,
10 That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research
11 Administration shall be available for the construction, alter-
12 ation, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided*,
13 *however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of con-
14 structing any one building (excepting headhouses connect-
15 ing greenhouses and experimental farm houses) shall not
16 exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings
17 costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits
18 of the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the
19 cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall
20 not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the build-
21 ing as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever
22 is greater.

23 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

24 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
25 duct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems

1 of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the
2 Department as he may designate, independently or in co-
3 operation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of
4 Alaska, \$270,000.

5 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

6 Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico

7 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
8 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance where applicable, to
9 carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating
10 to agricultural experiment stations:

11 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
12 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
13 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
14 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
15 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24, 1925
16 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
17 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
18 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), sections 3 and 5,
19 \$2,863,708, and sections 9 and 11 of said Act as added by
20 the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h, 427j), in-
21 cluding administration by the Office of Experiment Stations
22 in the United States Department of Agriculture, \$5,000,000,
23 no part of which latter amount shall be used for beginning
24 construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000;
25 Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-

1 386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to
2 the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved
3 February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits
4 of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and
5 the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved June
6 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending
7 the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory
8 of Alaska, \$62,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March
9 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the
10 benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000;
11 in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
12 \$12,441,208.

13 Salaries and Expenses

14 For necessary expenses in connection with administra-
15 tion of grants and coordination of research with States
16 pursuant to the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16,
17 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23,
18 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amenda-
19 tory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f),
20 and title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as
21 amended by the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C.
22 427-427g), and for the administration, operation, and
23 maintenance of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto
24 Rico, \$380,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form
25 of the annual financial statement required under the above

1 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
 2 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
 3 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
 4 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
 5 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

6 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

7 For necessary expenses in connection with conducting
 8 investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricul-
 9 tural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home,
 10 with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more
 11 effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and
 12 such economic investigations, including housing and house-
 13 hold buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of
 14 the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services made
 15 available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and for
 16 disseminating useful information on these subjects,
 17 \$1,400,000.

18 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

19 Salaries and Expenses

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 21 the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Indus-
 22 try, and related Acts, and for investigation concerned with
 23 the livestock and meat industries and the domestic raising
 24 of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

25 Animal research: For animal husbandry investigations;

1 investigations of diseases of animals and of tuberculin, se-
2 rums, antitoxins, and analogous products; and cooperation
3 in the administration of regulations for the improvement
4 of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, as authorized
5 by law (7 U. S. C. 429), \$3,681,000.

6 Animal disease control and eradication: For the control
7 and eradication of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of ani-
8 mals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals,
9 scabies in sheep and cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera
10 and related swine diseases, and dourine in horses, and
11 other inspection and quarantine work authorized by law;
12 for supervision of the transportation of livestock, including
13 administration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection
14 of vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act
15 of March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158) and sections 56
16 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7
17 U. S. C. 851-855), relating to veterinary biological prod-
18 ucts, \$8,477,000: *Provided*, That no payment hereunder
19 as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter
20 for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or brucellosis shall ex-
21 ceed (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any pure
22 bred animal, (2) one-third of the difference between the
23 appraised value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3) the
24 amount paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperating

1 agency, and no payment hereunder shall be made for any
2 animal if at the time of test or condemnation it shall belong
3 to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corpora-
4 tion to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for
5 slaughter.

6 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of
7 laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food
8 products, \$13,660,000.

9 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

10 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of
11 the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
12 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy in-
13 dustry, the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9, 1902
14 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relating to process or reno-
15 vated butter, as amended, and the Act of May 23, 1908
16 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates to the exporta-
17 tion of process or renovated butter, \$1,573,000.

18 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

19 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
20 and demonstrations established under the provisions of sec-
21 tion 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the
22 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292);
23 for the development of new and extended food, feed, and
24 industrial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and

1 animal, and potential replacement crops, and processing,
2 biological, chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicological,
3 and technological investigation thereof, \$7,500,000.

4 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
5 ENGINEERING

6 Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research: For
7 expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and
8 demonstrations concerning plants, soils, and agricultural
9 engineering, including those related to the production, im-
10 provement, handling, processing, transportation, and stor-
11 age of farm and other crops; control of weeds, plant diseases,
12 and nematodes; discovery and introduction of new and use-
13 ful plants, both foreign and native; soil and water manage-
14 ment to improve soil productivity; the relation of soils to
15 plant, animal, and human nutrition; classification and map-
16 ping of soils; fertilizers, liming materials, and soil amend-
17 ments; farm machinery and processing equipment; farm
18 buildings, and farm electrification; and for the acquisition
19 (not to exceed one), operation, and maintenance of air-
20 planes; \$11,330,000.

21 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
22 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
23 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
24 191-194), \$149,000.

1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

2 Salaries and Expenses

3 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
4 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
5 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means
6 of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture,
7 for importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial,
8 fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for
9 investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying
10 insects affecting man and animals, and the best ways of
11 utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect the provi-
12 sions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
13 amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act (7
14 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-
15 144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149), the Act
16 of May 9, 1938, relating to grasshoppers, Mormon crickets,
17 and chinch bugs (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the Organic
18 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended, authorizing
19 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious
20 insects and plant pests; including the operation and mainte-
21 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed two,
22 as follows:

23 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
24 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
25 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range

1 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
2 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
3 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
4 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-
5 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-
6 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
7 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with
8 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other
9 arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and ap-
10 paratus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the
11 eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and
12 for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
13 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
14 application, \$3,869,000: *Provided*, That of the amount
15 allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed \$250,000
16 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies
17 for research in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act
18 of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i), and the amounts
19 obligated for contract research shall remain available until
20 expended.

21 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out oper-
22 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to pre-
23 vent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
24 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,
25 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, golden

1 nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, Hall scale,
2 and gypsy and brown-tail moths, and grasshoppers, Mormon
3 crickets, and chinch bugs in accordance with the Act of May
4 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the enforcement
5 of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to
6 enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine
7 Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-
8 167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free
9 areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of
10 the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February 8,
11 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the
12 compensation of growers for losses resulting from the de-
13 struction of or for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on
14 lands infested or exposed to infestations of the golden nema-
15 tode for the purpose authorized by the Golden Nematode
16 Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150g), \$5,600,000: *Provided*, That
17 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the
18 cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other
19 property injured or destroyed, except potatoes and tomatoes
20 as authorized under the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided*
21 *further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part
22 of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of
23 sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has pro-
24 vided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or
25 for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal

1 to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, sub-
2 scribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authori-
3 ties, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplish-
4 ment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode
5 except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode
6 Act.

7 Plant quarantines: For operations against the introduc-
8 tion of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States,
9 including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and
10 regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant
11 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.
12 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-
13 144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C.
14 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they
15 pertain to Territories and districts of the United States, for
16 the enforcement of plant quarantines through inspection in
17 transit, including the interception and disposition of ma-
18 terials found to have been transported in violation of Federal
19 plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under
20 the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166) and enforce-
21 ment of regulations governing the movement of plants into
22 and from the District of Columbia promulgated under sec-
23 tion 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
24 amended, and for inspection and certification of plants and
25 plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign

1 countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act
2 of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$2,700,000.

3 Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant
4 Diseases

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
6 joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-
7 148e), including the operation and maintenance of airplanes,
8 control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Cana-
9 dian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the
10 employment of Canadian citizens, \$1,000,000, which shall be
11 apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised
12 Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said joint resolution
13 only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of
14 the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency
15 conditions.

16 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

17 For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,
18 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, con-
19 trol, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases
20 which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United
21 States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto
22 as may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of
23 August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167),
24 including the purchase (not to exceed two) and operation

1 and maintenance of airplanes, and construction and altera-
2 tion of necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of con-
3 structing or altering any one building during the fiscal year
4 shall not exceed \$2,500, as follows:

5 Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the provi-
6 sions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C.,
7 Supp. I, 594-1-594-5), \$3,250,000, of which \$500,000
8 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the
9 Revised Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said Act
10 only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of
11 the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emer-
12 gency conditions.

13 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant
14 to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), \$3,300,-
15 000, of which \$505,000 shall be available to the Department
16 of the Interior for the control of white pine blister rust on or
17 endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that
18 Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the
19 jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United
20 States; \$1,750,000 to the Forest Service for the control of
21 white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its juris-
22 diction; and \$1,045,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and
23 Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of

1 the entire program, method development, and for operations
2 conducted under its direction for such control, including, but
3 not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on or
4 endangering State and privately owned lands.

5 FOREST SERVICE

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$10,000
8 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
9 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574),
10 as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
11 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; to experiment and make investigations
12 and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and
13 lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used
14 for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of
15 the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to
16 the proper care of the same; to investigate and test Ameri-
17 can timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods,
18 for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through
19 investigations and the planting of native and foreign species,
20 suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary
21 buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building pur-
22 chased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the
23 cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary sys-
24 tem and of connecting the same with any such building,
25 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout

1 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$15,000, (\$22,500
2 in Alaska,) with the exception that any building erected,
3 purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or
4 more, may be improved out of the appropriations made
5 under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not
6 to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as cer-
7 tified by the Chief of the Forest Service; to protect, admin-
8 ister, and improve the national forests, including tree
9 planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface
10 wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve
11 water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize
12 the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game
13 supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein;
14 to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experi-
15 ments and investigations made by the Forest Service, as
16 follows:

17 National forest protection and management: For the
18 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
19 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
20 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
21 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
22 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the
23 care of plantations and young growth; the operation and
24 maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed
25 three; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construc-

tion and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, development, and use of the national forests, including experimental areas under Forest Service administration, except that where direct purchases will be more economical than construction, improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities; timber cultural operations; development and application of fish and game management plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and other resources and development and application of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514); examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and

1 protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connec-
2 tion with the administration and public use of the national
3 forests; and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance,
4 improvement, protection, and general administration of the
5 national forests, \$29,400,000.

6 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
7 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service admin-
8 istration, including lands under contract for purchase or
9 in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and
10 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
11 year for such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which \$2,500,000
12 shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of
13 the Revised Statutes, as amended, only to the extent that
14 the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
15 finds necessary to meet emergency conditions.

16 Forest research: For forest research at forest or range
17 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or
18 elsewhere, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1,
19 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as
20 amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including
21 the construction and maintenance of improvements; fire, sil-
22 vicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and ex-
23 periments; investigations and experiments to develop improved
24 methods of management of forest and other ranges; experi-
25 ments, investigations, and tests of forest products; a compre-

1 hensive forest survey; and investigations in forest economics;
2 \$5,365,000: *Provided*, That funds may be advanced to co-
3 operators under such regulations as the Secretary may
4 prescribe when such action will stimulate or facilitate
5 cooperative work.

6 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

7 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
8 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
9 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating
10 to forest development roads and trails, including the con-
11 struction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails
12 on experimental areas under Forest Service administration,
13 \$10,000,000, which sum is authorized to be appropriated by
14 the Acts of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 834), and Sep-
15 tember 7, 1950 (Public Law 769), to remain available
16 until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be
17 available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration
18 of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equip-
19 ment and supplies used for road and trail construction and
20 maintenance, but the total cost of any such building pur-
21 chased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall
22 not exceed \$15,000 (\$22,500 in Alaska) with the exception
23 that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost
24 of which was \$15,000 or more, may be improved within any
25 fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the

1 cost of such buildings certified by the Chief of the Forest
2 Service.

3 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

4 Superior National Forest

5 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
6 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the
7 Act approved June 22, 1948 (Public Law 733),
8 \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

9 STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

10 For expenses necessary for cooperation with the various
11 States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
12 tree planting, in forest management and processing, and
13 in farm forestry extension, pursuant to the Act of August
14 25, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 568c, 568d), and sections 1,
15 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C.
16 564-568a), and Acts supplementary thereto; advising
17 timberland owners, associations, and other appropriate
18 agencies in the application of forest management prin-
19 ciples to federally owned lands leased to States and to
20 private forest lands, and advising wood-using industries in
21 processing of forest products, so as to attain sustained-yield
22 management, the conservation of the timber resources, the
23 productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employ-
24 ment and economic continuance of forest industries;
25 \$10,793,000.

1 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

2 The amount of \$700,000 appropriated under this head
3 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for
4 1952 (Public Law 135, Eighty-second Congress) is hereby
5 continued available but not subject to the provision relating
6 to the use of such appropriation included in such Act.

7 FLOOD PREVENTION

8 For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood
9 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738),
10 as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary exami-
11 nations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement,
12 and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of the
13 Columbia Basin area, the Arkansas-White-Red River area,
14 the New England-New York area, the Colorado River
15 area, the Missouri River area, the Sevier River area, and
16 the Mississippi River area, in accordance with the provi-
17 sions of laws relating to the activities of the Depart-
18 ment, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employment
19 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
20 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by
21 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
22 at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem,
23 to remain available until expended, \$7,750,000, with-
24 which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds
25 heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department

1 for flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such
2 funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo
3 and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval
4 of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such
5 lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used
6 for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,
7 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, Neosha, Cotton-
8 wood, Verdigris, Caney, and tributaries in Kansas, without
9 the specific approval of the Board of County Commissioners
10 of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided fur-*
11 *ther*, That of the funds available herein, not in excess of \$5,-
12 556,540 (with which shall be merged the unexpended balance
13 of funds heretofore made available for these pur-
14 poses) may be expended in watersheds heretofore author-
15 ized by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22,
16 1944, for necessary gully control, floodwater detention, and
17 floodway structures in areas other than those over which
18 the Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsi-
19 bility.

20 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions
23 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title
24 III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012),

1 and the Act of August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011 note),
2 including research and investigations into the character,
3 cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture
4 depletion, and methods of soil and water conservation (in-
5 cluding the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irri-
6 gation and land drainage, and the construction, operation,
7 and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, labora-
8 tories, plots, and installations) ; making conservation surveys
9 and plans and establishing measures to conserve soil and
10 water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such
11 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
12 the siltation of reservoirs) ; establishment and operation of
13 conservation nurseries; development and management of
14 land utilization project lands and facilities; dissemination of
15 information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent
16 buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and
17 furnishing of subsistence to employees; \$60,210,000:
18 *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building
19 purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of
20 constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connect-
21 ing the same to any such building and with the exception of
22 buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased
23 for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight
24 buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to ex-
25 ceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or

1 improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing
2 \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount
3 not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no
4 part of this appropriation shall be available for the construc-
5 tion of any such building on land not owned by the Govern-
6 ment: *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri,
7 where the State has established a central State agency au-
8 thorized to enter into agreements with the United States or
9 any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the
10 saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil
11 conservation district in such State, the agreements made by
12 or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conser-
13 vation district shall have the prior approval of such central
14 State agency before they shall become effective as to such
15 district: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
16 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
17 under the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f),
18 in demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to
19 exceed \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the
20 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
21 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
22 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*,
23 That qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed
24 at per diem rates to perform the technical planning work
25 of the service: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell

1 at market value any property located in Yalobusha County,
2 Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act of July
3 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and suitable for return
4 to private ownership under such terms and conditions as
5 would not conflict with the purposes of said Act.

6 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

7 For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions
8 of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat.
9 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10),
10 as amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (Public Law
11 132), and September 6, 1950 (Public Law 760), relating
12 to water conservation and utilization projects, to remain
13 available until expended, \$235,500, which sum shall be
14 merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore
15 appropriated or transferred to said Department for the
16 purposes of said Act.

17 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

18 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

19 RESOURCES

20 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
21 visions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conserva-
22 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29,
23 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including
24 not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of
25 exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and

1 international fairs within the United States; \$250,000,000,
2 to remain available until December 31 of the next succeed-
3 ing fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-
4 building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices
5 authorized under this head in the Department of Agricul-
6 ture Appropriation Act, 1952, carried out during the period
7 July 1, 1951, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, of which
8 amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance
9 in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation
10 practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conserva-
11 tion practices related directly to flood prevention work
12 in approved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed
13 \$25,000,000 of the total sum provided under this head
14 shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries
15 and other administrative expenses for carrying out such
16 program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not
17 to be charged to such limitation; but not more than
18 \$4,966,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account,
19 "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-
20 ment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to
21 claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of
22 the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the
23 Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the con-
24 servation practice or practices and has complied with all

1 other requirements as conditions for such payments and that
2 the statements and information contained in the application
3 for payment are correct and true, to the best of his knowl-
4 edge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United
5 States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds
6 herein appropriated or made available for the functions
7 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant
8 to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23,
9 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any
10 regional information employees or any State information
11 employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of
12 inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to
13 individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount
14 shall be available for salaries and other administrative ex-
15 penses in connection with the formulation and administration
16 of the 1953 program of soil-building practices and soil-
17 and water-conserving practices, under the Act of Febru-
18 ary 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$250,000,000,
19 including administration, and formulated on the basis of a
20 distribution of the funds available for payments and grants
21 among the several States in accordance with their conserva-
22 tion needs as determined by the Secretary, except that the
23 proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more
24 than 15 per centum from the distribution for the next pre-
25 ceding program year, and no participant shall receive more

1 than \$2,500) ; but the payments or grants under such pro-
2 grams shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with
3 respect to which such payments or grants are to be made in
4 conformity with farming practices which will encourage
5 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
6 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
7 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and
8 approved by the State committees appointed pursuant to
9 section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
10 ment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the
11 respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5
12 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conservation
13 program for any county may, on the recommendation of
14 such county committee and approval of the State committee,
15 be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for
16 services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the
17 agricultural conservation program in the participating coun-
18 ties, and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single ac-
19 count for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil
20 Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical
21 and other assistance in such counties: *Provided further*, That
22 such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
23 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any
24 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agri-
25 cultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming prac-

1 tices approved by the Secretary under programs provided
2 for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds
3 available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corpora-
4 tion, or other agency constituting a part of such Department,
5 shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of
6 salary or travel expenses of any person who has been con-
7 victed of violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent per-
8 nicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as
9 amended, or who has been found in accordance with the pro-
10 visions of title 18, United States Code, section 1913, to have
11 violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits
12 the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of per-
13 sonal services or other expenses designed to influence in any
14 manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legis-
15 lation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of
16 any Member or through the proper official channels.

17 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMS

18 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out
19 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
20 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
21 of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), and to
22 provide assistance in obtaining equipment, materials, and
23 facilities necessary to attain needed production of agricul-
24 tural commodities, \$10,000,000, of which not more than
25 \$3,000,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account

1 “Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-
2 ment Act of 1938”.

3 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

4 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
5 of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160), \$65,-
6 000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next suc-
7 ceeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (including
8 transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments
9 to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,500,000.

10 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

11 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
12 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),
13 \$83,367,491: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
14 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said
15 Act.

16 MARKETING SERVICES

17 For expenses necessary for acquiring and diffusing mar-
18 ket information on agricultural commodities, food products
19 and by-products, the standardization, classification, grading,
20 handling, storage and marketing thereof, including the dem-
21 onstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of
22 classification of American farm and food products throughout
23 the world, the analysis of cotton fiber, the classing of cotton
24 for producer members of cotton quality improvement groups,
25 the establishment of classification standards and maintenance

1 of an inspection service for tobacco (7 U. S. C. 471-476,
2 501-508, 511-511q) ; for investigating and certifying, in
3 one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested
4 parties the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural
5 commodity or food product, whether raw or processed, and
6 any product containing an agricultural commodity or de-
7 rivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when
8 received at such important central markets as the Secre-
9 tary may from time to time designate, or at points which
10 may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and
11 regulations as he may prescribe, including the collection of
12 such fees as are reasonable and as nearly as may cover the
13 cost of the service rendered; for performing the duties im-
14 posed upon the Secretary by chapter 14 of the Internal
15 Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-
16 1935) ; and for carrying into effect the United States Cotton
17 Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51-65), the United States Grain
18 Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the Naval Stores Act
19 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive,
20 of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7
21 U. S. C. 1291), including not to exceed \$25,000 for em-
22 ployment at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem, pursuant
23 to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the Organic
24 Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15
25 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), the Acts

1 to provide standards for containers for fruits and vegetables
 2 (15 U. S. C. 251-257i), the United States Warehouse Act
 3 (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C.
 4 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards Act (7 U. S. C.
 5 181-229), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenti-
 6 cide Act (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), and the Tobacco Plant
 7 and Seed Exportation Act (7 U. S. C. 516), \$11,465,000:
 8 *Provided*, That hereafter the Commodity Credit Corporation
 9 may contract with cooperatives for classing cotton and
 10 may pay for such services an amount not in excess of the
 11 value of the samples.

12 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

13 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
 14 sions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7
 15 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$725,000.

16 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

17 For operating and administrative expenses, \$8,500,000.

18 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

19 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrifi-
 20 cation Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924),
 21 as follows:

22 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

23 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
 24 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
 25 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provi-

1 sions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural electrifi-
 2 cation program, \$50,000,000; and rural telephone program,
 3 \$25,000,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$50,-
 4 000,000 for the rural electrification program and \$10,-
 5 000,000 for the rural telephone program, may be borrowed
 6 under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such
 7 additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1953,
 8 under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and
 9 orderly development of the program.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 . For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
 12 \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed
 13 \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence
 14 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
 15 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 16 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$8,290,000.

17 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

18 To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and
 19 the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones
 20 Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031),
 21 the Act of August 23, 1951 (Public Law 123); the Farm-
 22 ers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001,
 23 note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535;
 24 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946 (40
 25 U. S. C. 436-439); the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended

1 (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of
2 facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and
3 semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title
4 V of the Housing Act of 1949 relating to financial assistance
5 for farm housing (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483); the Rural
6 Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act, approved
7 May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444); and the Act to direct
8 the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain mineral in-
9 terests, approved September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-
10 1039), as follows:

11 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

12 For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes
13 under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
14 as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and
15 preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing
16 several authorities): Title I and section 43 of title IV of the
17 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and title V
18 of the Housing Act of 1949 (except grants under 504 (a)),
19 \$38,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the
20 amount available for the purposes of title I and section 43
21 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, may
22 be distributed to States and Territories without regard to
23 farm population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to
24 the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for loans in recla-
25 mation projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land

1 (sums available for loans under title V of the Housing Act
 2 of 1949 to remain available until expended) ; title II of the
 3 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$120,-
 4 000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended,
 5 \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing
 6 several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the
 7 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions
 8 set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture
 9 Appropriation Act, 1952.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and
 12 insured mortgages; the servicing and collecting of loans made
 13 under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to
 14 Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers'
 15 Home Administration Act of 1946, the extension of financial
 16 assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, and the adminis-
 17 tration of assets transferred under subsection 2 (f) of the
 18 Act of May 3, 1950, \$29,350,000, together with a transfer
 19 to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$325,000 of the
 20 fees and administrative expense charges made available by
 21 subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-
 22 Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

23 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

24 For necessary expenses, including library membership
 25 fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to mem-

bers only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833) ; \$431,000, together with not to exceed \$2,322,100 of receipts from Farm Credit agencies, to be advanced to this appropriation, to cover the cost of supervision, facilities, examinations, and other services rendered to such agencies; \$2,753,100.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1), \$12,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and the Act approved October 27, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-4, 5), extending to

1 the Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham
2 Act and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones
3 Act, \$42,150; Puerto Rico, section 3 of the Act of March 4,
4 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), authorizing extension of the Cap-
5 per-Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico, \$31,348; the Act ap-
6 proved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending
7 the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act
8 to Puerto Rico, \$408,000, and the Act approved Octo-
9 ber 26, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-2, 3), extending the bene-
10 fits of section 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act
11 to Puerto Rico, \$71,502; and section 506a of title V of
12 the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1476), \$33,050; in
13 all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
14 \$27,135,000.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of
17 the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C.
18 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto,
19 and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and
20 the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,
21 \$905,000.

22 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

23 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-
24 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
25 for replacement of the motor vehicle used by the Secretary

1 with a comparable new model; travel expenses, including
2 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; sta-
3 tionery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express,
4 and drayage charges; advertising of bids, communication
5 service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and
6 other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise pro-
7 vided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work
8 of the Department of Agriculture, \$2,230,000, together
9 with such amounts from other appropriations or authoriza-
10 tions as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the
11 current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which
12 several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined
13 by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$109,280, shall
14 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation:
15 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
16 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at
17 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, re-
18 spectively, therefor in the budget for such year, the amounts
19 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
20 tion shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
21 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
22 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
23 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or
24 increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

2 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or
3 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
4 service, \$2,356,000, together with such amounts from other
5 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
6 schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such
7 expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of
8 \$225,300 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
9 appropriation.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

For necessary expenses for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, \$615,000.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work and programs authorized by Congress in the Department, \$1,259,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts not exceeding a total of \$16,014, shall be transferred to

1 and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appro-
2 priation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used
3 for the purposes enumerated as follows: For preparation and
4 display of exhibits, \$102,735; for preparation, distribution, and
5 display of motion and sound pictures, \$73,511; for farmers'
6 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people
7 of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion
8 of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out
9 under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
10 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct
11 (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two hundred thirty
12 thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for the use of the
13 Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual
14 report of the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agri-
15 culture), as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January
16 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$611,128: *Provided*, That
17 additional funds for preparation and display of agricultural
18 motion pictures and exhibits relating to the programs of the
19 various agencies of the Department authorized by Congress.
20 not exceeding \$150,000, may be transferred to and made
21 a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and
22 shall be available for the objects specified herein: *Provided*
23 *further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits
24 by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be
25 used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of sec-

tion 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574),
as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
(5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That no part of this
appropriation shall be used for the establishment or main-
tenance of regional or State field offices, or for the compen-
sation of employees in such offices.

LIBRARY

For necessary expenses, including dues for library mem-
bership in societies or associations which issue publications
to members only or at a price to members lower than to
subscribers who are not members; \$682,000.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby
authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of
funds and borrowing authority available to each such cor-
poration or agency and in accord with law, and to make
such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for
the fiscal year 1953 for such corporation or agency, except
as hereinafter provided:

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act
shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit

1 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program
2 authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$16,500,-
3 000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the
4 Corporation: *Provided further*, That all necessary expenses
5 (including legal and special services performed on a contract
6 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in
7 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
8 provement, or disposition of any real or personal property
9 belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest,
10 including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall
11 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
12 hereof.

13 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
14 \$950,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
15 the funds of the Corporation shall be available for ad-
16 ministrative expenses, including employment on a con-
17 tract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the
18 performance of special services, including legal services, and
19 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,
20 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and
21 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of
22 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said total
23 sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished and
24 examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration cen-
25 tral office, interest expense, and expenses in connection with

1 the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, pro-
2 tection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
3 to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Provided*,
4 That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all cash funds
5 in excess of the estimated operating requirements for the
6 current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and paid
7 into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That
8 the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may issue
9 and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed
10 \$500,000,000.

11 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
12 \$1,690,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
13 the funds of the banks shall be available for admin-
14 istrative expenses and services performed for the banks
15 by other Government agencies (except services and facilities
16 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Ad-
17 ministration central office, and services performed by any
18 Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury
19 in connection with the financial transactions of the banks);
20 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,
21 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee
22 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, op-
23 eration, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-

1 tion of real or personal property belonging to the banks or
2 in which they have an interest.

3 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,-
4 465,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
5 the funds of the corporations shall be available for admin-
6 istrative expenses and services performed for the corpora-
7 tions by other Government agencies (except services and
8 facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
9 Credit Administration central office); and said total sum
10 shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special serv-
11 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in
12 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
13 provement, protection, or disposition of real or personal
14 property belonging to the corporations or in which they have
15 an interest.

16 TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

17 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL 18 MATERIALS

19 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
20 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic
21 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
22 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$582,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
23 priation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained

1 in the item "Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research
2 Administration".

3 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND OTHER
4 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

5 For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication
6 of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-
7 pneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of
8 animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poul-
9 try, including the payment of claims growing out of past
10 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
11 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials, contami-
12 nated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found
13 and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially
14 similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with
15 all lawful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth
16 disease and-rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the
17 provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of
18 May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C.
19 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section
20 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may trans-
21 fer from other appropriations or funds available to the
22 bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such
23 sums as he may deem necessary, to be available only in an
24 emergency which threatens the livestock or poultry industry
25 of the country, and any unexpended balances of funds trans-

ferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall
be merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That,
except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
28, 1947, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased
may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-
production, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraise-
ment based on breeding value no appraisement of any such
animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or
dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emer-
gency to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by
the United States Government for any such animals shall not
exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided fur-*
ther, That poultry may be appraised in groups when the
basis for appraisal is the same for each bird: *Provided fur-*
ther, That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable
provisions contained in the item "Office of Administrator,
Agricultural Research Administration": *Provided further*,
That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit
Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling
notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the
Treasury in the amount of \$11,240,532 for funds transferred
and expenses incurred under this head through fiscal year
1951 pursuant to authority granted in the Department of
Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1951.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

1

2 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
3 directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit
4 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by cancelling
5 notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the
6 Treasury in the amount of \$182,162,250 for the net costs
7 during the fiscal year 1951 under the International Wheat
8 Agreement Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642).

9

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, the
11 lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the
12 Department under this Act shall be available for the pur-
13 chase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not
14 to exceed 400 passenger motor vehicles for replace-
15 ment only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in
16 the conduct of the work of the Department outside the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia.

18 SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
19 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
20 employment of translators when competent citizen translators
21 are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency of
22 persons in the field service of the Department for periods of
23 not more than sixty days; and (3) employment under the
24 appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

1 SEC. 403. Of appropriations herein made which are
2 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
3 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or
4 tracts of land.

5 SEC. 404. No part of the funds appropriated by this
6 Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee
7 of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
8 behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or
9 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
10 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
11 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
12 of cotton or the trend of same.

13 SEC. 405. Except to provide materials required in or
14 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
15 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
16 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of
17 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
18 outside of the United States.

19 SEC. 406. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for
20 contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of
21 August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations
22 herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics;
23 Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry;
24 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineer-

1 ing; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau
2 of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human
3 Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

4 SEC. 407. No part of any appropriation contained
5 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
6 by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to
7 pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a
8 strike against the Government of the United States or who
9 is a member of an organization of Government employees
10 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
11 the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
12 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
13 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
14 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
15 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
16 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
17 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
18 a member of an organization of Government employees that
19 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
20 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is
21 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
22 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
23 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
24 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
25 who is a member of an organization of Government employees

1 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
2 the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of
3 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
4 ernment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
5 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
6 any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be
7 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
8 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
9 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
10 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
11 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing
12 in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from
13 any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden
14 emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruc-
15 tion of property, the payment of salary or wages may be made
16 to such persons from applicable appropriations for services
17 rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit
18 contemplated by this section.

19 SEC. 408. No part of any appropriation contained in
20 this Act or of the funds available for expenditure by any
21 corporation or agency included in this Act shall be used
22 for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or defeat
23 legislation pending before the Congress.

24 SEC. 409. Except for the car officially assigned to
25 the Secretary of Agriculture, no part of any appropria-

1 tion contained in this Act shall be used to pay the com-
2 pensation of any civilian employee of the Government whose
3 principal duties consist of acting as chauffeur of any Govern-
4 ment-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or
5 ambulance), unless such appropriation is specifically au-
6 thorized to be used for paying the compensation of employees
7 performing such duties.

8 SEC. 410. No part of any appropriation or authorization
9 contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation
10 of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position
11 which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning
12 on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not
13 apply—

14 (a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;

15 (b) to positions filled from within the department;

16 (c) to offices or positions required by law to be
17 filled by appointment of the President by and with the
18 advice of the Senate;

19 (d) to seasonal and casual workers;

20 (e) to employees engaged in meat inspection and
21 law enforcement;

22 (f) to field employees of the Soil Conservation
23 Service and Production and Marketing Administration
24 who provide conservation assistance to farmers and
25 ranchers;

1 (g) to field operating and research employees en-
2 gaged in work of county offices and other field locations;

3 (h) to employees of the crop and livestock report-
4 ing service;

5 (i) to the administrative expense limitations fixed
6 by this Act for Federal intermediate credit banks and
7 for production credit corporations, or to the appropria-
8 tion for the Farm Credit Administration except the
9 portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from
10 the General Fund of the Treasury;

11 (j) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3:

12 *Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel
13 subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of
14 the total provided for in this Act, such limitation may cease
15 to apply and said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for
16 employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at
17 any time during fiscal year 1953, this provision shall again
18 become operative.

19 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agri-
20 culture Appropriation Act, 1953".

Passed the House of Representatives May 1, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

82^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 7314

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1953, and for other purposes.

MAY 5 (legislative day, May 1), 1952
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

such as cotton textiles, aluminum, and aircraft.

On March 25, following the Board's report in the steel case, the industry members stated:

We, therefore, feel that the WSB no longer serves a useful purpose.

The Congress cannot escape responsibility for this situation and unless we deal with it we might as well abandon any hope of effective stabilization and consider collective bargaining a thing of the past.

Under unanimous consent, I insert with these remarks a telegram addressed to Nathan Feinsinger by Charles S. Jones, president of the Richfield Oil Corp., in California:

MARCH 21, 1952.

NATHAN P. FEINSINGER,
Chairman, Wage Stabilization Board,
Washington, D. C.:

This is in response to your telegram of March 15 to Richfield Oil Corp. referring to numerous disputes in the petroleum industry which have been referred to the Wage Stabilization Board.

Please be advised that all of our operations have been and are now proceeding according to normal schedules. We fully appreciate the need to the national defense effort of a continuous flow of petroleum products and, under any circumstances, we intend to do everything possible to avoid shutting down any part of our operations.

We respectfully urge consideration by the Board of the following matters before it sets up procedures for intervening in the disputes referred to in your telegram.

Title IV of the Defense Production Act, under which you are acting, provides that no action shall be taken under authority of such title with respect to wages which is inconsistent with the Labor-Management Relations Act and it expressly says that it is the intent of Congress that the authority conferred by it shall be exercised with full consideration and emphasis so far as practical on, among other things, the maintenance and furtherance of sound working relations, including collective bargaining, and the maintenance and furtherance of the American way of life. It clearly contemplates that a dispute may be referred to the Wage Stabilization Board only after there has been a breakdown in collective bargaining which has been carried on in good faith between the employer and the bargaining agent of a duly constituted bargaining unit, all as provided for and in accordance with the Labor-Management Relations Act.

In our case oil workers international union has not bargained in good faith, but has gone through collective-bargaining procedures in form only and merely as a step to referral of its demands to your Board, in an attempt to use your Board as a vehicle to eliminate collective bargaining between itself and a bargaining unit duly constituted under the Labor-Management Relations Act and to substitute Government intervention on a national industry-wide basis. As long ago as January 14 we offered an increase in wages of 4.2 percent, which was the maximum permissible under the Board's regulations. Thus, any hearing in our case will involve only the question of lifting wage ceilings to some extent. If wage ceilings are to be disregarded to an extent to be determined by your Board, then we respectfully but earnestly urge that wage ceilings be removed entirely and that the dispute be referred back to the parties for settlement through bona fide collective bargaining, all as contemplated by the enactments of Congress.

Furthermore, we submit that it is in the national interest that all the disputes in the oil industry referred to in your telegram be similarly handled. It seems clear to us that the oil workers international union is attempting to use the national emergency and the mobilization effort and the procedures established under temporary emergency legislation to change the historic method of collective bargaining in the oil industry from a local level to some other method on a national level and thereby to build up a permanent national position of power which would not otherwise be attainable by it. The country is aware of the consequences of permitting one man to become the dictator of labor for an entire industry and we cannot believe that it desires such a thing to happen in the oil industry.

RICHFIELD OIL CORP.,
By CHAS. S. JONES, President.

(Mr. LUCAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

FAMILY PARTNERSHIPS AND THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, at this time when the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been the subject of so much criticism, I think it right to comment on an instance of how it functions at its best.

Last session I strongly criticized the Bureau's handling of the so-called family partnership cases, citing the confusion and unnecessary litigation caused by its adoption of arbitrary and inconsistent tests in one area of the tax law, and the misconstruction of these tests by the Bureau's field personnel. Against the Treasury Department's vigorous opposition, Congress included in the Revenue Act of 1951 a clarifying amendment which states the simple test of bona fide ownership of a capital interest in the partnership as I have always understood it. Influenced by the Treasury's opposition, however, Congress did not make the amendment retroactive. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue wrote me at that time that the Bureau was reconsidering its position and that a comprehensive directive on the question was under consideration.

The Commissioner has since issued such a directive, identified as Mimeograph 6767, which states the Bureau's tests for determining the validity of partnerships for years prior to 1951. It is a lengthy and complicated document, the length and complexity of which appear to be unfortunately necessitated by the confusing administrative and judicial history of the subject. I am pleased to find, however, that it represents a sincere and conscientious attempt to meet the problem honestly and to apply the principles endorsed by Congress in the 1951 act. It represents, I am told, a reexamination of the problem by many offices in the Bureau, under the direction of Deputy Commissioner Martin, in cooperation with a special committee of the tax section of the American Bar Association.

I am advised, and believe, that this directive will go a long way in eliminating useless and costly litigation, and will free a substantial segment of Bureau per-

sonnel for more necessary work. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I commend the Bureau, and especially those officials connected with this project, for this accomplishment.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. LANE in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ENGLE (at the request of Mr. ASPINALL) in four instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter, and in one notwithstanding the fact that it may exceed the limit set by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. MCGREGOR and to include an editorial.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JENKINS.

Mr. D'EWART in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ANGELL and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MACK of Washington in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SHORT in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MORRIS.

Mr. JONAS and to include an editorial.

Mr. BEAMER and to include an editorial.

Mr. ROONEY in two instances, in one to include a newspaper editorial, and in the other a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York.

Mr. MADDEN and to include a resolution.

Mr. BURDICK.

Mr. NORRELL and to include an address delivered by the Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. SIEMINSKI and include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'HARA (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) in two instances, in each to include articles.

Mr. MILLER of New York (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) and to include a resolution.

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) and to include a newspaper article.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts and to include a letter and a statement by the American Legion Medical Advisory Board on the position of Veterans' Administration medicine and surgery in the Nation.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD immediately following the last special order of the day.

Mr. GWINN (at the request of Mr. CANFIELD) and to include extraneous matter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. STANLEY (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Virginia), for this week, on account of a death in his family.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2786. An act to amend section 106 (c) of the Housing Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 1, 1952, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1297. A letter from the Chairman, Munitions Board, transmitting the fourth annual report to the Congress on the National Industrial Reserve, pursuant to section 12 of the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948, Public Law 883, Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1298. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the eighteenth quarterly report required under the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1299. A letter from Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "To promote the rehabilitation of Indian tribes, associations, and individual Indians, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1300. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To authorize the payment of certain claims for damage to private property, loss of wages, personal injuries, and death, arising out of noncombat activities of the Army"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1301. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a letter relative to the case of Andrianus Willem Jacobus Standaart, file No. A-6544315 CR 37413, and requesting that it be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1302. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a survey report dated October 1950, together with accompanying papers and illustrations of the Scioto River watershed in Ohio, made under the provisions of the Flood Control Act approved June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented (H. Doc. No. 409); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

1303. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 28, 1952, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Champlain Canal, N. Y., with a view to its improvement without taking title to said canal and its appurtenances, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGRATH: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 7313. A bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1672). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WHITTEN: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 7314. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1673). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CRUMPACKER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2198. An act to amend section 1708 of title 18, United States Code, relating to the theft or receipt of stolen mail matter generally; with amendment (Rept. No. 1674). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McGRATH:

H. R. 7313. A bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. R. 7314. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 7315. A bill to increase the rates of compensation of Members of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 7316. A bill to authorize the establishment of an Inventions Awards Board within the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 7317. A bill authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to the town of Hope, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. R. 7318. A bill to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by the Congress; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 7319. A bill to amend the Social Security Act relating to the disregarding of earned income of blind recipients; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H. R. 7320. A bill to grant free out-patient medical and dental treatment to certain children of deceased veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RADWAN:

H. R. 7321. A bill to provide that no person shall be barred from serving in the Armed Forces, or discharged from service in the Armed Forces, solely because he has been classified as a "youthful offender" under the laws of New York; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. VURSELL:

H. R. 7322. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp honoring the coal miners and coal industry of America; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 7323. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act, as amended, so as to provide for the administration of and determining just compensation to any carrier which has been seized by the Government as the result of a labor dispute; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIS:

H. R. 7324. A bill to provide an adequate channel in Old and Atchafalaya Rivers; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 7325. A bill to create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAINS:

H. R. 7326. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. J. Res. 413. Joint resolution to make the appropriation "Disaster relief" available for construction of public school buildings; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. J. Res. 414. Joint resolution to provide for the rehabilitation and preservation for the public benefit of the Federal Hall Memorial; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. DONDERO: Memorial of the Michigan State Legislature, reiterating its emphatic position of support of the St. Lawrence seaway navigation and power project, and requesting all steps possible be taken to secure the adoption of the project by the Federal Government and to complete by way of treaty or agreement its international authorization, etc.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KEARNEY: Memorial of the New York State Senate and Assembly, memorializing the Congress of the United States to establish as a national memorial a cemetery of Revolutionary soldiers located in Brooklyn; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the New York State Senate and Assembly, memorializing the Congress of the United States to approve a bill (H. R. 5219) introduced by Congressman W. L. Prouty to provide for the development of a deep waterway on Lake Champlain; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the New York State Senate and Assembly, memorializing the Congress of the United States to increase the tariff on bicycle importation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Dependency Allotment Act of 1950 to permit dependents of members of the Armed Forces to qualify for class Q allotments in hardship cases; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AYRES:

H. R. 7327. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Conti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 11, 1952
For actions of April 10, 1952
32nd-2nd, No. 61

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported 3rd supplemental appropriation bill. Rep. Phillips criticized fig decision and said OFAR is influenced by State Department. House adjourned until Apr. 22. Senate is not to conduct business until Apr. 16.

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SENATE

1. ~~THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 6947, with amendments (S. Rept. 1454)(p. 3970). It is understood that the committee increased the forest-fire item from \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000 (the Budget estimate) and that no change was made in the pay-cost items for this Department or in the proposed modification of the Whitten personnel rider. The bill was made the unfinished business for Apr. 16 (p. 4006).~~
2. ~~RESEARCH; APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Schoepfel recommended increased funds for USDA research generally and particularly for research on foot-and-mouth disease (p. 3977).~~
3. ~~WOOL IMPORTS. Sen. Watkins criticized the State Department for not doing something to prevent Argentine exports of wool tops to this country (pp. 4013-4).~~
4. ~~AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee concluded hearings on this bill, H. R. 7314 (pp. D335-6).~~
5. ~~ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 14 (p. 4024). It was agreed that on that day the Senate will adjourn, "without debate and without the transaction of any business" until Wed., Apr. 16 (p. 4006).~~

HOUSE

6. ~~FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS. Rep. Phillips, Calif., criticized the Secretary's recent decision regarding fig imports, indicated that the decision was reached~~

on advice of OFAR, referred to OFAR as virtually a section of the State Department, and said more recognition should be given to OFAR as a voice of agriculture but that he was in favor of cutting the appropriation for this office until such recognition is given (pp. 4046-7).

7. RECLAMATION. Rep. Mitchell, Wash., spoke in favor of the proposed Hells Canyon project (pp. 4043-6).
8. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Jones, Ala., said TVA has resulted in industrial development in the South but that it has not caused a shift of New England textile mills to the South (pp. 4040-2).
9. REPORT. Received the annual report of the Treasury Department on the state of the finances for 1951 (H. Doc. 271)(p. 4050).
10. ADJOURNED until Tues., Apr. 22 (p. 4050).

BILL INTRODUCED

11. BUILDINGS. H. R. 7495, by Rep. Buckley, N. Y., to increase from \$30,000,000 to \$60,000,000 the appropriation authorization, under Sec. 302 of the Public Buildings Act of 1949, for buildings outside D. C.; to Public Works Committee (p. 4051).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE: RESEARCH. Rep. Berry, S. Dak., inserted his article from the South Dakota Union Farmer urging Congress to appropriate \$25,000,000 for construction of a foot-and-mouth disease research laboratory (p. A2384).
13. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Rep. Van Zandt, Pa., inserted a Lewiston (me.) Sun article opposing construction of this waterway and power project (pp. A2384-5).
14. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Davis, Wis., inserted various resolutions adopted by the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association including resolutions on livestock disease control, livestock sanitation, school lunch program, and livestock judging (pp. A2439-40).
15. FLOOD PREVENTION. Rep. Wickersham, Okla., inserted his statement before the Senate Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee favoring additional appropriations for the Washita Valley (Okla.) flood-prevention program (pp. A2440-1).
16. SUGAR. Speech in the House by Rep. D'Ewart, Mont., urging the USDA to encourage increased domestic production of sugar beets by raising the price of sugar under the provisions of the Sugar Act (A2414-5).
17. PRICES. Rep. Roosevelt, N. Y., inserted a National Association of Consumers statement opposing proposed legislation which would extend the provisions of "fair-trade" agreements covering retail price maintenance to retailers not signing such agreements (p. A2394).
18. ELECTRIFICATION. Speech in the House by Rep. Roosevelt, N. Y., urging support by American aluminum producers for the further development of electric power by the Government on the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers. He also inserted his letter to the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary's reply thereto concerning future electric power needs in the Northeast (pp. A2388-9).

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Both Houses received President's messages on reorganizations.

Senate rejected resolution to discharge Rules Committee regarding investigation of Senator McCarthy.

House observed Pan-American Day.

Senate Appropriations Committee reported third supplemental appropriations bill.

Newbold Morris questioned by House Judiciary subcommittee.

See Congressional Program Ahead.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 3969-3974

Bills Introduced: 12 bills and 2 resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3000 to S. 3012; and S. Res. 303 and 304. Pages 3970, 3975, 3985

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H. R. 6947, third supplemental appropriations for 1952, with amendments (S. Rept. 1454);

S. 2564, to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act by restricting the Federal Savings and Loan Association from establishing branches except in conformity with State laws and practices (S. Rept. 1455); and

H. R. 6101, to extend the provisions of the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended, to the Virgin Islands (S. Rept. 1456). Page 3970

Bills Referred: Six House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees. Page 3974

President's Messages: Messages were received from the President transmitting three plans providing for reorganizations in the Post Office Department, Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Justice. The messages were referred to Committee on Government Operations. Pages 3970, 4034-4037

Pan American Day: S. Res. 303, extending greetings to each of the other American states on the occasion of Pan American Day, was adopted. Pages 3974-3976

House Recess: H. Con. Res. 208, providing that when the House adjourns on Thursday, April 10, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, April 22, was adopted. Pages 3969-3970

Senator McCarthy: By unanimous vote of 60 nays, Senate rejected S. Res. 300, to discharge Committee on Rules and Administration from further consideration of S. Res. 187, relative to initiation of action with view to expulsion of Senator McCarthy. Pages 3986-4006

Third Supplemental Appropriation: H. R. 6947, third supplemental appropriations for 1952, was made Senate's unfinished business for Wednesday, April 16. Page 4006

Senate Recess: It was unanimously agreed that Senate will adjourn today until noon Monday, April 14, when it will immediately recess until noon Wednesday, April 16, without transaction of any business. Page 4006

Nomination: One Army nomination was received. Page 4024

Program for Monday: Senate adjourned at 6:42 p. m. until noon Monday, April 14, when it will transact no business and immediately recess until noon Wednesday, April 16.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL

Committee on Appropriations: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported to the Senate with amendments H. R. 6947, third supplemental appropriations for 1952.

APPROPRIATIONS—AGRICULTURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture concluded hearings on H. R. 7314, Agriculture

appropriations for 1953, receiving testimony, as indicated, from the following witnesses: Representative Miller, of Nebraska, on funds for foot-and-mouth-disease laboratory; representing the American Farm Bureau Federation were A. B. Kline, president, and Lorenzo D. Lambson, Massachusetts, Charles Marshall, Nebraska, Ralph T. Gillespie, Washington, and Joe C. Hardin, Arkansas, all regional directors, and all of whom testified on general provisions; Senators Kerr and Monroney and the Oklahoma congressional delegation, who discussed funds for flood prevention, Washita River, Okla.; William E. Welsh, National Reclamation Association, Ira C. Huskey, Oklahoma, and George R. Heidrich, National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, on soil conservation funds; Herschel D. Newsom, National Grange, on general provisions; William Rhea Blake, executive vice president, and Walter Randolph, Alabama, both of the National Cotton Council, who testified on research items; and Harvey K. Allen, American School Food Service Association, on school-lunch funds.

APPROPRIATIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on the District of Columbia began hearings on H. R. 7216, D. C. appropriations for 1953, and heard testimony in support of these estimates from the following witnesses: D. C. Commissioners John Russell Young, F. Joseph Donohue, and Brig. Gen. Bernard L. Robinson, and Walter Fowler, D. C. budget officer. Also testifying were Dr. Hobart M. Corning, Superintendent of Schools, accompanied by his assistants; Harry N. Peterson, librarian; Milo F. Christiansen, Superintendent of Recreation; Maj. Robert V. Murray, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, and assistants; Millard H. Sutton, Chief Engineer, Fire Department, accompanied by assistants; Waldron E. Leonard, Director, Veterans' Service; Edith H. Cockrill, Judge of Juvenile Court; Chief Judge

George P. Barse, and Judge Frank H. Myers, both of the Municipal Court; Nathan Cayton, Chief Judge, Municipal Court of Appeals; Dr. Daniel L. Seckinger, Director of Public Health; Dr. Daniel Finucane, Superintendent of Glendale Sanatorium; and Dr. Philip A. E. Stebbing, Superintendent of Gallinger Hospital. Hearings continue April 14.

NOMINATION

Committee on Finance: Committee held hearings on the nomination of B. Bernard Greidinger to be member of the Renegotiation Board, and heard the nominee testify in behalf of his own nomination.

MATERNITY BENEFITS FOR DEPENDENTS OF ARMED FORCES

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Subcommittee on Health resumed hearings on S. 1245, to provide maternity and infant care for wives and infants of servicemen, and S. 2337, to provide maternity and infant care for wives and infants, and hospital care for dependents of servicemen, and heard E. A. Van Steenwyk, director, Associated Hospital Service of Philadelphia, who further testified on a proposal of the American Hospital Association to finance medical and hospital care for dependents of servicemen through a system of payroll deductions covering the cost of insurance in voluntary plans providing such care. Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

BUILDING SITE—NEWNAN, GA.

Committee on Public Works: Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in executive session, ordered favorably reported to the full committee without amendment H. R. 4551, to provide for the acquisition of a site for a post-office building in Newnan, Ga. Subcommittee also considered but took no action on H. R. 6863, regarding construction of customhouse at El Paso, Tex.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 13 public bills, H. R. 7484-7496; 5 private bills, H. R. 7497-7501, and 1 resolution, H. Res. 603, were introduced.

Pages 4033, 4051

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows: 21 private bills, H. R. 4632, 4709, 4762, 5087, 5517, 5543, 5591, 5659, 5661, 5755, 5759, 5957, 6023, 6025, 6056, 6152, 6259, 6278, 6381, 6446, and 6848 (H. Repts. 1781-1801, respectively).

Pages 4050-4051

Pan American Union Anniversary: Adopted H. Res. 603, extending greetings of the House of Representatives to the representative bodies of each of the American

states on the occasion of Pan American Day, after hearing numerous Members speak in observance of the occasion.

Pages 4026-4033

President's Message—Reorganizations: Heard a message from the President transmitting three plans for reorganizing the Post Office Department, Treasury Department, and the Justice Department in order to increase the efficiency of the executive branch.

Reorganization Plan No. 2 vests in the Postmaster General the appointment of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices. Under Reorganization Plan No. 3, appointment of officials in the Bureau of Customs will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. Under

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 1, 1952
For actions of April 30, 1952
S2nd-2nd, No. 73

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated agricultural appropriation bill. House committee reported bill increasing extension-work authorizations. Senate committee ordered reported bill to study weather-control research.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 7314 (pp. 4648-701).

Rejected, 45-45, an amendment by Rep. Taber to reduce Research and Marketing Act by \$278,000, to the 1952 level (p. 4689).

Rep. Miller, Nebr., offered an amendment to add an item of \$24,500,000 for a research laboratory for foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases, with a provision that the amount be available until expended. After a point of order by Rep. Whitten, Rep. Miller resubmitted the amendment without the provision for availability of the item until expended. Rep. Bailey offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that the funds would not be available until the House Agriculture Committee had approved a site, but he later withdrew the amendment to the amendment. After debate, it was agreed that no further action on the laboratory proposal would be taken at this time, but that a further effort would be made to reach an agreement with the Department on the matter. Rep. Miller then withdrew his amendment. (pp. 4682, 4686-8, 4691-9.)

Rep. O'Toole submitted an amendment to decrease crop and livestock estimates by \$1,058,000, but it was ruled out of order because it was offered too late (p. 4691).

Rep. Taber offered an amendment to clarify the language under control of forest pests, but action was postponed until today (p. 4700).

Rep. Gathings submitted an amendment to reduce the forest protection and management item by \$585,975. The amendment is to be debated today. (pp. 4700-1.)

E. Ewart, Bennett of Mich.,

Reps. Sikes, Granger, Gavin, Ellsworth, and Redden objected to various cuts in Forest Service items, and Rep. Whitten discussed the matter with them (pp. 4660-5, 4666, 4670, 4683).

Rep. Whitten stated that the Department has been cut greatly in recent years, urged that the bill not be reduced further, and gave a summary of

committee actions on the bill (pp. 4644-53). Rep. Horan described various research accomplishments particularly in the light of increasing needs for food (pp. 4653-7). Rep. Stigler defended the committee bill, discussing particularly SCS, ACP, water-facilities loans, the school lunch program, and REA (pp. 4657-60). Rep. Bolton spoke on the importance of developing our natural resources (pp. 4661-2). Rep. Marshall defended SCS and ACP as a method of increasing food production (pp. 4666-70). Rep. Hill explained the contribution of sugar beets to the economy, discussed the halogoton problem, and asked support of agricultural programs to increase food production (pp. 4671-3). Rep. King, Pa., said the bill includes "charity" programs and should be cut \$300,000,000 (pp. 4673-4). Rep. McIntire commended RMA and FCA items (p. 4675). Reps. Loyre, Golden, and Anderson defended farm programs generally, particularly from the standpoints of increased food needs and fairness to farmers (pp. 4675-8). Rep. Anderson commended the Secretary's recent announcement, after Rep. Anderson's request, of price supports on hogs and eggs (pp. 4677-8). Rep. Winstead spoke in support of REA, soil conservation, extension work, research, and EHA (pp. 4678-80). Rep. Yates criticized price supports without stronger price controls on farm products (pp. 4680-2). Rep. Jensen urged better sterilization of imported bone meal to protect from anthrax disease and suggested that the Agriculture Department persuade the State Department regarding this matter (pp. 4682-3, 4688). Rep. McCormack spoke in favor of the farm program generally (pp. 4683-5). Rep. Reed, N. Y., inserted a telegram from several Farm Bureau leaders favoring reductions in the USDA budget, and Rep. Whitten countered that the Farm Bureau leadership does not speak for the farmers (p. 4690). Rep. Rooney objected to the statement in the committee report to the effect that the Wheat Agreement was a part of our foreign policy rather than for protection of our farmers (pp. 4692, 4703).

2. RECLAMATION. Rules Committee reported a resolution to consider H. R. 5368, authorizing construction and maintenance of facilities to provide water for irrigation and domestic use from the Santa Margarita River, Calif. (p. 4708).
3. PUERTO RICO. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 430, approving the constitution of Puerto Rico adopted by its citizens on Mar. 3, 1952 (Rept. No. 1832) (p. 4708).
4. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee submitted a report pursuant to H. Res. 28 on its study of Austria, Yugoslavia, Italy, and Spain (H. Rept. 1834) (p. 4708).
5. EXTENSION WORK. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6773, to increase the annual expense appropriation for cooperative agricultural extension work from \$555,000 to \$1,071,000 (H. Rept. 1835) (p. 4708). This bill was reported after an executive session during which three other bills (H. R. 7179, 7180, and 3977) relating to the same matter were considered.
6. PURCHASING. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7405, to provide for a single supply cataloging system for the Department of Defense (H. Report 1838) (p. 4708).
7. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT. Rep. Miller, Md., resigned from the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and was elected to the Appropriations Committee (p. 4648).
8. BUDGETING. S. 913, to create a Joint Committee on the Budget, and H. R. 5100, 6022, 7624, similar bills to provide for more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of executive agencies, were transferred from the Rules Committee to the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 4705).

and Labor may sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

MODIFYING AND EXTENDING AUTHORITY OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL TO LEASE QUARTERS FOR POST-OFFICE PURPOSES

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the question on the adoption of the amendments to the bill (H. R. 6839) to modify and extend the authority of the Postmaster General to lease quarters for post-office purposes.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

On page 5, after the period in line 10, substitute a new section as follows:

"SEC. 8. No proposed lease-purchase agreement shall be executed under this act until it has been submitted to and approved by the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Public Works of the Senate."

On page 5, line 11, substitute "SEC. 9" for "SEC. 8."

On page 5, line 14, substitute "SEC. 10" for "SEC. 9."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced the "noes" appear to have it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I do, Mr. Speaker, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 177, nays 165, not voting 89, as follows:

[Roll No. 64]

YEAS—177

Aandahl	Elston	Mack, Wash.
Allen, Calif.	Fenton	Magee
Allen, Ill.	Fernandez	Martin, Iowa
Allen, La.	Ford	Mason
Andersen,	Gavin	Morrow
H. Carl	George	Miller, Nebr.
Anderson, Calif.	Golden	Multer
Andresen,	Greenwood	Mumma
August H.	Gross	Nicholson
Angell	Gwinn	Norblad
Arends	Hale	Osmers
Auchincloss	Hall,	O'Toole
Ayres	Leonard W.	Perkins
Baker	Halleck	Phillips
Bakewell	Harden	Pickett
Bates, Mass.	Harrison, Nebr.	Potter
Beamer	Harrison, Wyo.	Poulson
Belcher	Hart	Prouty
Bennett, Mich.	Harvey	Radwan
Berry	Heffernan	Reece, Tenn.
Betts	Heller	Reed, Ill.
Bishop	Herter	Riehlman
Blackney	Hess	Rooney
Bolton	Hill	Roosevelt
Bow	Hillings	Saylor
Bramblett	Hinshaw	Scott, Hardie
Bray	Hoeven	Scott,
Brehm	Hoffman, Ill.	Hugh D., Jr.
Brooks	Hoffman, Mich.	Scrivner
Brown, Ohio	Hope	Scudder
Brownson	Horan	Seely-Brown
Buckley	Hull	Shafer
Budge	Hunter	Simpson, Ill.
Buffett	Jackson, Calif.	Smith, Kans.
Busbey	Jenison	Smith, Miss.
Bush	Jenkins	Smith, Wis.
Butler	Jensen	Springer
Byrnes	Jonas	Steed
Carrigg	Jones, Ala.	Taber
Chelf	Judd	Talle
Chiperfield	Kean	Taylor
Church	Keane	Thompson,
Clevenger	Kearns	Mich.
Cole, Kans.	Keating	Trimble
Cole, N. Y.	Kelly, N. Y.	Van Pelt
Colmer	Keogh	Van Zandt
Cotton	Kilburn	Vorys
Crawford	King, Pa.	Vursell
Crumpacker	Lane	Watts
Cunningham	Larcade	Weichei
Curtis, Nebr.	Latham	Wharton
Dague	LeCompte	Widhall
Davis, Tenn.	Lind	Wigglesworth
Davis, Wis.	Lovre	Williams, N. Y.
Dempsey	McCulloch	Willis
Devereux	McDonough	Withrow
D'Ewart	McGrath	Wolcott
Dollinger	McGregor	Wolverton
Dolliver	McIntire	Wood, Idaho
Dondero	McMillan	
Ellsworth	McVey	

NAYS—165

Abernethy	Cooley	Green
Abbitt	Cooper	Gregory
Addonizio	Corbett	Hardy
Albert	Cox	Harris
Armstrong	Davis, Ga.	Harrison, Va.
Aspinall	Dawson	Havener
Bailey	Deane	Hays, Ohio
Barden	Denny	Herlong
Barrett	Denton	Hollifield
Bates, Ky.	Donohue	Holmes
Beckworth	Dorn	Howell
Bennett, Fla.	Doughton	Ikard
Bentsen	Eberharter	Jackson, Wash.
Boggs, La.	Elliott	Jarman
Bolling	Engle	Javits
Bonner	Evins	Jones, Mo.
Bosone	Fisher	Jones,
Brown, Ga.	Fogarty	Hamilton C.
Bryson	Foran	Jones,
Buchanan	Forrester	Woodrow W.
Burleson	Frazier	Karsten, Mo.
Burton	Fugate	Kelley, Pa.
Camp	Fulton	Kennedy
Cannon	Furcolo	Kilday
Cariyle	Gathings	King, Calif.
Carnahan	Gordon	Kirwan
Celler	Gore	Lanham
Chatham	Graham	Lesinski
Chenoweth	Granahan	Lucas
Chudoff	Granger	McCarthy

McConnell	Patman	Sadlak
McCormack	Patterson	St. George
McGuire	Philbin	Secrest
McMullen	Poage	Shcehan
Mack, Ill.	Preston	Shelley
Madden	Price	Smith, Va.
Mahon	Priest	Spence
Mansfield	Rabaut	Staggers
Marshall	Rains	Stanley
Martin, Mass.	Ramsay	Stigler
Mcader	Rankin	Tackett
Miller, Calif.	Reams	Teague
Miller, N. Y.	Redden	Thomas
Mills	Reed, N. Y.	Thompson, Tex.
Morano	Rees, Kans.	Thornberry
Morgan	Regan	Tollefson
Morrison	Rhodes	Vinson
Morton	Ribicoff	Walter
Moulder	Richards	Whitten
Murray	Riley	Wilson, Tex.
Norrell	Robeson	Winstead
O'Brien, Ill.	Rodino	Woodruff
O'Brien, Mich.	Rogers, Colo.	Yates
O'Konski	Rogers, Mass.	Yorty
O'Neill	Rogers, Tex.	Zablocki
Ostertag	Ross	

NOT VOTING—89

Adair	Gamble	Nelson
Andrews	Garmatz	O'Brien, N. Y.
Anfuso	Gary	O'Hara
Baring	Goodwin	Passman
Battle	Grant	Patten
Beall	Hagen	Polk
Bender	Hall,	Powell
Blatnik	Edwin Arthur	Rivers
Boggs, Del.	Hand	Roberts
Boykin	Hays, Ark.	Rogers, Fla.
Burdick	Hobert	Sabath
Burnside	Hedrick	Sasser
Canfield	Hesilton	Schenck
Case	Irving	Sheppard
Clemente	James	Short
Combs	Johnson	Sieminski
Coudert	Kee	Sikes
Crosser	Kerr	Simpson, Pa.
Curtis, Mo.	Kersten, Wis.	Sittler
DeGraffenried	Klein	Stockman
Delaney	Kluczynski	Sutton
Dingell	Lantaff	Velde
Donovan	Lyle	Welch
Doyle	McKinnon	Werdel
Durham	Machrowicz	Wheeler
Eaton	Miller, Md.	Wickersham
Fallon	Mitchell	Wier
Feighan	Morris	Williams, Miss.
Fine	Murdock	Wilson, Ind.
Flood	Murphy	Wood, Ga.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Poik with Mr. Werdel.
Mr. McKinnon with Mr. Adair.
Mr. Fallon with Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.
Mr. Welch with Mr. Hand.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Curtis of Missouri.

Mr. Kee with Mr. Miller of Maryland.
Mr. Hedrick with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Hesilton.
Mr. Battie with Mr. Short.
Mr. Clemente with Mr. Case.
Mr. Crosser with Mr. Coudert.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. O'Hara.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Feighan with Mr. Velde.
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin.

Mr. Murdock with Mr. Bender.
Mr. Flood with Mr. Boggs of Delaware.
Mr. Gary with Mr. Goodwin.
Mr. Fine with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Burdick.
Mr. Sabath with Mr. Schenck.
Mr. Sasser with Mr. James.
Mr. Irving with Mr. Beall.
Mr. Kerr with Mr. Johnson.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Stockman.
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Murphy with Mr. Sittler.
Mr. Durham with Mr. Hagen.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. GREENWOOD changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. ROONEY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. MORRISON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. CRAWFORD changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. GWINN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. HARDY changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. CANNON changed his vote from "present" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks—

The SPEAKER. That time has passed.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand, but I was not here.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include the opinion delivered by Judge Pine on yesterday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asked consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD; that is all there is to it.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I asked unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include the decision, the opinion, which Judge Pine delivered yesterday. Do I have that permission?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does.

Mr. RANKIN. All right.

MEMBERSHIP OF SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS EXEMPT FROM THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 561, Eighty-second Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the select committee to conduct an investigation and study of educational and philanthropic foundations and other comparable organizations which are exempt from Federal income taxation the following Members of the House: Mr. Cox, chairman; Mr. HAYS of Arkansas; Mr. O'TOOLE; Mr. FORAND; Mr.

SIMPSON of Pennsylvania; Mr. GOODWIN; and Mr. REECE of Tennessee.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1952.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,

The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby submit my resignation as a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, effective immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

EDWARD T. MILLER.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT TO COMMITTEE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 618).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That EDWARD T. MILLER, of Maryland, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Appropriations.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SANTA MARGARITA RIVER, CALIF.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 619, Rept. No. 1830), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5368) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain certain facilities to provide water for irrigation and domestic use from the Santa Margarita River, Calif., and the joint utilization of a dam and reservoir and other waterwork facilities by the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Navy, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill

and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 620, Rept. No. 1831), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 658) to further amend the Communications Act of 1934. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

Pending my motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and myself, and that debate be limited to the bill.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, I would like the gentleman to make a statement here at this time as to whether or not following general debate the bill will be read for amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. It is my desire and purpose to start reading the bill as soon as general debate has ended and make as rapid progress as possible, because I find there are many conflicts with other Members and the legislative program. I hope we can get this bill through in as short time as possible.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I merely asked the question so that the membership present might know that we intend to start reading the bill for amendment following general debate, approximately at 4 o'clock. I have no objection to the gentleman's request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House

on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7314, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, 1953, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that I may have the close attention of the Members in discussing this bill. I have some things that I trust I can get over to the Members that should be in the minds of all of us when we consider this bill having to do with agricultural appropriations.

First, may I say that my committee did not make any drastic reductions in the budget estimates for the Department of Agriculture, though there are reductions of approximately \$24,000,000, but let me tell you why it is economy to support this bill that your committee has brought to you.

Last year the subcommittee reduced the budget estimate for the Department of Agriculture by approximately 12 percent. This year's budget is approximately last year's bill. You cut anything 12 percent every year and eventually you run out. I do not believe there is anyone in the Congress who has had a better record on economy than I have had and do have. I have been the author of several provisions which I could show you have served to hold down appropriations and to hold down public expenditures; but insofar as the expenditures of the Department of Agriculture are concerned, they are spent in an effort to protect, save, and help American agriculture and to help retain and save the basic wealth of our Nation, namely, the ability of the land to produce.

When I talk about economy, may I say that economy may be several things. Economy, I am afraid, in the minds of many people is simply a matter of dollars. Certainly, I am in favor of saving dollars because the great national debt we have today is a threat to our financial stability; but to merely save dollars as such may not mean too much. I was in China when money was so plentiful and everybody had it that it would not buy anything. What they had was money but little else.

There is one thing that is real economy in the United States, and that is to save the real wealth of this country: The land, the trees, the iron ore and the coal, the oil, and those things that have real value. You could be on a desert island with all the gold in the world, but if you had no food or no water, where would you be. It is economy to give proper attention to the natural resources of this country because there is where your real wealth lies.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that we have already been penny-wise and pound-foolish in this Nation since 1940. Listen to me, if you will. Here is the reason that I say we have been penny-wise and pound-foolish. These figures and comparisons exclude national defense and they exclude interest on the public debt.

Since 1940 the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture has been re-

duced dollar-wise 32 percent. It has been reduced money-wise 32 percent. Today we have a 53-cent dollar which cuts it in half again, and since 1940 this Congress has raised salaries 70 percent. So, insofar as the effort made to help with land and timber, with meeting diseases of plants and animals, agriculture, generally, the basic things in this country, we are giving it about one-third the attention we gave in 1940. Do not misunderstand me. This certainly is no criticism of other subcommittees. It might be critical of the Congress itself, but since 1940 agriculture has been reduced 32 percent. Let us see what we have done, as a Congress, to the other departments, exclusive of national defense and exclusive of the national debt. The committees that have made the appropriations have done it only in carrying out the laws that the Congress passed, but let us see if we are putting first things first. Let us see how we are spending these tax dollars that are getting harder and harder to pay and which put such a burden on the American people. Let us see what we are spending these tax dollars for in the way of civilian expense.

Since 1940 the Department of Commerce appropriation has been increased 900 percent. Since 1940 the Department of the Interior appropriation has been increased 183 percent. The Justice Department appropriation has been increased 264 percent. Since 1940 the Labor Department appropriation has been increased 1,000 percent, the Post Office Department appropriation has been increased 266 percent, the State Department has been increased 1,380 percent, and the Treasury 749 percent.

In 1940 the people of this country through their Congress were spending 13½ percent of the Federal budget, exclusive of national defense, upon agriculture, upon the ability of this country to produce the food and the fiber that is so essential to all of us. Today, exclusive of national defense and payment on the debt, we are spending only 3 percent. I realize the need for reducing expenditures, but, my friends, we are starting out this year in an effort to reduce expenditures with the budget as a starting point, and in this instance that budget is 32 percent lower than in 1940, and all other departments on the average are 360 percent above. So, I say, the budget is not necessarily a fair starting point when you start out to work economy.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. Evidently this House should be interested in the figures the gentleman is giving us and if interested in economy, we would have order so we could hear the statement the gentleman is making.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman, and I hope you will listen because I think this feature is vital. I understand there will be a decided effort made in the consideration of this bill to cut it further in the name of economy. It is popular today to be for economy, period. It is popular to be for economy,

and this is a political year. But our duty to our country goes far beyond yielding to the impulse that might be popular for the moment. Here is something I want to tell you about our national resources. We had in this country about 150 years ago eight thousand million board feet of timber. Today our supply of timber is down to sixteen hundred million board feet, or about 20 percent of what we had when this country was founded.

One hundred and seventy-five years ago we had eight thousand million tons of iron ore in this country. Today it is down to 62 percent of what we originally had.

Only 175 years ago we had in this Nation 500,000,000 acres of fertile soil. We have wasted 200,000,000 of that land, and there is another 100,000,000 that is washing away today.

By 1975, according to the present rate of increase in population, we will have a population, not of 150,000,000, but 190,000,000. Unless we make advances in science it will take 115,000,000 more acres to maintain the present high standard of living. When is that? Twenty-three years from now, only.

What we have done in this country since 1941 is ask the farmers to produce more and more in the way of crops. I have been one of those that have paid compliments to the efforts of the farmers to produce and the great crops they have brought out. I know you have done that, too. They deserve that commendation. But the thing we overlook is that on an average since 1940 we have been producing 20 percent more. That was not just 20 percent more work, that was 20 percent more taken from the fertility of the soil of this Nation. We have been asking them to take out more and they have done it. The record shows that since 1940, regularly we have taken out an average of 20 percent more from the natural resources of this country.

Here is something I want you to keep in mind. There are those who have pointed to the foreign-aid program. There are those who have voted against it and some have supported it. But did you know that when you appropriate money for foreign-aid programs the money comes back here for the purchase of commodities? The money that we have let foreign countries have is a part of the national debt. As such it is a problem. It is a problem as to how we are going to handle this great public debt. But the major thing we have done is exhaust our own natural resources to the extent that we have sent money any place else. We have really depleted our supply of iron ore, our oil reserves, our timber, our soil fertility. You may say that what we sold were manufactured products. You may say this is a great industrial Nation, and the money is spent back here for industrial commodities. It is. But did you know that 65 percent of the basic raw materials that are used in industry come from the farm, and the other 35 percent, almost without exception, depletes our iron ore and the other basic natural resources we have in this country?

Here is something I want you to keep in mind. As you consider this bill for

the Department of Agriculture, and I will later discuss the details of it and it is shown in the report here, keep this in mind. I do not here pass judgment upon the wisdom of your foreign-aid program. Though I have voted to cut out such economic aid, the Congress has spoken and we have acted. But let me tell you this. By paying the bills of foreign nations so they can use counterpart funds we have thereby made available to foreign countries for soil conservation and reforestation \$734,000,000.

Did you know that in the first half of the present fiscal year this Congress spent \$100,000,000 in foreign countries on agriculture? In Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Burma, Indochina, Thailand, Korea, and others in South America, Asia, and Europe. That is for the first half of this fiscal year.

You say we had to. We should not do that at the expense of neglecting our own country. Do you realize that after they spend that money on their agriculture in foreign countries, the money, being our money, comes back here to buy commodities which we ask our farmers and manufacturers to produce, which further depletes the natural resources that we have? Oh, I know there is going to be a fight to weaken our efforts on soil conservation. It is rumored in the corridors, and I have had several people call me and tell me. I want to tell you that nobody has worked harder than I have to get a full dollar's worth of value for every dollar spent on soil conservation, as well as in other departmental activities. I was the one who stood up to see that the soil-conservation service rendered the technical assistance so that what is spent would be spent in the proper way. In one county in each State this year we are having the men go out to the farmers who need it and work out practices which are suitable for the individual farmers. That is in one county in each State. I was responsible for getting them to do that. If you want the proof of that, get the hearings. Next year they hope to do that in every county in the United States. We come here after having for 10 or 12 years asked the farmers, and they have done it, to take out 20 percent more out of the natural resources of this country. I have had farmers tell me it is hard to get labor to do the things that you have to do, and they say, "I cannot do what I have to do; let us let up on soil conservation for the time being." I have farmers say that. But let me tell you something. Others say, "I look after mine; let others look after his land." When they say let the other farmers do the same thing for himself, it is right that they should; but throughout history we have left it up to them, and many have not done it. Two hundred million acres of land are gone out of a total of 500,000,000 because the farmers who owned it did not take proper care of it, and all of us have an interest in it. You would not say that the system that we are following is too good when we see what has happened to two-fifths of our land. One of the hardest jobs I have ever been called upon to do since I have been a Member of the Congress was to serve last year on a spe-

cial committee handling the flood-disaster appropriations in the Kansas-Missouri Valley. When you saw the pictures, and some of you went out there and saw them personally, of the terrible flood waters washing down that river, and when you saw after the flood was over that there were up to 2 feet of soil, much of it topsoil, left in the houses and homes and in the buildings in that area, yes, the country and the Congress answer the tragic call for help. Yes, we do that whether the tragedy is in India, China, or Missouri or Kansas. We spent \$60,000,000 out there in the face of that flood. We authorized them to borrow an additional \$70,000,000. My friends, let me tell you that, in spite of the money that you spent, after the fact, after the disaster had hit our people, the people in that area, according to the testimony before our committees, suffered \$2,000,000,000 in losses.

"Oh," you say, "let the farmers take care of the land themselves." They should, but they have not. Of course, there are farmers throughout the country who can point out what they have done for their land, but those are not the farmers who let their land become worn out, or go down the river. Today, according to tests at Memphis, Tenn., in the Mississippi River, there flows out to sea on an average each day in the year, the topsoil of fifty 40-acre farms. We are now having another great flood in the Missouri Basin—great in its tragedy. We just appropriated \$25,000,000 to take care of it for the moment, but that does not effect a cure. Behind those floods we find millions and millions of acres in the watersheds devoid of trees and vegetation and terraces. Let us strike at the source of these problems. Let us not be penny wise and pound foolish. Since 1940 we, as a Congress, have given less and less attention to the basic needs of this country. One-third as much effort is being made for agriculture today as was made in 1940 when the need is greater.

Oh, but you say, "This is an emergency."

Let us exclude national defense. Let us exclude payment on the national debt. What are we doing with this civilian part of our tax dollar? In 1940 we spent 13½ percent of the civilian tax dollar on the basic things that produce the food and fiber for us all. Today we are spending 3 percent. Where we have increased all other expenditures for civilian activities more than 360 percent, today we are spending 32 percent less on agriculture. This is an emergency, but you have helped make it by the way you spend the tax dollar. It is national defense to protect the basic ability of our Nation to feed and clothe us. Yet we spend for everything else in government an average of 360 percent more than in 1940. That is the reason I have brought you a bill that has not cut the heart out of the budget submitted for the Department of Agriculture. It is already low, way below everything else. I am proud that I have not. If, in making reductions, you start with the budget and cut everything 10 percent, you are turning it over to the President to deter-

mine how your money is being spent. The budget is not the proper starting point, where the budget is up an average of 360 percent for everything else and 32 percent down for agriculture.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I want to compliment the gentleman for his very able and forthright presentation of this problem, and ask if he does not think that the Congress and the people of America have neglected another great resource, and that is our boys and girls.

Mr. WHITTEN. Certainly we have. In this bill there is an appropriation for 4-H Club work. In other bills we have appropriations for vocational agriculture which has the Future Farmers of America. There is nothing finer than the type of training, the development of character of the young people who come up through those programs. You do not have to worry about any "isms" or anything along that line from our young people who come up through these organizations.

Now, I know it is popular to say, "We are in an emergency." I may say I am no more dependent on this bill than you are. We are all dependent upon it if we live and wear clothes and eat, but they say, "We are in an emergency." If we are in an emergency to the point that we have taken, for 12 years, 20 percent more than usual from our soil, should we not give an extra effort to maintaining and restoring the plant?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself three additional minutes.

If this were a great industrial plant, and it had been running overtime for 20 percent of the time—one-fifth of the time—would you not set aside more for plant replacement instead of less? But the head of the great American Farm Bureau told me, "I am for reducing the foreign-aid program, but I am for \$6,000,000,000 for foreign aid." He says we are in an emergency and the farmer wants to do his part. He does. Some of them are misguided. But do you not believe we should cut out our attention to foreign agriculture before we cut out or drastically reduce our attention to our own country?

Did you know what caused these hundreds of thousands of farms to be washed away and worn out? The individual farmer was always in an emergency. He could never see where he could afford to put back into the land a fair share of what he took out. Is it not false economy to ask the Nation to do some mistaken thing? "Now that we are taking out more and more, let us put in less," Mr. Kline in effect says. Let us make less effort through the Nation and leave it up to the farmer. We did; we have; and because of some farmers and their practices we have exhausted millions of acres of land we all are dependent upon. You cannot hide behind foreign aid and emergencies that we face in a military way because I say again, exclusive of

those, the Congress has upped everything else 360 percent on the average. Agriculture we have cut 32 percent. With a 53-cent dollar and the salary increases you have put in during the last few years, we have put one-third the effort into basic things that we did in 1940—one-third. Let us not be so shortsighted. Let us give attention to the basic things—the ability of this country to produce food and clothing and provide homes for our people. I remind you again—you may have voted against it—but I remind you again that the Congress has spent \$100,000,000 in the first half of this last year on foreign agriculture. That money comes back and buys more goods that we take out of our ground and more timber from our forests. You may not have voted for that, but it is a fact. Now, it is time to give more attention and not less to our own country. Do not let them lead you to believe that we should be like that farmer on the hill-sides of Virginia or Mississippi or North Carolina or Illinois or any other State that was always in a state of emergency and did not put back into the land a portion of that which he took out—even a fair share of it. As a result, we have 300,000,000 acres of productive farm land today where we had 500,000,000 only 150 years ago. In but a moment in history we have depleted our natural resources to a greater extent than has any nation in history during 10 times that period of time.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I asked the gentleman to yield in order to compliment him on a very constructive agricultural speech.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman. His contribution to American agriculture is tremendous.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I agree with most of the things the gentleman has said. Would the gentleman agree to answer a specific question on a provision in the bill on which I am somewhat confused?

Mr. WHITTEN. I will do my best; I have worked with it for quite a while.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The bill carries \$10,000,000 for administration, of which \$5,000,000 is for the administration of marketing quotas on peanuts and tobacco: is there justification for spending so much money on two rather small crops?

Mr. WHITTEN. The gentleman is one of the authorities of the House on agricultural matters. The gentleman knows that especially in the matter of tobacco there is a heavy tax on overplanting. The record before our committee shows that we make money by properly enforcing the quota system, tobacco being at the price it has been for the last 8 or 10 years. The justification for the expenditure is to see that tobacco is not overplanted, and that the tax collected offsets the cost of administration. Those are the facts presented to us.

We have many problems to meet. Do you realize that practically the whole United States harbors barberry bushes which feed the spores which damage wheat. Annual losses from wheat rust and other diseases runs about \$300,000,000 per year. Annual losses on corn due to insects and plant diseases, including corn borers, earworms, and root rot total in excess of \$400,000,000.

Pink boll worm is over much of the State of Texas, and is in several other States. It spread to 17 new counties last year. Annual losses on cotton alone due to insects and diseases exceed \$1,000,000,000, which is more than the total appropriated funds included in this bill. There are hundreds of similar examples. We have soil packing and salinity to combat in many sections, and other soil problems. We are just beginning to feel the effects of insects and diseases that plague old countries and we, as a separate Nation are only about 176 years old, which is only a moment in history.

No longer do we have the chestnut tree for tanning. It is gone with the blight. Now oak blight is attacking the oak trees. We have white pine blister rust costing millions in timber losses. The little leaf disease affects pines, the beetle destroys the spruce, the gypsy moth and pole blight ruin other timber, and so it goes. Forest insects and diseases annually cause greater losses than forest fires. The elm is no more in many sections. The annual loss from insects to timber and to crops is in the billions. Since colonial days, insects and fire have destroyed 6,750,000,000 board feet of timber, which is nearly equal to our original stand. Yet the only reason we have not lost out entirely is because through agricultural research we have been coming up with new varieties, disease resistant, and have improved our methods of control and eradication. It is a never-ending battle.

The same thing occurs in animal life. We have a never-ending fight to keep up on beef and dairy cattle, poultry, and hogs. What attention are we giving to the very basis of our existence? Do you know that we spend each year on agricultural research only a little more than the cost of one destroyer or the cost of 12 B-36 bombers.

Did you know that an entirely new poultry industry have been developed by the Department of Agriculture with an annual expenditure equal to only 12 percent of the cost of a medium size tank, and less than the cost of eight jet motors? The Bureau of Animal Industry has found by adding vitamin B₁₂ to poultry feeds we can produce 9-pound broilers in 9 weeks on 9 pounds of feed. This represents a saving of at least 800,000 tons of feed worth \$80,000,000, and so it is throughout the Department.

Did you know we spend twice as much each year on the handling and delivery of our mails as we do on all the activities of the Department of Agriculture?

We must put first things first.

There may be no Marshall plan when our country is as worn out as are Greece, India, China, Palestine, and practically all the countries we have reduced our natural resources to help.

We must not let our country get in the shape those countries are in. We must see that more of what we take out of our soil is put back in that we may maintain our high standard of living and generations after us may have a decent chance to do likewise. The strength and greatness of our country today is built solidly upon the fact that the United States is both a great farming Nation as well as a great industrial Nation.

Now I would like to discuss briefly some of the details involved in the bill before you today.

FUNDS INCLUDED IN BILL

The bill includes direct annual appropriations of \$724,003,699 for regular activities of the Department of Agriculture. It also includes loan funds for the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farmers Home Administration of \$229,000,000, administrative expense authorizations for the corporations of the department in the amount of \$20,605,000 and an appropriation of \$582,000 for special activities. The amount recommended for 1953 for regular activities is \$69,320,131 less than the funds available for 1952 and \$24,412,129 less than budget estimates for 1953. Loan authorizations proposed are \$33,000,000 less than amounts authorized in 1952, and administrative expense limitations recommended are \$151,000 over authorizations for 1952 and \$1,376,000 below the 1953 estimates.

As of December 31, 1940, the Department had a total of 108,251 employees on its rolls. It is estimated that by the end of 1952 the figure will be reduced further to 65,668 and that the reductions made in the bill now before you will require further reductions of around 2,100 employees. While the total Federal civilian employment has increased from around one million in 1940 to approximately 2,500,000 in 1950, an increase of 139 percent, the employees of the Department of Agriculture have been reduced by over 41 percent since 1940. According to the employment figures obtained from the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Agriculture is the only Department of Government which shows such a reduction in personnel.

These large reductions in funds and personnel are especially significant when it is realized that many new activities such as school-lunch program, the rural telephone program, the farm housing program, and the Research and Marketing Act have been added to the work of the Department since 1940.

FUTURE PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in this country must be geared to meet two principal needs in the future: First, the increased food requirements of a constantly increasing population; and second, increased production requirements of our Military Establishment, whether in a period of preparedness or a period of actual military conflict. Census figures indicate that our population is increasing at the present time at the rate of approximately 2,500,000 people per year. As pointed out earlier, based on our present standard of living, it is estimated by officials of the Department of Agriculture that

by 1975 we will need to increase our food production by the equivalent of one hundred and fifteen additional million acres of land to feed and clothe the additional people. This production increase must come from two things: First, an increase in the number of acres of land which can be put into production; and second, improvement in yield per acre and food distribution processes.

Information presented to the committee indicates that through wise soil conservation and reclamation practices approximately 45,000,000 additional acres can be put into production by 1975. This means, however, that through research we must find means to increase our yield per acre sufficiently to provide the equivalent of the additional 70,000,000 acres of production which will be required by that time and which we do not have.

In view of these considerations, the committee has given special consideration to the appropriations contained in this bill for soil conservation and research programs. All of the increases recommended by the committee over the 1952 appropriations are for items which are related to these two major phases of the Department's activities. There is no doubt in the minds of the members of the committee that our only hope for providing sufficient food to meet increased needs during the next 25 years is to preserve the soil we now have, bring into production additional land wherever possible and increase our yields through higher yielding strains of crops, improved cultivating and harvesting techniques, better means of reducing losses from insects and pests, and improved techniques for storing and handling commodities.

RESEARCH

The committee is recommending an increase of \$278,000 in the funds for title II of the Research and Marketing Act for 1953. In addition, it is recommending that most of the other research items in the Department be provided for at the 1952 level.

According to testimony presented to the committee, about one-half of the consumers' food dollar goes for marketing services. In view of the fact that at the present time the loss between the producer and the consumer amounts to as much as 20 percent for many products, the committee has provided additional funds to study methods of maintaining the quality of products as they pass through marketing channels and means of improving processing, packaging and handling such products. In addition, one of the principal factors contributing to constantly rising food prices is the increasing transportation costs. Some of the additional funds provided for research will be used to study this problem in an effort to hold down such increases or to offset their effect through improved packaging, handling, and shipping.

Another problem which urgently requires additional research attention is the matter of destruction of crops by insects and pests. Large amounts are being expended by the Department each year in combating these infestations, but

in the opinion of the committee, we are not doing sufficient research in developing better and less expensive means of control. In this bill the Department is being urged to give increased attention to this type of research, not only in an effort to reduce the cost of control, but even more important to reduce the large economic loss to this country.

FOREST SERVICE

In connection with the Forest Service, the amounts recommended allow an increase of approximately one-half million dollars for the sale of increased timber in 1953 which is urgently needed to meet defense needs. The increase will permit the cutting and sale of approximately four-tenths billion additional board feet, with an estimated return to the Treasury of \$6,000,000, approximately 12 times the amount of increase allowed. In the opinion of the committee this increase is sound from a business point of view, since much of the timber is overage. The additional revenue to the Treasury is certainly needed to help balance the budget.

The committee has taken two other significant actions in connection with the Forest Service, which I wish to mention at this point. The first is to remove the restriction inserted last year requiring that States and counties match Federal funds for range improvements. The committee feels, however, that contributions can be obtained from local sources if the proper policies and procedures are adopted by the Forest Service, and the Forest Service is being asked to review its policies in this regard in order to provide leases which will encourage local financial cooperation.

The other action which I wish to point out is that the committee has eliminated funds for purchases of additional lands by the Forest Service from forest receipts. A majority of the members of the committee are alarmed at the rate at which the Forest Service is extending its holdings. In many areas these holdings have become so extensive that local communities have trouble raising sufficient tax revenue to operate, and further local development is retarded. Also, much valuable land that should be put back into private use is being held by the Federal Government. The committee also opposes the increase in total acreage held by the Forest Service by the practice of exchanges.

CONSERVATION

As mentioned earlier, the committee gave particular attention this year to our soil-conservation and flood-prevention programs. The committee received more testimony and spent more time discussing this subject than any other phase of the Department's program. In my opinion, and I am sure I speak for the entire committee, this program holds the key to the future welfare of this country, in connection with its economic strength as well as its military position in the world.

History demonstrates conclusively that every nation of the world which this country is now being called upon to assist is suffering from past abuse of its soil. I think it is fair to say that

we face somewhat the same fate if continued loss of quantity and fertility of our soil is allowed to continue at the present rate. I am convinced that the strength of any country is determined by its capacity to produce sufficient food and fiber to feed and clothe its people on a reasonable basis and provide some margin for protection from aggression.

The committee has approved an appropriation of \$250,000,000 for the PMA conservation program for 1953. It also recommends the same figure for next year's program. This is a nominal cut of \$6,500,000 below the budget estimate. The committee considers the announced program last year—\$256,500,000—as a flat commitment, however, and to the extent that these funds are insufficient to meet commitments already made, the PMA can borrow additional funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation, as provided by law, to meet the Government's obligations.

Of the amount approved, \$2,500,000 is provided for additional technical assistance in the formulation and carrying out of soil-conservation practices and \$1,000,000 is provided for use in those areas and on those conservation measures which will contribute directly to the flood prevention work of the Department. In this connection, I wish to point out that the committee feels that these phases of work should be strengthened by these amounts. The figures are not intended in any way to be limitations.

With respect to the \$2,500,000 not less than that amount would be available for use under the proviso for transfer of 5 percent of the refunds to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural-conservation program. The 5-percent provision was inserted for the first time in the 1950 appropriation act and while excellent progress has been made with respect to the 1952 program and a substantial amount has been allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for technical assistance, it is believed that increased cooperation will be assured for 1953 if a minimum amount for technical service is indicated.

With respect to the \$1,000,000 provision, it was the intent that the carrying out of additional practices of this nature should be encouraged by assuring this much additional above 1952 for this purpose, and that in approving practices under the agricultural conservation program in these watersheds priority should be given practices of this nature.

The committee has increased the funds for the Soil Conservation Service by \$1,275,000 to take care of over 100 new districts which will be established during 1953, as well as to provide sufficient technicians for the 150 new districts which are to be established this year. In view of the urgent need to speed up our soil-conservation program to stop the terrible loss of soil now going on it is imperative that the increase proposed be approved.

In connection with the flood-prevention work of the Department, the committee has approved the budget estimate of \$7,750,000, an increase of \$487,903 over

current year funds. In this connection it should be realized that the total cost of improvements on the 11 major watersheds already approved by Congress is approximately \$150,000,000. Through the fiscal year 1952 Congress has appropriated less than \$29,000,000 of this amount, about 19 percent. At this rate it is estimated that it will take many years to complete the plans approved and already started in these areas. In order to provide the maximum amount of this appropriation for works of improvement, the committee recommends a reduction of \$860,000 in the funds for preliminary surveys so that this money can be used to speed up work on the 11 approved watersheds now under construction.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

The original crop-insurance program created in 1938 failed, and in 1949 the present experimental program was begun. This program provides for gradual expansion on a sound fiscal basis, and experience over the past several years gives every reason to believe that it will be workable. The program in 1952 provides crop insurance in 877 counties on wheat, cotton, flax, corn, tobacco, beans, citrus, and multiple crops. The funds recommended for 1953 include an increase of slightly in excess of one-half million dollars to permit extending the program to an additional 60 counties next year, as provided in the basic crop insurance plan adopted in 1949. The program has shown a slight profit during the past several years, and unless unusually heavy losses are experienced, its sound financial condition should be further strengthened in the future.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The budget estimate of \$75,000,000 for loan funds for this program have been recommended by the committee. Of this amount \$50,000,000 is to continue the electrification work and \$25,000,000 is for rural telephones. In addition, the bill includes contingency funds of \$50,000,000 for the electrification program and \$10,000,000 for the telephone program.

This whole program is one of the greatest things that has ever happened in our Nation. It has made life on the farm more attractive and today those on the farm may have the natural advantages that go with rural life plus all the advantages of refrigeration, water systems, telephones, and the many other things that come with electricity.

Our committee is proud of its record of demanding area coverage so that all farmers may have these advantages. Much progress along this line is being made and we on the committee believe that all will be reached in a short time.

The repayment record of this agency continues to be remarkable. Data presented to the committee indicates that repayments received exceed repayments due by over \$33,000,000, that only 40 borrowers are delinquent more than 30 days, that amounts due for most of these will be collected eventually, that delinquencies to date for the entire program run less than two-tenths of 1 percent.

In view of the excellent record of this program and the great service it has provided to the farmer, the committee feels that sufficient loan funds should be provided for 1953 to permit continuation of this activity. It should be emphasized here that these funds do not represent a direct appropriation from the Treasury. Instead they are obtained by borrowing from the Secretary of the Treasury and repaying such loans as funds are collected. The program has progressed to the point now that collections have reached the amounts of new loans authorized, so that no net effect upon the Treasury is involved.

The funds for salaries and expenses of REA have been reduced by \$135,000 below the budget for 1953. The amount recommended is a continuation of the 1952 appropriation. The committee feels that this amount of administrative expense is required to properly protect the Government's investment in this \$2,000,000,000 program and to permit the Administration to expand the telephone phase of the work as proposed.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The loan funds for the Farmers Home Administration have been approved at the budget estimate of \$154,000,000. This is an increase of \$1,000,000 over funds available for 1952, all of which is to provide additional funds for water facilities loans which are urgently needed to meet applications received.

Testimony received indicates that the present level of loan funds is sufficient to permit FHA to meet only about 30 percent of applications received. Testimony also indicates that in a number of States funds for the current fiscal year are exhausted and that there are no funds available for the spring planting season. While the committee is of the opinion that these funds should be increased above the budget for 1953, it has not done so in the interests of not exceeding the budget for any item in the bill.

The repayment record of this organization is also outstanding. Repayments of farm-ownership loans and farm-housing loans are running from 18 to 27 percent ahead of schedule. Repayments on all classes of loans have been in excess of 92 percent of collections due.

You will recall my earlier statement indicating the urgent need to provide additional land to meet the future food requirements of our ever-expanding population. These funds, which are available to enable veterans and others to get into the business of farming, provide one of the principal means of bringing some of this new land into production.

Mr. Chairman, I could speak for hours on what the various programs, research, extension, soil conservation, Farmers Home Administration, price support, REA, and all the others mean to those engaged in agriculture. I would support them for that reason. However, we all know these facts. I have tried to point the place these programs have in the lives of all of us. We will all prosper only as our Nation can supply food, clothing, and shelter.

Truly, as agriculture prospers so will the rest of the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi has consumed 24 minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN], a member of the subcommittee.

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, we are coming to you today as the representatives of the taxpayers of the United States in our annual job of hiring, in the name of the taxpayers and the American people, the Department of Agriculture for the next fiscal year beginning the first of July. As our chairman as intimated, many of the budget requests were prepared last September. Our bill, therefore, cannot be too current, and in bringing it to you in good faith we hope that you will pay attention, and if it needs amending up or down, that you will be sincere in that effort.

At the outset let me say that it has been my privilege to serve under three distinguished men as chairmen of this Subcommittee on Appropriations. I served under the very able chairmanship of Judge Tarver, of Georgia, and again under the very able gentleman from Illinois, EVERETT DIRKSEN, now a Member of the other body. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], has fallen heir to some rather big shoes, and has succeeded some very able men. He has filled those shoes most ably and it has been a distinct pleasure to serve under the chairmanship of JAMIE WHITTEN, of Mississippi, and also with the Honorable BILL STIGLER, of Oklahoma, our colleague, the Honorable JOE BATES, of Kentucky, and the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations, the Honorable H. CARL ANDERSEN, of Minnesota.

Mr. Chairman, this is a serious matter we bring to you today because food has always been a subject of considerable concern on the part of man. It is just 154 years ago that Thomas Robert Malthus presented his famous paper to the world and to the people of our western civilization. In that paper he said that unless man took care and quit wasting his resources, and unless he had a more sensible system of procreation that we would have to depend upon famine, pestilence, and war to bring the world's food and population into balance.

Since World War II the world production of food has increased some 9 percent according to the FAO, the best available source of statistics we have. The population since that time has increased 12 percent.

I returned 1 week ago today from 5 days spent in diligent service with our bargaining team at the International Wheat Agreement Conference in London, England. There were 46 countries represented there. Six or seven of the 42 who are importers of grain wanted an increase in the amount of wheat that they could get out of the agreement. Of

the 46 countries only 4 of those are exporters of wheat. It is something for us to remember as we consider this bill, that the North American continent, the United States and Canada, is the main supplier of wheat to a hungry world today. Moreover, we have had incentive programs here in the United States that have increased production at times when we needed it. We have tried to make it worth while to produce wheat. The world price of wheat, or at least the wheat price under the agreement, is much lower than the price our incentive program provides. So for the 4 years that have just passed—and this does not figure in any of the catalogs of our expenditures for world aid that I have seen—the American taxpayer will be picking up the check for some \$627,000,000, the difference between the support price here that encourages our wheat producers to produce and the price that the 42 importing and hungry nations are willing to pay through the agreement.

I went over there because I was interested in seeing if we could not get a more realistic price range within which an agreement might operate. We apparently have had the wheat while the rest of the world has had the stomachs, and these latter are on the increase.

Moreover, as you consider the bill for 1953, it is worth while to be reminded once again about certain things. Let me give you some figures based upon what our chairman has given you regarding the next 23 years. Our population now is around 155,000,000. It is estimated that we are increasing on an average of some 2,500,000 a year and by 1975 we will have a population in the United States of some 190,000,000 people. We will need, in addition to the 462,000,000 productive acres in the United States today to not only take care of and improve these diligently but we will have to have either an even vaster improvement in these acres that now exist or we will have to find an additional 115,000,000 acres, a total of 577,000,000 acres to feed our own people. Only some 45,000,000 acres appear possible as an addition to our present acreage from all sources of reclamation. We, ourselves, will be 70,000,000 acres short. Meanwhile, around the globe they are not increasing the productivity of their farms for various reasons sufficient to maintain their own source of food supply, their own bread basket.

I might add at this point that there are other wheat-producing countries and exporting nations, but they are either in Russia or behind the iron curtain. In Argentina which has been an exporting nation, they are having their own troubles.

But in quoting from Malthus, and he has his followers today, there is more than the facts that he gives for us to consider in today's and the future's problem because Malthus lived at the very beginning of the industrial revolution. He did not know of the things that can be done to increase the productivity of land; he did not know of the things that can increase the productivity of each person who works on the farm. In 1794 when the grain cradle was in-

vented, it took one man 10 hours to cut, bind, and shock an acre of wheat. A hundred years later, in 1896, one man driving three horses hitched to a reaper could cut an acre of wheat in about 42 minutes. By 1930 with a combine harvester and a two-man crew, 1 acre could be cut and threshed in 25 to 30 minutes. In terms of man-hours it required 57.7 man-hours to produce an acre of wheat in 1830; 8.8 man-hours in 1896; 3.3 man-hours by 1930; and probably not more than 2.5 to 3 man-hours today.

In cotton, the use of mechanical pickers, farm equipment to apply herbicides, and other recent developments have greatly decreased the labor needed for production. The corn picker has greatly reduced the labor required for producing a bushel of corn. Some other crops, however, such as tobacco, vegetables, and fruit still require large amounts of hand labor. But I certainly want to tell you that actually out at Beltsville now there are considerations for equipment that will vastly improve the condition of hand labor needed in picking of vegetables and fruit. That is being considered, and probably it will be under way in the near future.

I want to quote some figures, and then I want to give you a warning which is existent right now.

Farm mechanization, crop improvement, the use of fertilizers, and better production practices have all operated to release agricultural workers to industry. In 1840 agricultural workers constituted 77.5 percent of all workers in the country. In 1900, 35.7 percent; in 1940, 18.5 percent; in 1950 the percentage was even smaller—16.5 percent. Because of this release of manpower from the farm, this country has the highest standard of living ever achieved by any people. I am convinced that we have received excellent returns from our investments in research. I am certain that we are getting more than value received from our Agricultural Engineering, a division of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.

Sometimes it may seem to many of us that research is extremely slow in producing results. This is especially true when we are considering the fundamental or basic type of research. Some of us find it difficult to understand research of this kind, yet in its simplest terms it is nothing more or less than an attempt to set up experiments or make observations that will provide a better understanding of natural phenomena. Scientists know that such pure research is essential, for it is the fountainhead of information from which come such practical developments as hybrid corn and selective weed killers like 2,4-D.

Farmers, like most of us and the public generally, are always most interested in practical solutions to these problems that affect our own economic welfare. It is through applied research that basic findings are carried to the point of farm use, and returns from such investigations are always more immediate and visible than those from basic research. I should like to discuss briefly some work of this type in agricultural engineering with which I am familiar. In my judg-

ment a particularly good job is being done by the Department in getting results of some of the engineering research into use at the grassroots.

APPLE STORAGE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Apple and pear growers out in the Northwest where I come from, for example, must be able to market a high quality fruit in order to meet their high fixed costs and the requirements of consumers. Proper storage is one of the most important factors in maintaining this high quality, and studies by the Department's agricultural engineers are helping growers in the solution of this problem through improvements in their storage houses and methods.

In the Wenatchee-Okanogan Valley, these studies are carried on in storages owned by individual growers, farmers' cooperatives, and commercial storages. This ties the work closely with growers' problems and gives them immediate benefit of new developments. The engineers have assisted growers in making improvements in insulation, adding refrigeration units where needed, and planning better air-distribution systems in many existing storages. In other cases, improved methods of stacking the boxes of fruit have permitted the cool air to circulate more freely. The use of pallet handling and fork-lift trucks has been introduced into many of the new houses but is not readily adapted in old houses with low ceilings, numerous supporting posts, and inadequate entrance doors. However, the engineers have assisted in remodeling older houses to permit use of fork-lift trucks and pallets.

Other studies of building design, construction, and insulation methods, air distribution and rapid cooling systems and the like are making possible the construction of more efficient buildings. These enable the growers to turn out a high-quality fruit and are adapted to minimum labor requirements.

NEW FRUIT HANDLING AND GRADING EQUIPMENT

Another phase of the engineering work that I have found especially interesting and is proving very practical is that on fruit-grading equipment done in cooperation with Michigan State College. Here the Federal and State engineers have developed a new hand-operated dumping device for feeding fruit into grading machines in fruit packing sheds. It helps control the flow of the fruit and reduces bruising. Four companies are already manufacturing this hand-dumping equipment. Another practical piece of equipment that has come out of this work, which was made possible with the funds originally provided under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, is a portable field grader for orchard use. It is especially adapted where apples are stored orchard run or market in unfaced crates as in the case in many orchard areas of the East and in some western orchards. At least four companies are also now manufacturing field graders of the type developed in the Michigan work. Although the reports on this work were completed only about a year ago, approximately 100 of these machines were used in handling the 1951 crop.

GRAIN DRYING AND STORAGE ON FARMS

Some of us have an especial interest in storage and conditioning of grains, and other crops by use of artificial drying. Combining and other modern harvesting methods have complicated some of the problems of caring for crops on farms. This is true for cotton and cottonseed, corn, rice, soybeans, peanuts and tung nuts, hay, legume seeds, wheat, and some others. The products come from the fields with higher moisture content than in earlier years and in many cases less mature.

As a result of recent changes in equipment and methods, farmers today accept artificial drying of grains as a standard and necessary practice. It saves millions of bushels of grain from spoilage or damage in storage every year. It enables farmers to make use of modern equipment for rapid and early harvest. It permits a better choice of crop rotations and of varieties adapted to growing conditions and higher yields.

Engineering research started about 15 years ago to develop the basic principles that make artificial drying practical for farmers. In 1947 specifications were developed for equipment that would meet farm needs. Today at least 15 companies are making acceptable drying equipment.

To meet the present critical shortage of feed grains, State and Department of Agriculture engineers, aided by the extension and other specialists, are now undertaking an active program to get artificial drying adopted on many more farms. Local farm meetings for discussions of grain drying have been sponsored and on-the-farm demonstrations carried out in many States. Slide films giving recommended practices have been prepared and 600 copies of one film released in January 1952 have been distributed by the extension service. The Department is building an exhibit on grain drying for use at the State fairs during the 1952 summer and fall. Four new leaflets on drying will be ready for distribution to farmers in the next few months. Information is being supplied to the farm press for special articles to be published prior to harvest.

Grain drying has been featured on a number of national radio network programs and additional use will be made of this method of communication during the summer months. A technical handbook on grain drying will soon be available for the use of extension workers, equipment dealers, and manufacturers.

PLANS FOR LOW-COST FARM HOUSES

Encouraged and supported by the Congress, the Department of Agriculture engineers have recently developed plans for a number of expansible farm houses. These are designed to meet the living requirements of farm families in low-income groups who cannot make a large, immediate cash outlay and in order to build adequate housing must do so in successive steps.

Several of these expansible houses are now being constructed for use of dairy workers at the agricultural research center. Careful study is being made of costs, ease of construction, and other

features to determine suitability of the houses for farm use.

Engineers recognize that a farmer can save considerable in the construction of his house or other buildings through use of his own labor and materials. Working drawings for the expansible houses have therefore been developed in ways that make them easily understood and followed by farmers or unskilled workers. The type of drawings used has been so well received by farmers that extension workers in the various States have asked that all future working drawings be developed along the same lines. The drawings are available to farmers through the State extension service at a nominal cost.

SOME RESULTS OF RECENT FARM EQUIPMENT STUDIES

Now I should like to mention briefly some of the recent findings in farm equipment engineering research that have been helpful to farmers. As some of you may know, the equipment research in the Department of Agriculture is directed mainly toward establishment of fundamental principles and determinations of basic performance requirements for farm machines. Emphasis is on field and farmstead operations where labor requirements are relatively high or where present methods and machines are least efficient and effective. Usually the research concerns those crops or operations for which the farm equipment industry has not already developed some satisfactory machine.

At the request of the canning companies, for example, the Department's engineers undertook some investigations of spray equipment to insure better control of corn ear worm, European corn borer, and other insects. It has recently resulted in the development of a high clearance self-propelled sprayer in cooperation with the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station for use on rough and hilly ground. A number of producers of large acreages of canning corn are having these sprayers built by custom shops by plans developed in this research. Significant features of the experimental sprayer built for these studies are also being used by 8 or 10 manufacturers.

The Oilseed and Peanut Advisory Committee to the Department recommended that work be done to improve equipment for harvesting peanuts. As a result of this request, a peanut combine was developed in cooperation with the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station. It greatly reduces harvesting labor. One company built a number of preproduction peanut combines in 1951 in which were incorporated the principles developed in this research. Five or more manufacturers are also developing attachments for converting grain combines to peanut harvesting combines. Work on these phases is being done cooperatively with Department and Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station agricultural engineers.

LINT CLEANERS WIDELY USED FOR IMPROVED GINNING

All the Members from Southern States I am sure are familiar with the fine work that has been done by engineers at the

United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss. It is therefore not necessary for me to mention developments in previous years, which include more than a score of improved devices that have been patented for public use. I should like, however, to mention briefly the new lint cleaners that the laboratory engineers have recently developed because the cleaning of trashy cottons at the gins has become an increasingly important problem as growers have adopted mechanized harvesting equipment. All six of the gin equipment manufacturers in the United States are now manufacturing lint cleaners based on the principles developed by engineers of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering at the Stoneville laboratory. These cleaners are now used in more than 4,000 gins for processing between three and four million bales of cotton a year. On the average, the grade of cotton processed in these gins is improved by one-half grade, an advantage that is reflected directly in the price the producer receives for his crop.

Here I should like to say a final word about the farm electrification research work. As a result of the REA program, electric lines now blanket this country like a giant web. The distribution system has been filled in until now it is difficult to find a farm in large sections of the country that cannot tap this source of power. The lacework of this web is an intricate one, but it is designed to give dependable service even to the last man at the end of the line, who in most cases is a farmer.

It can now be generally agreed that farm electrification is moving from the line-extension phase into the utilization phase of development. The research in this field has been assigned to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering. It aims at development of applications and improved uses of electric energy in production operations as well as for better living for this fellow at the end of the line—the farmer.

I should like to point out that the research work in farm electrification has already produced significant results. The majority of the 300 or more recognized uses for electricity on farms, for example, owe their origin to investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural experiment stations in cooperation with power suppliers, manufacturers, and farm organizations. In my judgment this work should be further expanded.

One of the newer phases of farm electrification research that may be of interest is that on frozen storage of foods on the farm in walk-in refrigerator rooms. Farmers in many localities are interested in frozen storages to hold their produce for roadside sales or for market when convenient or in periods of relatively high prices. Units designed specifically for farm use have not been available. As a result of cooperative work by the engineers with the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the State agricultural experiment stations in Washington, Mary-

land and Texas. However, many of the engineering problems of such refrigeration units are being solved. Plans for a walk-in type refrigerator were made available this last year for the first time through the State extension services. Two units of this type have been built for studies on Maryland farms. Several manufacturers have been watching developments in this work with keen interest.

Electricity has sometimes been described as the chore power of the farm. In this connection the Federal-State cooperative work in Illinois on feed handling, grinding, and mixing equipment to reduce the time farmers spend on chores has produced an important development. It is a unit that will move ear corn from the crib to the grinder, meter-fixed amounts of ingredients into the grinder, and blow the mixed, ground feed into storage without the use of any hand labor. Motor-driven equipment for delivering fixed amounts of grain and silage to feed bunks is also under development.

Of special interest also are the heat-pump investigations under way with the Department and the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station cooperating. This type of equipment, sometimes referred to as a reverse-cycle refrigeration unit, may have many farm applications. It either pumps heat from the ground to a building or reverses and pumps the heat into the ground, and may make it possible to maintain a constant temperature the year round in storage structures or animal shelters. Performance data on such equipment have been obtained on six heat pumps installed in homes near Hutchinson, Kans. Other data are being tabulated in laboratory studies on heat transfer characteristics of various soils to assist in planning the types of coil systems that may be required.

It would be possible to go on with this discussion for another hour or more, but this does not seem necessary. It seems clear to me that if full advantage is to be taken of the recent advances in engineering facilities, such as our extension of electric lines, utilization research must not be allowed to lag.

The same point may be made with respect to other research of this type. As rapidly as conclusive results are obtained or as new developments are proved practical, they are being put to use in farming. At this time, with a shortage of farm labor and a critical need for abundant production from every acre, the more assistance farmers can be given through research the easier it may be to meet the Nation's needs in foods and fibers.

However, in the current issue of the Country Gentleman we are told that the desires and the demands of the Department of Agriculture will not be met and our commitments will not be met because of the drain of defense plants and the military upon the needed manpower for our productive farms. I insist that something be done about this which is as serious as your next meal.

I would like to give you now some quotations from a book, that I do not regard as propaganda, put out by the Depart-

ment of Agriculture. By 1975, if we are to feed our expected population by that time—and remind yourselves that we are feeding our people well now, they are building homes, they are having families, and the prospect is for a population of 190,000,000 by 1975—we will have to add the milk that is being produced, today, in these States: Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York. That will have to be added to the supply that we have today. In pork, if we are to feed the population in 1975, we will have to add the pork production of Nebraska and Iowa. In beef we are going to have to add the production today that exists in Minnesota, Texas, and Oklahoma. Sheep and lamb and mutton: We are going to have to add the production that today exists in Utah, Nevada, Montana, and Wyoming. Eggs: We are going to have to add the production of California, Kansas, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. It can be done, but we will have to pay serious attention to the things that need to be done to make one acre produce more than it does now at least a third more. It can be done.

Today we have a new soil conditioner called krlilium, which can be poured on this viscous soil out here in Maryland and make it loamy. It is, right now, very expensive. It is put out by one of the chemical companies. However, it is expected to be available more cheaply and in bigger quantities in the near future.

It can be done, because in Australia, in what is known as the 90-mile desert, one of the insurance companies has hired researchers, who have gone out in this 90-mile desert, whose soil looks good but where plants are subject to blight and where the hair of sheep turned on that poor range becomes not curly but stringy and found out through their research that the addition of cobalt made that soil acceptable. Every 2 weeks now that company is bringing in a thousand acres. They found also that small additions of copper and zinc help that soil.

So research is bringing in those lands and acres that are needed if we are to look to the future and do that which is necessary. So we are applying research, practical research, research that the farmer himself can understand and apply as he loves to do on his own property. We are looking for balanced conservation. I am a farmer. I know what balanced conservation is. As a lover of the soil, I want to do it for myself, because there is that satisfying glow of having done something worth while by yourself. You do not have to be wet-nursed if you are a lover of the soil.

We will have to expand our fertilizer capacity. Of course, our bill carries some items designed to assist in that direction in connection with the billions we are spending in the atomic-energy fields and other fields.

Farm machinery equipment and electrical power: I wish that all of you who may have taken my few remarks seriously and if you are interested, could go out to Beltsville, near here, and visit the plant of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering and see the work that is being done there by conscientious, long-time workers for the

Federal departments. It is always a pleasure for me to go to that place where they are doing this farm engineering.

We need adequate credit. I want to advise and warn you right now that the amount carried in the bill for the Farmers Home Administration will not see us through fiscal 1953. We allowed what was used in the budget, but I am just warning you now, and it is time for us to face facts, that the amount is not adequate. Here is a branch of the Government, under the able leadership of Dillard Lasseter, that is actually putting men on productive farms who might otherwise have left defense plants in past years to go on relief. I say God bless such a program, and I want to support it. But sometime between now and the 1st of July this item will be very much before you.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota at this point because I know of his interest in this matter.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. First may I say that we on the subcommittee feel that we have in the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] a specialist in research and a specialist in problems relative to the great forest industry in America. We look to him when details relative to those general problems come up. We all have a tendency in our subcommittee to specialize along some line or other.

I join the gentleman in what he has to say about the subsistence loans under the Farmers Home Administration. I think the budget did not ask for enough money in relation to these loans. After all, the gentleman knows, as do all the members of the subcommittee, that these are loans and not appropriations.

Mr. HORAN. Yes, and the repayment record is very good.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Yes, it is very good. The taxpayer eventually will not have to suffer a loss, at the most, of more than 3 percent, if he will that, and it helps the lowest strata, financially speaking, of our farm population. It helps these veterans and young men who want to get started in farming. I think they are doing a wonderful job in this program. If there is any place in this bill where I would like to see it increased, it is in that particular item.

Mr. HORAN. I thank the gentleman. No man in the Congress has done more for agriculture than the gentleman from Minnesota, CARL ANDERSEN. He is the champion of the industrious man on the farm and, through him, the protector of the food supply of every man, woman, and child in this Nation.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I would like to say that we must maintain a system of fair farm prices. Every report from our Government agencies today, you will find, show that nonfarm income is rising, and the farm income is going down, partly due to the increase in the cost of doing business, transportation, and other things that the farmer has to buy. As the Country Gentleman editorial, quoted earlier, says: "And \$15 hogs, after 5 months of losing prices,

were hardly an encouragement to take chances with other farm production." I submit that our great Committee on Agriculture ought to study this problem, and see what is indicated as a measure of achieving what should be done to maintain those incentives that have made our American farmer, in my opinion, when the dinner bell rings, the hope of the earth. We cannot let them down, nor do we intend to do so in this bill.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. I always like to compliment the gentleman when he speaks. He is an expert on nearly everything that I have an interest in in this bill. I certainly agree with the gentleman when he says the Bureau of the Budget in its recommendations for the Farm Home Administration is, in my opinion, entirely inadequate. I think we will hear from that later on, just as the gentleman said.

Mr. HORAN. May I comment briefly at this point?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes; I would be very glad to have the gentleman do so.

Mr. HORAN. I want to say that in any study of an administration, and that is what we are dealing with in appropriations, we recognize if we have a good administrator, we do try to back him up. We have had some terrible ones in the past on farm security—you know that, because they tried to socialize the country and do things which were not included in farm credit, but in Dillard Lassiter we have a man, in my opinion, who can stand the authority and the responsibility that have been placed on him since he has had the job for the last 4 or 5 years. He is a good man.

Mr. GRANGER. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. HORAN. But, we will have to revamp that unless we get somebody who can fill his boots when he retires who is equally as good.

Mr. GRANGER. There is another item which I know the gentleman is an expert on, and that is the forests of our country. I know the gentleman was instrumental in helping pass the act in 1952, Public Law 135, which provided an appropriation for cooperative grange improvements. I see in the bill, you have recommended \$700,000, the same appropriation, and I take it, the same money which was appropriated last year.

Mr. HORAN. And we cut off the language that caused so much trouble last year.

Mr. GRANGER. I am very grateful that the committee cut the language out, but can the gentleman tell me now how much of the \$700,000 will be available for 1953?

Mr. HORAN. The total amount, as I understand it, is for fiscal year 1953. It is my understanding that we did not spend the \$700,000 which was in the bill last year.

Mr. GRANGER. Did we spend any of it?

Mr. HORAN. None that I know of.

Mr. GRANGER. Then, it is your understanding that the \$700,000 will be available for fiscal year 1953?

Mr. HORAN. That is right.

Mr. GRANGER. Then the other item, in which I have a great deal of interest especially now since we are having floods out our way, on page 23 of the bill, there is the item "acquisition of lands for national forests." I understand that that entire amount has been cut out. Is that true?

Mr. HORAN. No, that is not true.

Mr. GRANGER. Is that not entirely cut out?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] to answer the gentleman. I have not studied that item.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I do not believe the entire amount was cut out.

Mr. GRANGER. I can only see one appropriation there for the Superior National Forest.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The item was very drastically cut.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has again expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Would the gentleman, or some other member of the committee under general debate, deal with this controversy which seems to exist in the farm ranks themselves about the soil conservation, which is the biggest item in this bill. As I understand it, the American Farm Bureau Federation is recommending a cut from \$250,000,000 to \$100,000,000. We certainly ought to know about it. I do not want to proceed in any way except one that is responsible, but we ought to know some of the details of these differences, and the best people to tell us are the members of the committee themselves.

Mr. HORAN. That will be completely and adequately handled when we go into the reading of the bill. All sides will be presented. We will have a balanced presentation, I am certain when we pass judgment on it.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANHAM. I concur most heartily in the fine things that have been said about Mr. Dillard Lassiter, and the work he is doing at the head of the administration. I just hope that adequate funds will be provided, even if they are not in this bill. I hope they will be provided in a supplementary appropriation, because there is no way to measure the good that that service is doing.

Mr. HORAN. As long as it is well administered. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I just want to state to the gentleman that what he said about

research and the greater utilization of agricultural products is one of the main things of this country. As a city Congressman I would like to join with the gentleman in his expression.

Mr. HORAN. There is so much compelling magic in the word "research" that we have to look at it rather callously at times.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has again expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks] has asked me to yield him a minute to make an announcement. I yield the gentleman 1 minute.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, the Department of the Army has set up in the House Armed Services Committee room an exhibit showing the efforts which the Department of the Army is making in order to economize and get the proper results from the spending of the tax dollar. That exhibit consists of many hundred pictures and other things which are now on display in the House Armed Services Committee room, and they will remain there over the weekend—today, tomorrow, and all day Saturday. All Members of Congress and their friends, and everybody, is not only invited but urged to go to the committee rooms and study this display. I think it is very important that the Members see the efforts that are being made.

I thank the gentleman very much for this time.

[Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER], an able member of our committee who has done outstanding service in this Congress. We deplore his decision to enter private business. We need more like BILL STIGLER in this Congress. It seems the best Members quit too soon.

(Mr. STIGLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, your Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, with the approval of the full Committee of the House Appropriations Committee, brings you the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1953.

Your subcommittee is composed of the following Members: Hon. JAMIE L. WHITTEN, of Mississippi, chairman; Hon. JOE BATES, of Kentucky, and myself, of Oklahoma, as the Democratic members; and the Honorable CARL ANDERSEN, of Minnesota, and the Honorable WALT HORAN, of Washington, as the Republican members, being the same committee as last year.

Too much cannot be said about the outstanding work of the other gentlemen in connection with bringing this bill to the floor. Being deeply imbued with a desire to cut out all nonessentials which

were not important in connection with our defense effort, we found it much more difficult this year than last to write a bill which we could justify before the membership of this body.

We spent just about as much time in our hearings and heard just about as many witnesses as last year. So far as I know, no one was denied a hearing before our committee. All in all, I consider the bill a fair one and one with which those who are engaged in agriculture can live.

In arriving at our conclusions and in marking up the bill, I want to publicly praise the work of our executive committee clerk, Mr. Ross Pope. He was most helpful in every way and made our task easier than it would have been by his outstanding work.

The amount recommended for 1953 for the regular activities in the Department of Agriculture is \$69,320,131 less than the funds available for 1952, and \$24,412,129 less than budget estimates for 1953. Loan authorizations proposed are \$33,000,000 less than the amounts authorized for 1952, and administrative expense limitations recommended are \$151,000 over authorizations for 1951 and \$1,376,000 below the 1953 estimates.

The bill includes direct annual appropriations for regular activities of \$724,003,699, loan funds for the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farmers Home Administration of \$229,000,000, administrative expense authorizations for the corporations of the Department in the amount of \$20,605,000 and an appropriation of \$582,000 for special activities.

I would like to emphasize what we pointed out in our report, in that the regular annual appropriations for the Department of Agriculture have decreased approximately 32 percent since the beginning of World War II from \$1,061,800,000 in 1940 to a proposal of \$724,003,699 for 1953. Moreover, during this same period, annual budget requirements for the rest of the Cabinet-status departments of the Federal establishment, excluding the Department of Defense, have increased from approximately \$1,200,000,000 to \$5,400,000,000, an increase of over 360 percent.

We further pointed out that in 1940 the Department of Agriculture had 13.7 percent of the Federal budget, exclusive of military expenditures. In the bill we present to you it is less than 3 percent on a comparable basis. Your attention is further called to the fact that through the Mutual Security Act, this Nation has already spent in excess of \$100,000,000 on agriculture in foreign countries this year, and has in effect spent through counterpart funds more than \$650,000,000 under the Marshall plan. Our committee was unanimous in its opinion that however important this may be as a part of our foreign policy, it should not be at the expense of our own natural resources and welfare.

In my judgment, sufficient importance is not being placed today on the part agriculture plays in the economy of our Nation. Too many of our people blame our farmer friends for the high cost of food and other commodities, when as a matter of fact, and the record will so

show, the farmers' share is only an infinitesimal part of the total cost. The cost is added after the commodity leaves his hands.

Proof that farmers are not to blame for the high cost of living is: On a loaf of bread the average price in the United States is 20 cents. The farmers get 2½ cents for the wheat that goes into that loaf of bread. Who gets the 17½ cents? On a cotton shirt the consumer pays \$3. The farmer gets 30 cents for his cotton. Who gets the \$2.70? The average per capita income in the United States for farmers is barely \$900, while that of other groups of society is well over \$1,500.

During our hearings we were told by the Secretary that despite the near-record production in 1951, net income of farm operators was less than in 1947 and 1948. The per capita dollar incomes of farm people have increased less than one-half as much since the pre-Korea peak as per capita dollar incomes of nonfarm people.

Recently the Secretary of Agriculture called upon the farmer to increase his production this year to meet the needs not only of our defense mobilization effort at home and abroad but the needs of a steadily increasing population in the United States. If the farmer is to meet the demands made upon him by our Government he should also be provided with the same incentives Congress has provided other segments of our industry.

Information presented to our committee indicated that our population is currently increasing at the rate of about 2,500,000 persons per year. Based on our present standard of living, it is estimated that the additional population in 1975 will require the output from 115,000,000 acres more land than is now available. Testimony also indicated that not over 45,000,000 acres of additional land can be made available for production in 1975, and that the country will be faced with a serious problem in 1975 of producing sufficient food to sustain its population. This warning should cause grave concern not only to Congress but to the people of the United States.

The Secretary further told us that in 1940 farm population constituted about 22 percent of the United States total. Today people on farms are only 15 percent of our total population.

Not only is the percentage of people on farms today lower than in 1940, but the actual number on farms is now nearly 6,000,000 less. Notwithstanding this, agriculture produced in 1951 one-fourth more food and fiber than was produced in 1940. And with the population of the United States some 22,000,000 persons larger than in 1940, civilians last year ate 7 percent more food per person and agricultural exports in 1951 were also far larger than the 1940 total.

If we expect the farmer to live up to our expectations, Congress has but one alternative, which, in my judgment, is imperative, and that is strengthening the research and soil conservation activities of the Department, as well as continue a well-balanced, fair, and equitable agricultural program for our farmers.

Much has been said about reducing the number of Government employees. I think the Department of Agriculture can point with pride to its accomplishment in this respect. As of December 31, 1940, it had 71,616 full-time employees and 36,635 part-time employees, making a total of 108,251 employees.

As of December 31, 1945, it had 60,979 full-time employees and 22,610 part-time employees, making a total of 83,589 employees.

As of December 31, 1950, it had 58,590 full-time employees and 10,889 part-time employees, making a total of 69,479 employees.

As we pointed out in our report, based on amounts recommended in our bill for 1953, it is estimated that average employment will decrease further to less than 63,500 a reduction of 41.3 percent since 1940.

This has been done despite a number of new activities, such as the school-lunch program, the rural telephone program, the farm-housing program, and the Research and Marketing Act, which have been established by Congress and given to the Department of Agriculture to administer.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

For this service our committee recommended \$60,445,500, an increase of \$1,120,916 over the present fiscal year, but \$530,000 under the 1953 budget estimate.

This increase will provide technical assistance to the approximately 150 new conservation districts which will be established during the coming fiscal year and will permit more adequate staffing of those districts now in existence.

In our hearings this year Dr. Robert M. Salter, the new Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, appeared before our committee for the first time. He succeeded Dr. Hugh Bennett, who recently retired and who, in my judgment, contributed more than any one man in America in focusing public attention to the problem of soil erosion. During the 18 years Dr. Bennett served as Chief, he developed a most effective organization throughout the United States which today is playing a major roll in protecting the Nation's soil and resources.

Believing that soil conservation is one of the most important phases of our agricultural program, I would like to call your attention to some of the testimony given before our committee by the new Chief, Dr. Salter.

Dr. Salter told our committee statistical crop yield records go back about 85 years. For the first 70 years of that period, average per-acre crop yields remained practically unchanged. During the past 15 years there has been a sharp swing upward. The breaking point was about 1937. Since then, average per-acre yields have gone up about 40 percent. The biggest contributing factors to the upward trend in crop yields have been mechanization, improved crop varieties, crop pest control, improved land use, and better soil and water management, including the increased use of fertilizer and lime.

From 69 soil-conservation districts organized by local people in fiscal year 1938, the number had grown to 2,418 by

January 1, 1952. These figures include wind erosion and grazing districts with which the Service also cooperates. This increase clearly shows the growing concern of our farmers over soil depletion. It has been well said that the forces of nature work 24 hours every day of the year to defeat the purpose of saving our soil and water resources. The battle can be won only by accelerating the soil-conservation program.

I am proud of my own State of Oklahoma, in that our State legislature has recognized for many years the importance of preserving our soil and its fertility. I am advised that its last appropriation for soil-conservation districts amounted to \$482,000, a rise of \$104,000 over the last one.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Our committee recommended \$250,000,000 for this program in 1953. This is a reduction of \$26,480,000 below funds available in 1952 and a reduction of \$6,500,000 below the budget estimate for 1953.

During the last few years we have seen increasing attacks made on this program by various ones who claim to speak in behalf of the farmers and in some instances have made it appear that the majority of the farmers generally not only disapprove this program but want it eliminated altogether.

I was rather impressed by some testimony presented our committee relative to a survey that was made of farmers in New York, Iowa, Illinois, and Virginia. We were told that 66.1 percent of the farmers in New York believe the appropriations should be increased; 76.2 percent of the farmers in Iowa think that the ACP payments should be increased; 55.5 percent of the Illinois farmers believe that the ACP should be increased; and 76.2 percent of the farmers of Virginia think the payments should be increased.

To my way of thinking it would be most disastrous to the economy of this country if these payments were eliminated now as a part of the farm program.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the 152,000,000 people which we now have will be 190,000,000 in 1975. The census tells us that there are 7,000 more mouths to feed every day. Or, to put it another way, that our farm lands will have to feed five people in 1975 for every four that they are now feeding. Or, to put it still another way, 5 acres of cropland in 1975 will have to produce what 6 acres are now producing if we are not to cut our present standard of living. If the consumers of this Nation do not desire their present standard of living reduced, it behooves us to make sure that we have an adequate program to conserve our farm land. I wonder how many of our people ever thought that the farmer, if driven by necessity, could easily only grow the crops which would feed him and his family and those which would bring him the best money returns on his investments. So far as food is concerned, he could be self-sufficient, but where would the balance of the world be?

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

As anxious as I am to see economy practiced in government, this is one time where I think the budget erred in the amount approved for the Farmers Home Administration. I was especially disappointed with the \$110,000,000 contained in the budget for the next fiscal year for production and subsistence loans. This is the same amount received last year. We were told by the Administrator that with the \$110,000,000 available this year he would be able to provide only 35 percent of the new applicants the assistance they need and are requesting. He further told us that funds for new loans will be exhausted in most States by late February. With the same funds available for 1953, a similar situation undoubtedly will exist.

The collections made on production and subsistence loans are most remarkable. The record shows that collections made from appropriated funds since November 1, 1946, equaled 92.1 percent of the amount which has matured as of December 31, 1951.

I was particularly impressed with the statement that Administrator Lasseter made before our committee when he said:

Further evidence of borrower progress is reflected by a recent analysis of the operations of borrowers who repaid their loans in full in 1951 and continued to farm. This analysis shows that the value of production on their farms increased more than \$8 per acre—from less than \$16 per acre, a figure that is characteristic of the low-income group—to \$24 per acre. Only a small percentage of all farmers have achieved such a record. The net worth of the borrowers who repaid their loans back in 1951 has increased from \$2,667 to \$5,029.

WATER-FACILITIES LOANS

The only increase requested and given the Farmers Home Administration was for water-facilities loans in an amount of \$1,000,000. This additional amount is a borrowing authorization like other water-facilities loans.

Our committee was told that without \$5,000,000 available for water-facility loans this year it was very evident at the time the Administrator appeared before our committee that his organization could only serve 30 percent of the individuals and 18 percent of the groups requesting assistance. He further advised us that there would be a large carry-over of applications into the 1953 fiscal year.

FARM OWNERSHIP AND FARM HOUSING

In our hearings we were told that during the fiscal year 1951, 4,281 initial loans were made. Of these, 2,205 were insured loans and 2,076 were direct loans made from the \$22,276,000 available. It is estimated that in the fiscal year 1953 there will be only about 1,000 loans insured since only occasional local investors are participating in this program. Of the \$17,000,000 available, it will permit the making of not more than 1,600 direct loans, a total of only 2,600 loans for 3,000 agricultural counties.

The record made by the farm ownership borrowers in retiring their loans is quite impressive. For the year ending March 31, 1951, they paid 124 percent of

the amount due. Their cumulative records show repayment of 127 percent of the amount due. An analysis of the 1950 operations of these borrowers who had received their loans in 1940 and whose accounts were still active shows that in this 10-year period they had increased their gross cash income from \$964 to \$4,347 and their net worth from \$1,462 to \$9,063.

Under farm housing, initial loans totaling \$23,764,131 were made to 5,135 farm families during the 1951 fiscal year to enable them to build, remodel, or repair their homes or other farm buildings under Title V of the Housing Act of 1949.

Families receiving these loans are demonstrating their ability to pay for needed improvements. Of the 10,300 borrowers with payments due, 97 percent paid the amounts due on December 31, 1951. To me this record is unparalleled especially when we note that most of these families were unable to obtain from conventional credit sources credit they needed to construct or improve their buildings.

These collections did not happen by pure accident. I attribute this outstanding achievement to the manner in which the Farmers Home Administration is administered by its Administrator Dillard B. Lasseter and his associates.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH

I am a great believer in this program. It is already paying dividends but will pay greater dividends in the future by making our country a stronger Nation.

We recommended the budget estimate of \$83,367,491 for 1953, the same as in 1952.

If our financial condition permitted, I would like to have seen this amount increased. We did recommend, however, that through the use of section 32 funds, surplus food could be purchased for distribution to the schools of the country. I understand that the Secretary already has authorized the purchase of some eggs and pork for schools.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

For rural electrification we recommended the budget estimate of \$50,000,000 for rural electrification loans and \$25,000,000 for rural telephone loans, a decrease of \$50,000,000 for electrification loans and an increase of \$16,000,000 for telephone loans. In addition, the bill includes contingency funds of \$50,000,000 for the electrification program and \$10,000,000 for the telephone program.

Since the testimony of the Administrator showed that the proposed appropriation of \$50,000,000 for electrification loans plus the carry-over from the 1952 fiscal year and the \$50,000,000 contingency fund would be adequate to meet all applications now on hand and expected next year, the amount recommended will be ample, in my judgment, to meet all needs. However, if not, the history of this Congress has shown that additional funds for this program will be available if needed.

There are many other important phases of the agricultural program which could be mentioned at this time but I

have merely tried to touch the high lights of this bill. I trust that most Members of the House have carefully read the hearings before our subcommittee. By so doing I am sure you were convinced that the bill we bring to you is fair and equitable and has been reduced as much as possible without hurting agriculture.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STIGLER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. First I want to pay a little tribute to the gentleman from Oklahoma. I do not think there is any gentleman more earnest in his work in committee than the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER]. I say that from observation. I am proud of the fact that we have a man of his caliber on our subcommittee. I am not flattering him at all, I am simply making the statement.

Mr. STIGLER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I want to add to what the gentleman has brought out. Very few people realize that the top income of the farmer, the net income, was during the 1947 period. The farmers since then have taken a considerable cut in income. We have seen hogs go from \$28, for example, down to \$16. The farmer has taken a cut of 30 percent in net income during the last 5 years.

Mr. STIGLER. May I point out to the gentleman in addition to what the gentleman has said, the cost of farm machinery has greatly increased the cost of production.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STIGLER. I yield.

Mr. YATES. I should like to know if the gentleman will inform us why, with respect to the item which appears on page 5 in the report, was that provision of the bill which was contained in last year's bill taken out? I refer to meat inspection. It was my understanding that in the event additional inspectors were needed by the packers, that they could then ask the Government for such inspectors, and would pay the Government for the additional inspectors. As I understand the bill this year, such meat inspectors, if they are needed for additional work, will be paid by the Government. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. STIGLER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STIGLER. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. I might say since I happened to work out the matter in detail with the approval of the committee, the situation is this: You know you can work a thing out sometimes with one group or the other helping you. But, according to my observation, it did not look like we had cooperation, and that being true, we yielded to the situation. It was never our intention to change the cost of meat inspection from the public.

It was the feeling of the committee that this provision would help as the provision for overtime helped. However, it

was not working out as we intended and it was therefore the opinion of the committee that since the provision, which we thought would help, was not helping, and while each one of us had our own opinion as to why it was really not, in view of that, the department is directed in the committee's report to go back to the way it has been before this year.

Mr. YATES. How much more will this cost the Government? Is there any estimate?

Mr. WHITTEN. No, there is no estimate here. They do not get any additional amount of money in this bill. The same amount of money is in the bill, and we left it as before. The matter will have the attention of the Senate.

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STIGLER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The population element and the acreage element is not what concerns me so much about the food supply. We are mechanizing so rapidly that the population factor is substantially answered. If we conserve production of the soil that we now have and apply our scientific knowledge to that soil, I think that will substantially answer the 115 million acres required by 1975. But to me, this is the problem: To mechanize the farmer has to have buying power, which the gentleman referred to a few moments ago. There is no way he can get it with stability under the present laws of the United States, as related to the stability which exists in the laws relating to labor, collective bargaining, and to organized industry through the elements and characteristics of collective bargaining agreements, which always carry the necessary feather-bedding, cost elements, moving on into the price level of that mechanical equipment which the farmer must have and which he cannot buy without this stability of income.

Does the gentleman get my idea?

Mr. STIGLER. I do, sir.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The question that has been in my mind for 20 years, and I have never had an answer to it, is, What can the Congress of the United States do to put the farm income on the same stability which organized industry and organized labor enjoys at this moment, which the farmer does not enjoy by reason of this 30 percent decline which the gentleman referred to? What can the Congress do to put more stability into the farm income?

Mr. STIGLER. As I see the problem there are two answers. There are no doubt more. The Congress can liberalize the loan provisions of the Federal Land Bank or the Farmers Home Administration, or it can provide a new device, if you please, whereby the farmer will be allowed a certain amount of his income tax for depletion of his soil, which occurs each year, irrespective of how much fertilizer the farmer may use.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STIGLER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What about a cost of production formula for farm prices?

Mr. STIGLER. I favor such a plan but the only trouble I see about that is the difficulty in figuring it out, on a Nation-wide basis.

Mr. GROSS. Well, that is no more difficult to figure than the cost of production price of an automobile or a tractor or anything else. The average cost of production price is available to anyone.

Mr. STIGLER. I have always thought that the farmer is entitled to the cost of production, plus a reasonable profit for his labor, the labor of any member of his family, added into the cost of that commodity which he produces. But he is not getting it today.

Mr. GROSS. Yet he has to buy on a cost-of-production market.

Mr. STIGLER. He buys on a protected market but has to sell on an open market.

Mr. GROSS. That is right.

Mr. STIGLER. And that is where the unfairness comes in as far as the farmer is concerned today.

Mr. GROSS. And it is made even more unfair because he gets nothing for his labor on any of the basic commodities.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield on that same point?

Mr. STIGLER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. You might give the farmer increased tax exemption or deductions of income, but that does not reach him until he shows a prospective taxable income. We have got to get lower than that. It might be more impractical to determine the cost of production on the farm than in organized industry, but the fact remains that organized industry and labor does get that cost of production but the farmer does not. We have got to go to that element in this formula before we can look for any great improvement.

Mr. STIGLER. I am thoroughly in accord with what the gentleman says, and I hope to see the day come when what he advocates will be put into actual practice.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STIGLER. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. The gentleman was good enough to answer my question in the affirmative. As I understood it, with the exception of \$150,000 for the Superior National Forest there are no funds in this bill for other acquisition.

Mr. STIGLER. That is correct.

Mr. GRANGER. What I would like to know is this: These funds were authorized under acts of Congress, the Weeks Act, and other acts, were they not?

Mr. STIGLER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GRANGER. I would like to know by what reasoning the committee eliminated entirely the funds for this service.

Mr. STIGLER. May I yield and ask the chairman of our subcommittee to answer the question for the gentleman?

Mr. WHITTEN. The record shows that about 23,000,000 acres have been

purchased under the Weeks Act, as I recall the figures. Last year under other separate acts 2,900 acres were purchased where the percentage rates were applied. This year we had before us witnesses from the State associations and municipal organizations opposing this tremendous expanse of Federally-owned land which we have had through the years.

This prohibition rather was to point up that; I would not say that it was wholly agreed or sound as a matter of permanent policy to prohibit the acquisition of any land, but for 1 year we felt that it was good to stop, look, and listen.

I asked the Forest Service and, of course, they being interested in the forests, naturally feel they can help in lots of places by getting possession and ownership of land; but they could not tell me of a single instance where they had gotten rid of any land they ever owned, except where they exchanged it, in which case they usually got more acreage than they gave up. Under this perpetual and continual purchase of land under the separate acts, not the Weeks Act, if up to 10 percent of the receipts from the sale of timber are put into the purchase of more land, in a thousand years they would own all the land in the country. So there was some occasion to stop and review the thing, not to stop entirely. The Senate will probably look into the matter also, not that we mean to pass the question on to them, but we think it is good to stop the program for a year.

Mr. Chairman, I yield three additional minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STIGLER. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. These representatives from the trade associations have talked about the tremendous expansion of the program under the Weeks Act. How much land do you think you could acquire for \$75,000? It would be very little, and you are taking out the entire amount. Yet these trade association representatives state that it will be a great program of expansion and accumulation of land within the national forests for \$75,000. How they can say that I cannot see.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not mean to unload the decision of the committee on that representation. I have been here some six terms, and one of the things that has disturbed me ever since I have been here is the vast accumulation of land by the Government. The Federal Government is constantly grasping for more and more real estate, and it is disturbing, but I do not mean to saddle this responsibility on them. They did point it up and the number of complaints I have had ever since I have been here about counties not being able to handle their finances, about cities not being able to grow, certainly shows there is a serious problem. The Government is encroaching on the actual ownership of the land of the country. I agree with the gentleman, but we are not setting up a permanent policy to prohibit any

further acquisition; that is not sound; certainly we should not do it to the extent we have.

Mr. GAVIN. It would be particularly helpful to the Allegheny National Forest in my State to accumulate this acreage that periodically we offer to them under such legislation as the Weeks Act. When you take out the \$75,000 item—if it were \$750,000 it would be different—it is a very small item.

Mr. WHITTEN. I agree with the gentleman and I think he will agree with me, if that amount is so small as to not amount to a whole lot, it then does not mean so much. If it is a little in one regard it is a little in another. If we had approved it we would not have granted much, so the item is small enough to cut it out is not enough for us to argue too much about. I am agreeing with the gentleman that there should not be a prohibition in this matter in the long run.

Mr. GRANGER. May I say that I agree with the gentleman from Mississippi that counties and cities have protested the acquisition of land by public bodies, thereby taking it off the tax rolls; but here they are placing themselves in an entirely reverse position. It appears now that we should do something about acquiring land for protection against the flooding of our cities, as we are doing in the Rocky Mountain areas now. So it is not a sound policy. I hope when the bill goes over to the Senate it will put something in and that the gentleman from Mississippi will not object.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. REDDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STIGLER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. REDDEN. Mr. Chairman, I suppose each section has its own problems in reference to acquisition of property by the Forestry Department. In my locality there are two national forests in which are located various tracts of land owned by individuals. For example, in the Pisgah National Forest, comprising about 150,000 acres lying in several counties, there are many hundreds of acres, and I believe I could safely say several thousand acres, that lie within the borders of the national forest proper. Now, if that forest is some day to be utilized for the public enjoyment to the full purposes for which it was established, the Forestry Department ought to be authorized to acquire that land, because it requires, in addition to many other things, a right of way going from the outside through the forest into private land. The administration of that interior holding confronts them with many problems and lots of trouble that ordinarily would not arise if the Department owned all interior holdings. So I do not think that we should cease altogether appropriating money to the Forestry Department to acquire interior holdings. These purchases should be encouraged until all interior lands are acquired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the debate on this agricultural bill with deep interest and have asked for these few minutes in order to present to you a somewhat different aspect of these vital matters than has been put before you. The very able chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], made a most interesting presentation of the bill. He particularly emphasized the need of a long-term rather than a short-term economy. With this, Mr. Chairman, I am in sincere accord. We must conserve the inherent fundamental wealth of this country; we must conserve the earth upon which we live. We heard also from the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] that 1 acre must produce a third more if we are going to make the grade. We heard of research projects that were going to make it possible for sand to become loam. We heard of many things of that sort. It has been an interesting few hours.

I want to take you back a little and stretch your thoughts out. In the first place we came to this continent 300 years ago or thereabouts. We found the richest land then known, filled with game; lush in every area. We took from it everything we wanted. We cut the forests to build our towns; we plowed and we sowed and we reaped the harvest and we used up what was in the soil. But that did not matter; we just moved on and did it again and again, caring little as to results, for was there not always more?

When we came we found a people living here. First they were friendly. Eventually we fought them. Eventually we put them into restricted areas which, today, would have been called concentration camps. Through the years we have failed to do those things which would long since have made them first-class citizens. It is a dark chapter in our life; this which contains our treatment of the Indians. Unfortunately, the chapter has not reached its end even though there is increasing evidence that many of our citizens and more and more Members of Congress are determined that insofar as may be, old wrongs shall be righted and steps be taken that will hasten the moment when the American Indian will take his place in the ranks of our citizenship.

We have taken from the land; we have taken from the sea; and now we are taking from the air. Do we know what it is that we do? Have we any concept of what we are doing to the balance of nature when we set off an atomic bomb, when we even construct one? Have we any conception of what we are doing to the earth's equilibrium when we take all the minerals out of one area and turn them into gases? Maybe we will unbalance the old earth just a bit too much, or nature has set herself up in a wonderful balance. What she takes with one hand she gives back with the other.

The air is washed, is changed, is given new life by the green vegetation. Trees are of vital necessity to our oxygen intake—yet what do we do? We herd ourselves into great treeless cities where motors constantly day and night pour carbon monoxide into this our source of life. Is it small wonder that cities are worried by the increase of tuberculosis, of nervous disorders, of mental ill health? We wonder at these things but we continue to refuse to take into consideration the balance of nature and the laws underlying it.

Then we go out from our homes and what do we do? We dig down into the earth for ores, cutting down the forests in the effort. Let me tell you what occurred many years ago when the Superior ores were first discovered. Some of the men who started these mines were recently out of college. They had been to Europe. They had seen how, especially in Germany, when a tree was cut down another one was planted. They had the idea that that was what they wanted to do in this country. So they planned that for every tree they felled they would put another into the ground. So, after the first cutting, they planted a lot of young trees. What did the State do? It immediately taxed them for each tiny tree. Could they not better have waited until the young trees had become giants, to be cut for timber and then put on the tax?

Why should it matter that no more planting took place? Let me remind you that our water table has gone down, has it not? In the Cuyahoga Valley, where I live, we have had some very good forests. We need a great deal of water to run our steel mills, millions of barrels a day. But what did we let happen? We let people buy the forest land upon the death of those who really cared and knew, people who had no interest beyond that of the immediate present, and they cut off the trees. And what do we have? A lowered water table, a real problem.

It is quite true, and I agree with the gentleman from Michigan who has given much thought to the problem, that we are all giving much consideration to the troubles of the farmer. I have many farmers in my district. I have some in my family. So I am vitally aware of what they contend with. The farmer is a little tired of being hit first when there is a depression. One cannot blame him. We should be able to work out some way to make it possible for him to have more of a balance in his living, because he contends with the other kind of balance that mother nature has set up. She does not tell when she is going to have a flooding rain or when she is going to have a drought, she just has it, and then the farmer has to bear the result of it.

What have we done in conservation, in food control? Surely the first flood control is to plant trees. The second flood control is to be intelligent about what we do with our gathering of the water that falls from heaven.

Out in the Jordan Valley they used to have great reservoirs where all the rain-water was gathered. They are now re-

building them. Tamerlane destroyed the great reservoir of the Tigris-Euphrates Valley, where they used to feed 20,000,000 people. Now there are not 4,000,000 in the area, I believe. We are trying to encourage Iraq through the Bank to do something about building dams and reservoirs, that once again water may course the irrigation ditches that the marvelous deposits of some 90 feet of the richest soil in the world, straight down, may again feed many millions. What are we doing with our equivalent of 90 feet of good soil?

I am told that the Mississippi River each day—and this is an average—carries away the top soil of 50 40-acre farms. This soil used to spread itself out on the Delta the way the soil of Egypt was spread out to form the delta of the Nile, because in Egypt they, too, violated fundamental laws. Now, we have a levee system, and the top soil goes right out into the Gulf of Mexico and is lost.

President Teddy Roosevelt was deeply concerned about the great problem of conserving the land. Through his efforts, Canada, Mexico, and the United States met together for the first time to see what common plan might be devised to protect the continent of North America from being decimated. This Commission sent several eminent men from Cornell to China to study what had happened in that country. They came back with an amazing report filled with wisdom. What was done with the report? Well, Presidents change and the report was pigeonholed. No one has ever heard of it since.

Mr. Chairman, what will happen, if we do not watch out, is that we will have a complete division of our land. We will be two countries, not one country unless we are careful. We will have increasing deserts and increasing floods, with increasing droughts, one following the other unless we have the wisdom to apply ourselves rightly in these ways. It does not do any good to spread money all over on a great number of projects and finish none of them. What would do good is to finish one dam here—really finish it. Then, finish another one there, and then another one, and another, rather than trying to do a lot of vote getting by spreading the money so thin.

Mr. Chairman, I would urge it upon us all that we find ways to work with nature, not against her, recognizing our obligation to protect this great country of ours against devastation, against deforestation, and wasteful use of the soil of God's earth, against our careless ignorance of nature's laws. Let us work toward the reestablishment of balance in all the areas of our life. Let us remember well that the earth is not man's but the Lord's, even as we are His and responsible to Him.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKETT].

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] may extend his remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PENNY-WISE—POUND FOOLISH

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, as the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shows, I have made many speeches in Congress favoring forestry. My experiences during World War II and as a Member of Congress in such assignments as the Military Affairs Committee have convinced me that good forest management is essential both to war and defense. Just in case anyone thinks this idea is far-fetched let me make a few brief remarks.

Almost 5 years ago, on December 11, 1947, I made a speech, "Starting the forestry job now." I quoted from a magazine article which stated that foreign countries, particularly Russia and the other well-timbered countries behind the iron curtain, were developing their forests on a huge scale and I urged that we, too, get started on an adequate program.

On January 24, 1949, I repeated that each year we delay makes the reconstruction of our forests more difficult and more costly. I pointed out how we were still suffering fire damage on 20,000,000 acres a year and we still had 111,000,000 acres of land with no organized forest-fire protection system. Our unprotected area then was as large as four times the size of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Furthermore, I pointed out the urgent need for planting some 75,000,000 idle forest acres which contribute practically nothing for taxes, commerce, or national security. I also dwelt, as I frequently do, on the plight of our 4,250,000 small-forest owners who together own almost three-fourths of our private forest land but who urgently need technical forestry assistance to put their lands in good productive condition.

Recently we have made a careful review of the need of foreign countries for our help. Although we and our allies and the countries in the point 4 program talk in terms of dollars, what the United States is really giving away are our services and our goods. By our goods, I mean not only airplanes and rifles but also wheat and cotton and also lumber, paper, mine props, railroad ties, turpentine, rosin, and a long list of other products of the forests. Make no mistake—I am in favor of this foreign aid but I think that we should realize what we are doing. I am not in favor of depleting our own resources to build up the resources of any other nation in the world. The only way we can provide for foreign aid is to manage wisely our own resources, including our forests.

Students of ancient history will point out that the earliest science was astrology. Astrology was popular in early times because the scientists could lie on their backs and gaze into the heavens without struggling with the difficult problems at home. Are we to become so interested in foreign aid that we overlook our problems in our own factories, fields, and forests? I hope not, for I repeat that only as long as our factories, fields, and forests produce useful goods will we be able to give foreign aid. Whose cupboard will provide if our own cupboard becomes bare?

If I sound pessimistic about our forest situation I am not overlooking the progress being made by the States, the Forest Service, and many of the large timber companies and a small fraction of the great number of little woodlands. Fortunately, our forests are renewable resources and will produce abundantly if we put them in good shape. But it takes time, effort, and money and all of these are of the essence.

Russia, Czechoslovakia, Manchuria, and Eastern Germany are rich in forest resources. Our intelligence has informed us that these countries are wasting no time in the development of their forests. They are planting great forests to prevent floods, to shelter their fields, and to yield the sinews of war.

The great conflict between the free nations of the world—of which I am proud to say we are the leader—and the Communist countries may not be resolved for another decade or even longer. In this long-term struggle victory may be rewarded to the side which uses best its total resources—its manpower, transportation systems, factories, fields, and its forests. Therefore, I want to comment on the forestry sections of this agriculture appropriation bill.

It is very displeasing to me to see in the committee's report a reduction in Forest Service appropriations of nearly \$10,000,000 below what it had for 1952. This impedes the handling of our forest and range resources at a time when these natural resources are absolutely necessary in the meeting of defense and essential civilian needs. The demand for forest products and range forage continues at a high level.

1. NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

In 1951 Forest Service receipts reached an all-time high of \$56,000,000, an increase of 67 percent over fiscal year 1950. In 1952 receipts will be \$70,000,000 and \$65,000,000 of this will be from sale of timber. The Forest Service estimated it could increase receipts to \$76,000,000 in 1953 if we gave them about a million extra to handle the new business. But this bill gives them only about one-half this. Every dollar reduction in administration of timber sales means a loss of from \$8 to \$10 in receipts to the Federal Treasury. Forest range and watersheds also must be managed and protected. Recreation improvements are not deteriorating and over-taxed. There were 30,000,000 visits for recreation in 1951. Sanitation in these areas is a tremendous problem. In some States the Public Health Service has forced National Forests to close camp grounds. Communication lines and other improvements also are deteriorating. Today the Federal Government has an investment of \$111,000,000 in improvements. Available funds are only 50 percent of what is actually needed to maintain them adequately.

There were more than 10,000 forest fires in the national forests last year. Damage was exceedingly heavy—1,000,000 board feet of timber killed, 100,000 acres of young timber destroyed and in addition 300,000 acres of important watershed and grazing lands

burned over. Total damage was estimated at \$20,000,000.

Now fighting fires is not like the construction of a dam. If you cut appropriations for construction of dams you just do not build them. But you cannot eliminate the fires that must be fought by cutting appropriations. It is not that easy. Fires occur and must be fought to protect our valuable natural resources. The number of men available to the Forest Service for detection and attack on fires has dropped from 14,500 in 1934 to 6,000 in 1951. Plans call for 10,500 men being available to control the fires that start. What we should be talking about is an increase in the fire protection and fire fighting items instead of a decrease. The item of \$370,000 to increase fire protection forces and the \$6,000,000 for fighting forest fires approved by the Bureau of the Budget should receive approval by the House.

2. FOREST RESEARCH IS CUT \$51,603 BELOW THE 1952 APPROPRIATION

There is an increasing demand from private and public landowners and managers for more technical information necessary for the protection, management and utilization of timber, range, and watershed lands. Research designed to meet these needs has been cut directly and critically each year for the past several years. Research just cannot be done on such a hit-and-miss basis. The forest crop requires a long time to grow. Forest research, then, all the more needs continuity to get anywhere. To put off or delay further this basic research program will result in irreparable damage for a long time to come to our forest, range, and watershed resources. The Forest Products Laboratory is conducting many important defense projects. The funds for forest products research have been reduced a half-million dollars in the past 5 years. The Nation needs forest research urgently if it wishes to remain strong.

3. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS IS CUT SOME \$6,000,000 BELOW 1952

Present funds are used primarily in maintaining 107,000 miles of road and 123,000 miles of forest trails. These roads and trails are essential to the utilization and protection of the national-forest resources. Only a small portion—30 percent—is used for construction and development of new roads. Large areas of national-forest timber are now standing idle in inaccessible areas. Roads are badly needed in order to bring the timber to market, thereby making it available for the country's urgent needs. Curtailment or reduction in this item curtails receipts to the Treasury.

4. THE ITEM FOR STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION IS REDUCED BY \$5,000

The State and private forestry cooperation item is the Federal Government's major effort in cooperation with the States to get good forest management on non-Federal forest land. Federal money is more than matched by the States and the programs are administered by the States. Sixty-six million acres of State and private woodland still need protection from fire; the rate of tree planting on private land should

be increased by two-thirds if our cut-over and bare lands are to be rehabilitated within a reasonable time, and, as I said at the beginning, over 4,000,000 small owners with most of our productive private forest land need on-the-ground management help. Any cut in funds will set back the work because ground lost in fire control, tree planting, and good management means starting over again from scratch—a costly process. Further progress should be made in getting all of our forest lands protected and put to work producing urgently needed forest products. So I want to register my disapproval of cuts on this agency which is steadily increasing its receipts while at the same time restoring and increasing the productivity of forest lands—all of which are vital to our economy and defense. If moves are made for further cuts in Government expenditures, I hope they will not be applied to conservation of natural resources.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, no one questions the need for economy. I would seriously question, however, whether drastic cuts in several of the appropriation items for forest conservation is real economy. We must remember that it is our natural resources that are the real wealth of our country. It would be possible to save dollars and yet be poorer if the saving meant letting our basic resources go downhill.

Therefore, I am especially displeased that the committee has not allowed the full budget estimates in the appropriation for national-forest protection and management. The national forests are extremely important to the welfare of my State. Last year our national forests brought into the United States Treasury some \$56,000,000. That was more money than we appropriated for them. In other words, the national forests returned a profit. This year it is estimated that the returns should be some \$15,000,000 greater than last year. When a business is making money, that is certainly not the time to curtail its operations. As any good businessman knows, when a business is making money that is the time to keep it going full blast, to invest in its expansion, to build it up, and make it even stronger. So I urge this House to show its sound business judgment by restoring the full amount of the budget estimate and warding off any moves for further reduction in funds for national-forest protection and management.

I note that the committee has eliminated the item for forest-land purchases, including even the special receipts funds for acquisition of lands under certain special acts of Congress. I fail to see how the elimination of these items will contribute to the Nation's welfare. The acts of Congress providing for use of receipts for land acquisition in certain western States were passed at the request of the counties concerned. In my State, the funds are being used for the purchase of important watershed lands in order to correct conditions that have been causing damaging floods.

When the counties are willing to forego their current 25-percent share of the national-forest receipts for the long-term good, certainly the Congress should not be a stumbling block to such public-spirited action.

I am disappointed, too, to see that the forest research item has been reduced by \$32,000, which is essentially the amount the budget had included for study of Halogeton control by the Forest Service. Halogeton, an alien, poisonous plant, is spreading rapidly over western range lands. It has already caused serious livestock losses, especially on spring, fall, and winter ranges, and will remain a threat as long as adequate control measures are not known. With demand for meat, wool, and other livestock products so great at the present time, the Nation cannot afford these losses. A small amount of money spent on studies of its control would be repaid many times over in reduced livestock losses and in more efficient control expenditures.

I want to direct attention also to the cooperative range improvement item on page 24 of the bill.

Public Law 478 was enacted in 1950. It authorized the appropriation of certain amounts of money for the construction and maintenance of range improvements on national-forest lands. For each of the fiscal years 1951 and 1952, Congress appropriated \$700,000 for this purpose. The budget estimates for 1953 carried a like amount, but the bill before us simply continues the 1952 appropriation without making any provision whatever for 1953.

In my own State of Utah over 4,000 stockmen graze around one and a half million head of livestock on national-forest range. For all Western States twenty-odd-thousand operators graze over 4,000,000 head of livestock on these ranges. As an aid in the proper grazing management of national-forest range lands, the Forest Service has invested more than \$17,000,000 in the construction of about 28,000 miles of fence, 3,500 miles of stock driveway, 17,000 water developments, and many other such devices. Need exists for at least \$50,000,000 for additional improvements of this nature.

Public Law 478 was designed to provide money for maintenance of range improvements on national-forest lands and for construction of additional ones insofar as appropriated funds would allow. Each year since passage of this act I have appeared before the Appropriations Committee in the interest of assuring appropriations of the necessary funds under the authorization. Therefore, as coauthor of the law, and in behalf of thousands of national-forest range users, I want to express my extreme disappointment over failure of the committee to provide any money under the cooperative range improvement item for fiscal year 1953.

While I know the committee is under terrific pressure to economize, I am very sure that it is discouraging to see a reduction in those activities which actually make for a stronger, sounder

economy. The forestry activities in the current bill are among these.

(Mr. GRANGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, several weeks ago there was an editorial in the Pittsburgh Press commending the Federal Forest Service on taking in \$56,000,000 in receipts from the national forests in 1951. Expenditures for national-forest operation, protection, management, forest roads, and trails during the year were \$54,500,000.

Here then is a profit of \$1,500,000 by an agency of the Federal Government. Something so unique, that according to the editorial there should be more of it.

Critics of Forest Service and those who would cut appropriations arbitrarily across the board argue that the total Forest Service appropriations are not the \$54,500,000 I just mentioned as expenditures for last year—but \$71,500,000. This is not true for that larger figure includes items for research, State forestry cooperation, land acquisition, and other activities which can produce no direct and quick cash revenue and which should not be expected to do so.

Big as were the Forest Service receipts last year, it may interest Members of the House to know that receipts from the national forests will reach an estimated \$70,000,000 this year. So here we have an agency of the Federal Government almost self-sustaining—on a cash dollar-for-dollar basis, in a field of conservation that is vital to the welfare of our Nation. An agency almost at the point of taking in more money from timber sales than it spends for all its current expense, investment, and cooperative programs, or, if just timber sale receipts and costs are balanced against each other for 1952, an estimated profit of about \$16,000,000 is shown. This is phenomenal and should not be overlooked by Members of Congress because when the national forests make money, the local communities and the States in which the forests are located make money, too. It should make us stop and think before we rush headlong into making cuts in appropriations that in turn will result in reductions in revenue to the Federal Treasury.

The agricultural appropriation bill for 1953 reduces funds for the Forest Service almost \$4,000,000 below the budget estimates and almost \$10,000,000 below the 1952 appropriations. The bill recommends a total appropriation of \$61,708,000 for 1953; and remember that I stated estimated receipts from the national forests will be around \$70,000,000 in 1952.

To achieve a balanced budget it is necessary for the Congress to carefully scrutinize every proposed expenditure and to make cuts in appropriations wherever the situation warrants. We are agreed on this approach to economy

in Government. It alarms me, however, when I try to justify some of the cuts that have been made in the forestry items in the 1953 appropriations bill.

For many years I have personally watched the Allegheny National Forest in my State change from a conglomeration of worn-out, run-down, cut-over forest land into a productive area of significant worth to the State and the counties in which it is situated. The Allegheny National Forest in my State benefits the local people, our local communities, and the Federal Government as well. Timber products are harvested, public recreational areas are enjoyed, and the watersheds of local streams and rivers are producing better, cleaner water. I know this from first-hand evidence, from on-the-ground observations I have made. That is why I am concerned when I find the \$75,000 Weeks-law forest-land appropriation completely eliminated from the bill. To those who fear a great Federal land-purchase program, I ask how many acres can you buy today with \$75,000? This money is to permit the purchase of small, isolated private lands now within established national forest boundaries. It will provide for more efficient and economical protection and management of the existing national forest areas. It will reduce future costs of trespass and other misuse. Often Federal forest properties are damaged by practices on these small private areas located within the forests. Costly forest fires often start on these private lands and spread to the national forests. The small-scale purchase program anticipated by that \$75,000 is important and should be continued.

The Bureau of the Budget wanted to provide funds for cutting 400,000,000 more board feet of timber and for preparing an additional 2,400,000,000 board feet of timber ready for sale in 1953. This means getting the timber measured, appraised, and ready for sale. The bill provides for the first with a tenfold return to the Treasury for the amount to be appropriated. It does not, however, provide for the latter, without which there is little chance of continuing the cut of national forest timber at the desired rate of 5,000,000,000 board feet per year.

The Federal Government will get a big cash profit if the Congress will provide the full \$1,083,379 proposed by the Budget Bureau for conducting additional sales of national forest timber.

In Pennsylvania last year the forest-fire season was satisfactory. There was an all-time low in the number of fires. Nature was kind to us and to the alert Federal and State forces on the job. This was not so true in other States—some of which had the worst forest-fire season on record; no rain, high winds, lightning, and careless people who started the fires. Fire-fighting costs were high in those places last year and merchantable timber was lost which would have been saved if an adequate force for fire prevention and fire fighting could have been maintained on all the national forests. The Budget Bureau

recommended an additional \$370,000 for forest-fire prevention and attack but this was not allowed. Allowing Uncle Sam's timber to burn on the national forest for the want of sufficient manpower to suppress the fires is an out-and-out wastage of timber needed to defend and develop the Nation. Timber that burns is of no use in the defense programs or in building homes and ships for our people. When timber burns the soft sponge of leaves and litter that holds the water on the forest floor is burned too. The wildlife is destroyed. Streams become warm and dirty and fish are killed. Floods occur. The soil is laid bare to the slashing rains and erosion begins. A forest fire starts a chain reaction—all of it bad. And sometimes homes and people are destroyed. The Congress expects the best fire protection possible for the national-forest timber. In turn, however, we are obligated to provide adequate funds to do the job. That is why the budget recommendation for \$370,000 additional funds for the forest-fire prevention and attack force should have been favorably considered.

The amount for forest roads and trails has been reduced \$3,000,000 below the budget estimate and \$6,500,000 below the amount available in 1952. But it is over these roads and trails that the fire fighters get to the fires and the logs are brought to the sawmills. The people use these roads to get to the vacation areas. On the Allegheny National Forest in my State and in many of the forests in the East such roads are already built. But the West, which is a much younger area than the long-settled East, has vast areas of merchantable timber growing and decaying because there are no roads over which to haul the logs when cut. If there were roads these forests would produce logs for our defense needs and revenue for our Treasury. Roads and trails whether in Pennsylvania, Texas, Oregon, or Idaho are absolutely necessary for the development, management, and protection of national-forest resources. As more roads are opened more old trees can be reached and sent to the sawmills and many benefits result. More jobs for local people, more revenue to local communities from wages, equipment sales and the like, more timber and forest products for the defense effort, and more money into the treasuries of the counties, States, and the Federal Government are possible. Aside from building new roads it takes money to maintain the 108,000 miles of existing roads and the 127,000 miles of trails in the national forests.

The research program of the Forest Service has performed a distinguished service over the years. It has laid a sound basis for the proper use and conservation of our forest resource. This research is aimed at the basic need to develop as rapidly as possible more intensive forest management and utilization practices. The research work of the Forest Service, and particularly that of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., has achieved much good and is widely acclaimed. Scientists and practical businessmen from all over the world and our own country, too, now beat

a path to the doors of this outstanding institution for advice and guidance. Research to efficiently and effectively accomplish its objectives must be continuous. Experimentation and studies cannot be snapped on and off like an electric light bulb. It cannot wax 1 year and wane the next and still achieve a worthwhile goal. It must be continuous. I was genuinely concerned, therefore, when I found the funds for forest research cut \$32,000 below the budget estimate and over \$51,000 below the funds available in 1952.

For many years I have been interested in the cooperative forestry work carried on between the Federal Forest Service and the State forestry departments. I have a right to be, because at one time my State of Pennsylvania was the leading lumber producing State in the Nation. We still have more than 15,000,000 acres of forest land—with over 12,000,000 acres in private ownership. And most of this privately-owned woodland is in the hands of some 200,000 farmers and other small owners. Repeated fires, heavy cutting and failure to replant idle acres over the years have reduced a lot of the woodland to a low state of productivity. The State and private forestry cooperation work of the Forest Service in fire control, tree planting, and forest management has helped bring many acres back into production. This is true in some 40 other States, too. The reduction of \$51,000 below the 1952 appropriation for this work with the States is not much, but if it means the loss of only one farm forester, the result is serious—because there are only 260 such men at work now on the Nation's 261,000,000 acres of small private forests owned by some 4,000,000 farmers and others.

Constituents from the Allegheny National Forest in my district continually tell me they want more recreational facilities on the national forests. They are now learning to appreciate the out-of-doors; the cool forests where in the heat of the summer they can spend pleasant hours with their families. With more leisure time they want more places near to nature where they can be away from the din of the cities. I looked into the matter and was astonished to find the some thirty million other Americans had visited the recreational areas on the Nation's national forests last year. If there were 30,000,000 visitors last year what can be expected this year with more cars and a greater urge to get away from the crowded cities. These recreational areas must be kept clean and must be made more nearly adequate to meet the demand. New ones must be opened up for the use of the people. Here is another problem which Congress must face. While the national forests were established primarily for the protection of watersheds and the production of timber—they have now become recreational areas of prime importance—because of their natural attributes and the fine manner in which they have been developed and managed. The Forest Service cannot do this job without money.

In summary, I hope my colleagues in the House will seriously consider a few figures. The bill under consideration

recommends a cut in Forest Service funds of \$9,872,050 below the 1952 appropriations. Receipts from timber sales, grazing, and other special uses on the national forests will be an estimated \$70,000,000 in 1952—appropriations for 1952 are \$71,580,050—almost a dollar-for-dollar return on the entire program of the Forest Service, including research and other activities which the Service should not be expected to carry. And in 1953 a possible dollar return of \$70,000,000 from timber sales and other uses. Not only the Federal Government benefits but your local communities are better off as a result of this activity. The forest industries establish permanent payrolls for woodworkers, and local business is improved when the needs of a great many recreationists are served. And, we must never overlook the fact that with all of the above advantages, we are maintaining and improving our timber resource which is vital to our national security both in peace and in war. Let us not kill the goose that is just now getting around to laying the golden eggs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes because I think the gentleman would be interested in these figures.

With regard to the Forestry Department, the \$3,000,000 reduction was in the item fighting forest fires. That is an uncontrollable item. You cannot control the appropriation. Instead of \$9,000,000 we put in \$6,000,000, in an effort to hold down on the housekeeping end of the expenditure, believing it might help not to give them \$9,000,000 right away. If it takes more the Department can draw on the next year's authorization or we can meet the demand with a deficiency.

Most of the other reduction is in the item of forest roads and trails. The Department of Forestry has authority to contract, in the sale of timber, for the purchaser to make his own trails, make his own roads. There are certain occasions where it is essential that they build roads and trails, and 10 percent of the total forest receipts are set aside for roads and trails. In addition, there are other appropriations in the bill to meet those items.

I simply mention that to show that insofar as the intent of the committee is concerned there was no desire to needlessly curtail any proper expenditure.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. Under National Forest Protection and Management, on page 29 of the report, the Budget recommended \$1,083,379, for conducting additional sales of timber and additional fire control. The \$370,000, I understand, the entire increase for fire control, was eliminated. Is that true?

Mr. WHITTEN. Under fire control; under fire fighting, they have a right to spend whatever it takes.

Mr. GAVIN. They cannot spend what they do not have.

Mr. WHITTEN. They have authority in the report and under the law to draw against next year's appropriation if need be. We just finished giving a supplemental appropriation to offset what had already been spent; so it has been the custom over the years for them to spend it, then we appropriate it if need be because if you have a forest fire you have got to fight it. We recognize that.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART].

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I rise today because I happen to be a member of the National Forest Reservation Commission, and, therefore, I think we should address a few remarks concerning the Weeks law. I do not do it from a selfish point of view, because the Weeks law is not applicable to my State, but it does operate under the Commission of which I am a member.

The committee, whose members I hold in the highest regard, in its zeal for economy has eliminated this year's small remaining Weeks law appropriation of \$75,000 for the purchase of national forest land. This is a paper saving which may be expected to cause an annual loss of essential forest-resource values several times greater than the indicated saving. I want to take this opportunity to tell you briefly why this is so.

Small national-forest units have been established in about 20 States of the East since the Weeks law authorization of 1911. That law also established the National Forest Reservation Commission, which consists of the Secretaries of War, Interior, and Agriculture, two Senators, and two Representatives. I have recently had the honor of becoming a member of this Commission. It is the responsibility of that group to see that each national forest unit is properly located and to review land-purchase proposals to insure tracts acquired are most valuable for national-forest purposes and are obtained at a reasonable price.

During the forty-odd years since 1911 a forest-land-purchase expenditure of \$90,000,000 has resulted in forest properties now valued at well over \$200,000,000. This money value is less important, however, than the annual benefits from these properties to local areas in permanent employment, improved watersheds, and public recreational areas.

The important job of consolidating suitable forest land within established unit boundaries is only partially completed. The many remaining intermingled similar but privately owned forest tracts increase greatly annual protection and administrative costs. How efficient would be the administration of a farm or ranch if every other acre—or even every third acre—of similar land belonged to and was managed, or more often left unmanaged—by another owner?

Even more important, and much more costly, however, is the fact that among the many tracts of intermingled private forest land within established national forest boundaries there will be a few each year so abused and denuded as to form a special fire or erosion hazard. These tracts will constantly endanger

the valuable resources of adjacent properties. Protection of these adjacent values by fencing, additional patrolling, and so forth, would be very expensive, and in some cases impracticable. The most economical—and often the only adequate—method to safeguard these public resource values will be by the prompt purchase of the offending tract and quick removal or cure of the conditions creating the hazard. Much of this year's \$75,000 forest-land-purchase appropriation has been used for such purposes. The committee has, unfortunately, recommended complete elimination of even this inadequate amount. The appropriation of \$75,000 to help protect—by elimination of present and threatening high-hazard private-land conditions—intermingled properties valued at over \$200,000,000—or a protection investment of 0.03 percent—is certainly cheap insurance. Many will feel it is too cheap. But to eliminate even this small protection, at the cost of losing annually forest resources worth probably 10 times this amount, is tragic.

As a member of the National Forest Reservation Commission, I have information concerning the value of, benefits from, and dangers threatening these national-forest properties that is not known by most of my fellow Members.

When studying this item for fiscal year 1954, I strongly urge the committee to make a thorough analysis of our Weeks law national-forest properties, and the funds necessary to facilitate sufficient land purchases each year to provide at least reasonable protection for these public forest-land resources of such vital importance to the Nation's future.

In the meantime, it is hoped the other body will restore the budget request and that our conferees will concur.

(Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY].

(Mr. HARVEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. HARVEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY], who just spoke to you about the extension service and the research program, spoke about a highly important subject. He spoke very well and of a program with which, I believe, most of the Members of the House, would agree. I am going to speak about a little different type of our agricultural program; I am going to speak about the action type of program which puts into effect or helps put into effect the research work that the gentleman from Indiana was talking about, and today, when we are debating the agricultural appropriations bill, I would especially call to your attention the item

dealing with the agricultural conservation program. Because of the importance of this program in terms of the future welfare of the country and its people it is well to consider what this program does and its importance to us as a Nation. The history of the world provides ample proof of the weakening and final disintegration of nations that did not protect and maintain their soil resources. Soil improvement and checking erosion are so basic to the future needs and strength of our country that I feel it is imperative for the House to act with a great deal of understanding of this problem. At the root of the question of conservation is how well we want to eat in 10, 25, or 50 years, and how much we want to pay for the food we buy. We have several alternatives from which to choose:

First. We can support this conservation program, maintain, and build up soil resources, and protect our food supply;

Second. Or, those of us who can afford it, can pay more for our groceries, and let those who cannot afford it step down to a lower level of diet;

Third. Or, all of us can reduce our standard of diet, and eat less of the meat, milk, and poultry products.

If we, as a nation, are satisfied to shift to a diet consisting mainly of bread, beans, and potatoes, our present acreage of farm land probably is in good enough shape right now to feed two or three times the number of our present population for several years to come. But as good as beans, bread, and potatoes are, most of us also want meat, and we want and certainly need to consume more milk and milk products. If we wish to maintain our present high standard of diet, and if we wish to remain a responsible leader in world affairs, then we must pay a great deal more attention to keeping up and improving our soil resources.

This is a twentieth century fact of life and we would ignore it at our peril.

It applies to soil research with as much force as it applies to soil conservation. For soil conservation and soil improvement are nothing more than the application of soil and plant research.

This Nation was blessed with an abundance of natural resources which caused us to be careless. Winds blew off the top soil—water washed it into our streams. Because of the ease of farming fertile land we did not pay much heed to the research which told us how to build up and maintain our soil. The yields of our major crops increased but little until the mid-thirties when the agricultural conservation program assisted in putting into use the knowledge available due to research into the problem. The program as a result is one of the major reasons why our farm production is so much greater today than 25 years ago. In spite of the need for increased production due to World War II, American farmers by intelligent use of the land were able to produce sufficient food to feed well not only our own people but those of our allies and still kept our soil resources in good shape. No small part of this is due to the agricultural conservation program. Compare this to the costly process that faced American

agriculture after World War I when acre after acre had been plowed with no attempt at controlling erosion.

There are many who contend that the responsibility for soil conservation and soil improvement should now fall entirely upon the farmer. It is my opinion that the general public has a share in this responsibility. It is my view that the funds spent in soil conservation work represent a sound public investment in the present and in the future health and strength of our Nation. We must remember: 132,000,000 nonfarm people are dependent on 24,000,000 farm people for food. The farmer is the custodian of our soil. He is in large part responsible for its upkeep. But the general public has a share in this responsibility, because the general public shares in its benefits.

The question of soil improvement is not one of who is responsible. The question is: Will it be done, and on time.

Consider two simple and basic facts:

First, the soil. Compared with 20 years ago when the agricultural conservation program started, we have made great strides in the conservation and improvement of our soils. Many thousands of farms are better and more productive today than they were when these programs started.

Does this mean we can stop now and rest on our laurels? Certainly not. The number of farms that are still losing in fertility each year is greater than the number of farms on which productive capacity has been maintained or increased.

Soil deterioration is still going on at a rapid rate. The demands for production of two world wars, and now the demands for mobilization against worldwide communism, are still taking their toll.

Let me refer you to one of the Nation's leading soils scientists on this subject—Dr. Robert M. Salter. Dr. Salter was for a number of years chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Beltsville. He is now Chief of the Soil Conservation Service. Dr. Salter testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture. He said:

There are many farms throughout the country where erosion is still exacting a heavy toll from our soil resources. On even more farms soil fertility is still on the down grade. For example, on our most productive land in the Midwest and the Great Plains, exploitive systems of farming have been followed on many farms ever since the land was broken. Much of the soil humus has been burned out. The inherent productivity of the soil has declined continuously, and is still going down.

I recognize that the forces which have pushed up per acre yields during the past 15 years still have unexpended power. I doubt that they have enough unexpended power to keep pace with the expanding demand for agricultural commodities, and at the same time offset losses from soil deterioration.

This is a fundamental and a continuing problem. It is one we cannot set aside for a few years to be taken up later at a more convenient time. It is a prob-

lem that will continue year after year. The longer the date of correction is put off, the worse the problem will be when we are forced, finally, to act.

Now let us consider a second simple and basic fact—the people. Today there are over 7,000 more people in this country than there were yesterday. In the last hour, our population has grown by around 300 people. Every minute brings a net addition of five more people to feed and clothe.

Our population is growing by leaps and bounds—by around 2,700,000 persons a year. By 1975, there will be some 38,000,000 more people to feed and clothe than there were in 1950, to take a conservative estimate of the increase.

This increase is equivalent to the entire 1950 population of all the New England States, plus New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware. It simply means that for every four persons sitting down to a meal at the mid-century point, there will be a fifth person at the table in 1975.

This newcomer at the present table of four is not somebody invited out just for one meal. The newcomer will be there for three meals a day, 365 days of the year.

The reverse is happening in agriculture. Our farm population today represents one-seventh of the total. If the present trend away from farms continues, the farm population by 1975 will be only about one-tenth of the total population.

If we neglect basic programs for agriculture, what kind of a meal are we going to serve that fifth person at the table in 1975? Are we going to encourage farmers to increase food production big enough and fast enough so the fifth person can be served without cutting down on the portions of the other four? Or will it be necessary to fill that extra plate at the table by the other four dividing up their share? Let me give you a few examples of how much additional meat, milk, and eggs it will take to give that fifth person just the same kind of a meal we are getting now.

For the red meats, that fifth person will require an increase in production equal to the 1950 hog production of Iowa and Nebraska, plus the cow numbers of Minnesota, Texas, and Oklahoma, plus the lamb crops of Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada.

For the poultry meats, it will require an increase equal to the 1950 broiler crops of Maryland, Delaware, Georgia, and Arkansas, plus the chicken-meat production of Pennsylvania and Iowa, plus the turkey crops of California, Texas, and Minnesota.

For dairy products, it will require an increase equal to the 1950 milk production of New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

For eggs, it will require an increase equal to the 1950 egg production of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and California.

These are all increases needed just to maintain our present level of diet. They

allow for no improvement in diet. They make no allowance for any increase in emergency demands for food. They provide only for holding our own.

To produce food and clothing for all these people there is only so much productive land. There are no more great areas of new land to be brought into use. The amount of new land that can be brought into productive use within the next 20 to 25 years is limited.

Most of the necessary increase in food production will have to come from the land we already have available, and we can get it only by increasing yields per acre. Furthermore, the kind of land that we can reclaim, irrigate, or restore will require the very kind of program that we are considering today.

Let me summarize these two fundamental and important facts: The natural productive level of most of our soils is still going down faster than it is being restored and improved, in spite of the remarkable progress we have made in the last 15 years.

At the same time, great increases in food production above already high levels will be necessary if we only maintain our present standard of diet, to say nothing of improving it.

There can be no reasonable doubt as to the need for a continuing and a continuous careful stewardship of our soil. I have referred to a fifth plate that will have to be filled in only the next 24 or 25 years. How many additional plates will there be waiting for food in 50 or 100 years, and who should be concerned?

In my opinion, we must all be concerned. The general public wants and needs an adequate and uniform supply of food for expanding numbers. The farmer's concern lies in the fact that neglect of our resources now will lead eventually, as it has in many other countries, to strict regimentation of agriculture as a national necessity.

The conservation program we are considering today is a far less costly form of insurance than a program of "leave it to chance" that our soil resources will be maintained.

So far as farmers are concerned, filling stomachs is not an end in itself, unless it also brings mental and spiritual rewards such as a slackening in the terrific pace of farm work, increasing chances for rest and recreation for the whole family, and investing increased earnings in education, health, and home conveniences.

I can tell you from my own experience that a farmer can make more money by selling a small crop at a big price than he can by selling a large crop at a small price.

The per capita cost of this program is small—\$1.60 a person. This is about the cost of an hour of factory labor, or a bushel of corn, or less than a bushel of wheat. The cost of not having enough can be far greater. Let me give you a few examples:

An increase of 1 cent a quart in the price of milk, resulting from a neglect of resources, would cost the taxpayers of

this country \$37,000,000 more in 1 year than the cost of this program.

An increase of only 1 cent a pound at the grocery store in the cost of meat, dairy, and poultry products, resulting from a neglect of resources, would cost the taxpayers of this country \$790,000,000 more than the cost of this program or about four times as much.

An increase of 1 cent a pound in the cost of all the domestically produced food we eat in a year would cost the taxpayers of this country \$2,413,000,000, or nearly 10 times the cost of this program.

In other words, to the extent that this program, or any of the other basic programs of agriculture, help to keep inflation down—even a little bit—they more than pay for themselves in lower food costs to the consuming public.

The agricultural-conservation program is definitely contributing to our present large volume of production, and in a concrete way. The contribution of lime spread with the help of this program in 1 year was equal to an additional 20,000,000 tons of hay and pasture forage which, if converted to beef, would equal 1,500,000,000 pounds, live weight.

The contribution of phosphate spread with the help of this program in 1 year was equal to an additional 23,000,000 tons of hay and pasture forage which, if converted to beef, would equal 1,700,000,000 pounds, live weight.

It is a well known fact that pastures improved through the help of this program will supply forage for at least twice the number of cattle that unimproved pastures will provide. Improved pastures means healthier animals and meat from healthy animals improves greatly the quality of food available to the consumers.

By conservative estimate, the practice of turning under a good green manure crop increases the yield of corn 10 to 15 bushels an acre. Contouring or terracing increases the yield of corn about five bushels to the acre, through conservation and better use of water. Out in the range country 87 cows are now producing the same number of calves it took 100 cows to produce 20 years ago, and each cow is producing 69 pounds more live weight beef per year than in the period 1928-30. The conservation program has had a great deal to do with this.

This program is making a contribution to food production here and now. You can have a million plans for conservation farming, and still no conservation is accomplished until the work is done. This program is getting the work done.

The farmer is more than matching the Government's contribution to this work. I have a table here which by conservative estimate shows that the farmer spends 64 cents for conservation practices carried out under this program for every 36 cents the general public contributes. This means that the appropriation we are considering will result in more than \$600,000,000 worth of conservation practices being carried out by farmers.

Estimated cost of selected conservation practices and comparisons with gross assistance—1950 agricultural conservation program¹

Name of practice	Total cost of practice	Estimated agricultural conservation program assistance	Portion of cost borne by—	
			Farmers	Agricultural conservation program
	Thous. of dol.	Thous. of dol.	Per cent	Per cent
Limestone.....	93,530	40,146	57	43
Superphosphate.....	100,000	40,222	60	40
Rock phosphate.....	17,350	5,990	65	35
Basic slag.....	3,970	1,706	57	43
Potash.....	19,250	8,982	53	47
Terraces.....	11,550	6,360	45	55
Sod waterways.....	5,050	2,166	57	43
Protecting fallow.....	38,060	9,944	74	26
Stubble mulch.....	4,000	1,607	60	40
Erosion dams, storage type.....	5,290	2,319	56	44
Open drainage ditches.....	17,650	5,930	66	34
Tile drains.....	17,150	2,878	83	17
Irrigation ditches.....	1,480	675	54	46
Levelling for irrigation.....	15,050	3,645	76	24
Irrigation dams.....	2,220	851	62	38
Livestock dams.....	20,830	9,911	52	48
Fencing.....	5,410	1,364	75	25
Seeding pasture.....	78,960	20,630	74	26
Livestock wells.....	6,840	2,233	67	33
Tree planting.....	1,920	698	64	36
Total selected practices.....	465,560	168,257	64	36
All other Agricultural conservation program practices ²	229,010	83,335	64	36
Total all agricultural conservation program practices.....	694,570	251,592	64	36
Naval stores.....	1,060	414	61	39
Total agricultural conservation program and naval stores.....	695,630	252,006	64	36

¹ Based on survey of September 1951.

² Cost data computed on same ratio of cost to credit as reported for selected practices.

Let me remind you:

Funds spent in building strength in the land are a sound national investment.

For each dollar the public invests in this program, the farmer invests almost two.

By no means are all farmers financially able to assume the cost of conservation without assistance from their Government. Furthermore, the ability of farmers to finance this work is not the key question. The key question is: Will it be done?

Let us consider what we know, and not what we think.

We know that conservation work was not being carried on at a fast enough rate before the agricultural conservation program started—in spite of the wide recognition of the need and the awareness among farmers that conservation farming was good farming.

We know that conservation farming has been increased greatly since this program was started.

We know that conservation farming took a sharp setback in 1948, the year in which funds were cut to only \$150,000,000 and has not yet fully recovered.

We know that the rate of conservation farming must be increased still more if we are to check the decline in the fertility level of our soils, and if we are to protect the American standard of diet.

Does any reasoning person believe that conservation work would be maintained at even its present rate if this program were abolished?

Does any reasoning person believe that the public would receive an actual increase in conservation work over and above the present rate if this program were abolished?

Based on the experience in 1948, I cannot believe that either would happen. Nor do I believe it fair or wise to ask the farmer to assume the full cost of developing a natural resource essential to all of us and in which we all share.

Let me give you a few examples of the 1948 experience when these funds were cut:

The total use of lime dropped one sixth. The use of phosphate on hay and pasture land declined 14 percent. The use of potash dropped 16 percent.

The practice of using green manure and cover crops went down one-fourth. The establishment of permanent cover on eroding land declined 34 percent. Construction of standard terraces fell off 28 percent. Construction of dams for erosion control was reduced 41 percent.

Construction of open ditch drainage went down nearly a half—49 percent. There were 39 percent fewer dams built for irrigation. The seeding of improved pastures to increase meat and milk production declined 32 percent.

Only about half as many livestock water ponds were built. The clearing of land for more productive purposes was reduced 39 percent.

This is what happened in a high-income year when the funds for this program were cut in half. We do not know what farmers would have done if there had been no reduction in conservation funds. We do know that the reduction in funds was a big factor in the drop in volume of conservation practices.

I spoke a while ago about the big increase needed in production of meat, milk, and eggs to supply food for the fifth person who will be at our national dinner table by 1975.

It is natural to ask: Can farmers increase production enough, and in time, to fill that fifth plate?

My answer is: Of course they can. The capacity of American agriculture to produce has by no means yet been reached. But let me make this clear: The great potential of American agriculture cannot be realized by wishful thinking. It cannot be realized through neglect. It cannot be realized by a take-it-for-granted attitude on the part of either Congress or the general public.

It cannot be realized by limiting research, by weakening the conservation program. It cannot be realized by limiting credit, or by weakening the price support programs of agriculture and in so doing tell farmers that if they go

ahead on a long-range production program they do so at the risk of expanding their production into bankruptcy.

Farmers have the skill and the will to produce the large increases needed to supply our growing population with as good a diet as we have now, but they need the means to produce and a public opinion climate in which agriculture is encouraged to improve and to expand.

Can we expect farmers to fill the extra plate with food if we take from them the very programs which have helped them reach the great production records of the last 5 years?

There will be millions of people now and in the years to come who will give deep and heartfelt thanks for the wisdom of our leaders in forthrightly facing the problem and taking the action that is needed in our time to make more adequate the heritage of future generations.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. It has been stated this morning on the floor that the farmers' income today is less than it was in 1947. I believe that is true. I think it is less today than it was a year ago. What would the gentleman say would be the effect on the farmer, would it increase his ability to earn or decrease his ability to earn if we should decrease the appropriation in this bill by \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000? What does the gentleman think of that?

Mr. MARSHALL. There have been several proposals I have heard talked about here. One proposal is to reduce the appropriation to \$100,000,000, which of course would render this program most ineffective and would do the very thing the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] stressed a few moments ago, spread the money too thin. It is a wasteful process when money is spread that thin.

I should also like to comment on the proposal to cut the funds to \$200,000,000. What will that do? I think I understand the workings of this program very well. The Committee on Appropriations has urged and urged and people in the Department are urging, and they are becoming very effective in putting into effect, practices which might be termed the more permanent practices. They are the practices that have something to do with the mechanical process of putting in dams and that sort of thing which stop the spread of water. It is that type of program you will affect if you cut this program from where the committee has set it, at \$250,000,000, to \$200,000,000. You will take out those practices that people are encouraging the most. Why is that? Farmers do not plan their programs upon a 1-year basis. They plan the programs on the basis of several years' operation. The programs they have put into effect are very good practices. They are practices that encourage food production. Much stress has been placed on that because of the need for food production.

If the agricultural conservation program for 1953 is reduced to \$200,000,000,

it will result in a major set-back in the progress which has been made toward getting needed conservation measures applied to the land. A \$200,000,000 program would provide only \$50,000,000 more than the greatly reduced program of 1948. The reduction in the program for 1948 resulted in decreasing the amount of some of the major conservation practices more than one-third. It is estimated that the application of conservation measures to the land would be reduced about one-fourth in 1953 if only \$200,000,000 were appropriated. This would mean a reduction of 360,000 acres of terracing; 4,600,000 acres of green manure and cover crops; 500,000,000 square feet of sod waterways; almost 750,000 acres of farm drainage for conservation; 1,500,000 acres of pasture improvement by seeding or reseeded; 30,000 acres of reforestation.

This reduction in the terrace practice is equivalent to the entire amount of terracing carried out in 1950 in the States of Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma.

For green manure and cover it would mean a reduction equivalent to the entire 1950 acreage in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

For pasture improvement the reduction would be equivalent almost to the 1950 totals of the 12 North Central States plus the 7 South Atlantic States.

For farm drainage the reduction would be equivalent to more than the 1950 totals of all the 17 Western States.

For reforestation the reduction would be equivalent to the 1950 totals of all the New England States plus New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

The production lost as a result of decreased conservation would be reflected in increased food costs. We must get needed increased production from the land that is now being farmed by increasing its productivity. One of the major ways that this can be done is through a strong agricultural conservation program.

The Department of Agriculture right now is asking for 7 percent more production of food. That means those practices that will help increase food production will be carried out. Those are the things that we demand. That means that the practices which are somewhat of a more permanent nature, which are still somewhat more in the experimental stage, which the research people have been recommending, those practices which are needed for flood control and so on will be left out.

The administrative costs of this program remain relatively constant and so far as money is concerned, the Federal Government and the taxpayers get more value for the money which is spent above a certain amount than by cutting it down below a certain amount, which means that the money is spread too thin.

I would like to say in this connection that the Committee on Agriculture recommended an authorization bill of \$500,000,000, and all who have made a study of our soil in this country, recognize the fact that \$500,000,000 is not a penny too much, if we are going to safeguard our soil resources. Yet, we talk in terms of cutting that down to two-fifths of what is required. When we cut down to a certain point in the administrative costs in the operation of this program, it might be more feasible to strike it all out than to make ourselves look ridiculous by spreading the money so thin that we do not get value for the money that we are spending.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield.

Mr. YATES. I agree with the gentleman's statement that conservation practices are necessary in order to preserve the agricultural economy of our Nation. The thought strikes me, however, why inasmuch as the soil belongs to the farmers should not the farmers bear half of the conservation costs on a matching basis with the Government, so that they both participate in saving the soil for future generations.

Mr. MARSHALL. I am glad that the gentleman raised that point because statistics show that the farmer is contributing approximately two-thirds, and the Government is contributing one-third. It is on a cooperative basis. I just want to say this to the gentleman, I think the responsibility for maintaining our resources, and particularly our soil resources, while part of it is primarily the responsibility of the Government, the time has long since passed when we, the consumers in this country, can sit back and let our soil go to rack and ruin because we, in the end, the consumers, are the ones who are going to pay for the program. So far as this program is concerned, there are farmers who will be able to become financially, independently wealthy by mining their soil, but when they have mined that soil and left that farm, it will be deteriorated to such an extent that it may be worthless. That is when that farm becomes a load on the community, and a load on the rest of us in this country who are consumers and taxpayers because it is far more costly to restore that farm than it would have been to maintain it in the first place. We have a tragic history in this country so far as our resources are concerned. There have been few times in the history of this country that we have recognized the need of conserving our resources. The gentlewoman from Ohio spoke about Theodore Roosevelt. Great strides in conservation were made during Theodore Roosevelt's time. The next time great strides were made in this country were during World War I under President Wilson. Then, the next great step was made under the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. I am a young man, but I have seen, and all the rest of you have seen, and observed how the landscapes of this country have changed according to the type of farming that is being carried out.

During the last 20 years we have made rapid strides, not so much in research, but with the practical application of putting into effect those things which research has determined to be wise in connection with soil conservation. For every dollar that the Federal Government spends in this program on the agricultural conservation program, you can be sure that approximately four times as much will be put into effect by the work that the farmer himself is doing.

Mr. YATES. Will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield.

Mr. YATES. Why is the Farm Bureau opposed to the appropriation for the conservation program?

Mr. MARSHALL. I am glad the gentleman also asks that question. It so happens that my father was the first county agricultural agent in the State of Minnesota. It also so happens that he was the organizer of the first county Farm Bureau in our area. I have been a member of the Farm Bureau for I presume 15 years, when I was old enough to begin to take an active part in community affairs.

I would like to say that the Farm Bureau has done much in connection with the development of our particular county. I would also like to say in connection with the Farm Bureau and the attitude that the administration has taken—and I have talked to some of our leaders—last week I talked to some of the officials of our own State Farm Bureau who had voted to cut down on the soil conservation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. MARSHALL. He told me, "We recognize that this program has meant much; that it has meant a great deal as far as soil conservation is concerned. However, we are not in agreement for we think more of this money ought to be diverted toward permanent practices." That is, practices having to do with construction, terracing, and contouring, and things like that. I am not saying his attitude is the attitude of the entire organization, but he thinks by cutting this down and getting it cut down low enough, in time we can start to build up a different program which will put into effect those kinds of conservation practices. I know that as an organization they are very much interested in attempting to bring our budget in line with our finances. They have taken it upon themselves to say that, "If you will do this for agriculture, then we will take the lead and you will do it in other places." It is not so much a matter of criticizing the conservation payments as it is criticizing other expenditures in our Government. They are attempting to use that as an example.

I would also like to say to the gentleman that there are some who recognize that if shortages can be created it will automatically raise the price of agricultural products. There are individual

farmers who are benefited by an increase in price where they are financially able to carry on that program for themselves. So some of them feel that if we do away with the price-support program, if we do away with the soil-conservation program, it will create a shortage of food products and they will survive that sort of catastrophe and will make money. During the depression years in this country when agricultural prices were at rock bottom, we must remember that there were farmers who made money then because they were able to carry on and were able to exploit, if you will, their fellowman.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I just wanted to put this thought in: I have worked with this program. I come from a small town area. One of the problems as I see it at the present time, when there is a shortage of labor, when it is a hard job to get sufficient labor to do the essential jobs on the farm, a lot of the well-to-do, well-fixed farmers do not want to do these things now. It helps them to do what they prefer to do anyway not to have this program. But the program is for the purpose of getting things done to land that are highly needed. Right now there are farmers who feel that they can prove their point by cutting out a lot of things that they should do. That is things that they should do.

I would like to add with regard to this ACP program one outstanding example in my home area. Money was paid to an independently wealthy grocer. You would ask why in the world should he get that because somebody pushed him on the land? He had bought it badly run down. He started in on the program and kept on spending until he spent 15 times as much as your little Federal contribution. The contribution started it. He has put 3,000 acres of land into condition where it will contribute to the welfare of the county. His extra taxes in any 1 year will more than offset the amount; and, furthermore, his exhibition of what you can do has been picked up by farmers in adjoining counties. So it is the impetus which came from the small—and it is small comparatively—Federal appropriation to this item, it is the impetus it gives rather than the amount that in and of itself it will buy.

Mr. MARSHALL. At no time in the history of the world has there been the change in farm-conservation practices as that which has taken place in the United States in the last 20 years. Every time a farm in a community is worn out it becomes a cost not only on the community but on the State and on the Federal Government. All of us can go back to our districts and see what has taken place in our particular area.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT].

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I have consistently voted to cut appropriations and to economize whenever such action could be taken

without endangering our national security and future welfare.

Additional large cuts and savings can and should be made. On the other hand, I protest the action of the committee in eliminating a \$75,000 item—already cut from \$3,000,000 in 1947—for the consolidation of national forest land within established units.

My comments will be brief, but they are based on first-hand information. Forest land conditions within my district in northern Michigan are similar in many ways to those in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. A large portion of this area is most valuable for the production of forest crops, and associated values such as recreation and flood control. Some areas are, of course, excellent for dairying and other types of farming; others are suitable for private owners to produce saw timber and pulpwood. The northern portion of the three lake States, however, contain large areas where it is not financially practical for private owners to raise timber crops. Private owners are too often forced to clear-cut—this may be followed by fire and the soil become badly depleted. On such areas, public ownership is necessary and desirable. Under such ownership the soil can be rebuilt and valuable timber products grown under sustained yield management, with an annual crop of timber providing permanent payrolls for local woodworking industries. Several national forests have been established in suitable areas of the northern lake States. One of these is located in my district.

Within the established boundaries of these national forests there remain many privately owned intermingled tracts of similar forest land. The Government has to protect the whole area. Much time and money is expended each year in surveying and posting the boundaries of these interior private holdings. Road location, timber sale, and other national forest activities are made much more costly and yield less receipts due to these intermingled private forest lands. Some consolidation is accomplished each year by exchange, but other key tracts are acquirable only by purchase. An annual appropriation to purchase a few key tracts within each national forest unit to attain more economic protection and administration and to obtain increased annual receipts is common sense and real economy. We do not economize by cutting out a few pennies, badly needed to obtain more economic and efficient administration of our valuable national forest properties.

It will be sound economy to appropriate the full \$75,000 item for purchasing key tracts within established national forest boundaries. The Senate should restore this item and I hope our conferees will agree. I recommend also that suitable appropriations under this authorization be made each year. Such action will yield increased benefits, in the form of urgently needed forest products and cash receipts, far exceeding the investment cost.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 9 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say before I begin my remarks that I feel the Appropriations Subcommittee handling the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture in this Congress has done one of the finest jobs within my memory of the work of the Appropriations Committee.

Agriculture is the largest single industry in the State of Colorado, and the growing of sugar beets is an important segment of that industry. In 1950 Colorado ranked second among the States in the production of sugar beets. That year we harvested 147,000 acres of sugar beets, which produced 2,183,000 tons of beets. The value of the crop to the farmers was \$29,367,900. The only State to top Colorado in the production of sugar beets for 1950 was California.

There are many factors involved in determining the number of acres that will be planted to sugar beets in Colorado; Government quotas, the labor situation and the weather being the three main determining factors. Actually, the labor outlook is the most important of these three. It is a rare year when the farmers of Colorado are able to plant their total allotted acres to beets because of their dependency on stoop labor. It is because of this dependency and the shortage of native farm workers that you find the Colorado delegation in Congress so vitally interested in legislation pertaining to the importation of Mexican citizens to perform this labor.

The sugar derived from sugar beets is not the only important contribution the beet industry makes to the economy of Colorado. The by-products of the sugar beet have a direct influence on the livestock industry. The by-products of the sugar beet are the tops, the pulp remaining after the sugar has been removed and the molasses, or residue of the processing operation. These by-products are important to the livestock industry and because of the abundance of these feeds Colorado ranks high as a livestock producing State. On January 1, 1952, there were 2,117,000 head of cattle on the farms of Colorado and the average value was \$179 per head. This means that Colorado had nearly \$400,000,000 worth of cattle and calves as of that date. These statistics show that Colorado has grown to be the fourteenth among the States in the production of cattle and calves. In the sheep feeding and fattening industry, Colorado is ranked seventh. Of course the high ranking of these two industries is not entirely due to the by-products of the sugar-beet industry. Our range lands play an important part in the feeding industry. The combination of our mountain and plains range areas provide all year round livestock production facilities. However, the lush range areas of the West are at the present time being endangered by a relatively new enemy. That enemy is a weed known as halogeton. This weed apparently got its start in Nevada, has spread to Utah, and, of course, can eventually cover the ranges of the West. I recently appeared before the subcommittee on Appropriations and made the following statement which I include in the RECORD:

HALOGETON PROBLEM

In an emergency such as we are now experiencing, it is vitally important to produce as much as possible and efficiently use all our resources. I have been much impressed with Forest Service research on problems of forest and range lands and what it is showing in ways and means to increase production of timber and livestock. Results of this research enable both public agencies and private individuals to do a better job of improving and managing forest and range lands and at lower cost.

I am sorry to note that the forest and range management investigations item of the Forest Service in the bill has been reduced by \$32,000 below the budget estimate. This amount is essentially the same as that which was carried in the budget for initiating research on ways to control the poisonous plant, halogeton. This aggressive plant has spread rapidly over our western range lands and now occupies over 1,500,000 acres in six or more States. It grows mostly in drier range areas wherever the native vegetation has been thinned. It has caused severe losses, especially among sheep on ranges used in fall, winter, and spring. Stockmen and public land administrators are alarmed at this spread and at the potential losses in livestock and usability of the range which might result.

Congress has already appropriated over \$2,000,000 for control of this pest by the Department of the Interior. That department is looking to the research of the Forest Service to work out methods of control. Some control procedures are available for the most favorable sites where it occurs, but there are many dry, alkaline areas where suitable control methods have not yet been determined. Such poison-plant control research deserves our full support.

AGRICULTURE IN GENERAL

In a book on the American farmer, I find an idea expressed with which I agree, that the cheap food era is gone forever. This statement, of course, will immediately bring to mind the word "parity" to those listening and they will use that as a reason for high food costs. Such is not the case and for the present time I will merely state the principal of parity. Parity means that when the price of farm products and the cost of producing these farm products are kept in proper balance or proper relationship, the farmer is receiving parity for his crops.

Actually, we discover the main reason for our high food costs to be the basic law of supply and demand. With the population of the United States presently at 155,000,000, and increasing at the rate of about 2,000,000 a year, there simply must be more food produced each year to meet the increased demands. In 1951 we consumed more than we grew of the principle foods and feed grain crops, wheat, corn, oats, grain sorghums, and soybeans. And, since this was a year of peak production, it would follow that we must plan our production of these basic crops to insure a carryover from year to year. Should we not do this and run into a series of poor crop years we could find ourselves in real trouble with regards to the needs of our people. Remember, we can never lose sight of the possibility of 7 years of plenty and 7 years of famine.

I notice that some folks think that there is no longer any danger of even a partial crop failure in this country because we are so well fortified with agriculture know-how. But, after all, the

weather is the final arbiter in the matter of full crop production. All we need to do is to look back, say to the period from 1920 to 1930, and compare the wheat production for that period with the wheat produced during the period from the midthirties to the midforties to see just how final the word of weather is to agriculture production. Of course, we know full well what weather conditions did to our agricultural production in 1951. I believe the records will show that wheat production was 15 percent below the 1950 yield, corn was cut 12 percent because of early frosts, grain sorghums were off 10 percent, and the other less important feed and food grains were cut by 15 percent. Now, 3 to 5 years of this production, even following a good year like 1950, could cause us to be very short of actual food supplies.

In the past we have always had large, new frontier areas to develop, or areas that we could bring under irrigation from our new projects, to meet the increasing demand for agricultural products. That day seems to be over, and while we have some technological advancements that will contribute to food production, the costs of such programs are too high at the present time to offer any great promise of effective results.

Back in 1840, when we were developing the Middle West and our western areas, we find that more than 80 percent of the population of this country made its living directly from the land. Today that has dwindled to around 20 percent. They tell us that in Europe in the nineteenth century many large land areas experienced famine for at least 7 years out of every 10. This was during the time when our gates were open and thousands of the persons in these famine areas came to this country to settle in our farming areas. Such an influx of immigrants can never happen again for many reasons. One of them being our immigration laws and also the opposition of organized labor to admitting labor from foreign countries.

I recently read a remarkable pamphlet dealing with this subject and the author referred to this era as the Golden Age. I would like to quote the author as to why he calls it the Golden Age:

Another element that gave strength to our people is the recognizing and dignifying of the individual within the Christian concept. Anyone born here was as good as anyone else and free to secure any place or position that his talents earned. No one in the United States of America, then or now, is born to a position determined by that of his parents or forebears.

We are the only great Nation ever to embody the Christian concept in its founding document. We have it in the Declaration of Independence in the words, "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The author goes on to point up the fact that the invention of the basic farm implements, such as the plow and reaper, combined with the opening of the ever-present additional farm land actually brought a surplus of food production to a great area for the first time

in history. And the farmer, by his own initiative and productiveness, doomed himself to a hundred years of economic servitude. Only in recent years has the concept of our economists changed so that they now recognize that agriculture is the basic platform of this Nation, not industry, as they have held in the past. They now recognize that only by maintaining the highest rate of agricultural productivity can this country maintain its position as an industrial giant. Undoubtedly it was the depression of the 1930's that proved this point. Up until that time we had all believed that as long as our industries were producing at capacity, nothing could happen to our economy. However, even in the predepression years, when we were at our peak of prosperity, the farmer was broke, again due to his productiveness. President Hoover was the first President to give serious consideration to the plight of the farmer, and Congress passed Public Law No. 10 of the Seventy-first Congress to establish a Federal Farm Board. This law was passed upon the insistence of Mr. Hoover, who believed that any kind of a recovery plan must start with the farmer.

Let me give you a history of some of the basic laws that have passed Congress, and they are not the result of any single political party effort nor the workings or influence of the so-called farm bloc. They have been given to us by the representatives of the American people. First, the Department of Agriculture was established in 1862 under the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln. An amendment to this act in 1889 gave the Secretary of Agriculture Cabinet status and a direct vote in the political and economic affairs of the Nation. Also in 1862, President Lincoln signed the Land Grant College Act, which provided for the establishment of agricultural colleges in all States and Territories to provide seats of learning and research agencies dedicated to the improvement of crops, livestock, and methods of production. The extension department and the vocational agriculture department provided a teaching force to bring the result of research right to the farm itself—we might say into the farmer's yard and onto the farmer's land.

The Farm Loan Act of 1916 and its amended agencies provide credit facilities, most of which the farmer now owns, or controls, to tide him over in an emergency. Then followed the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922. This insured the farmer growth and development of cooperatives, corporations to aid in marketing and purchasing of goods he wishes to buy in cooperation with his neighbors and friends. The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937 gave the farmer power of self-determination in the field of crop control, marketing, and soil use practices. And finally, the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949. These laws are all national in scope but provide for local control and self-determination of policy. They permit the widest protection of the regional, sectional, State and individual nature of the American farm pattern. And I might add, if we are to make the present 1949

Agricultural Act work, the whole program must be controlled and governed as far as possible by the farmers in their own local community, by the groups in the county and a State-wide basis. That was the idea in the mind of Congress when it passed this legislation. Now just a word about the 1949 act, which in reality is an amendment to the act of 1948. This law gives mandatory price support power to the Secretary of Agriculture to support six basic farm commodities, wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, and peanuts and to nonbasic commodities, milk, Irish potatoes, wool and mohair, honey and tung nuts. The level of support can run anywhere from 60 to 90 percent of parity and parity is determined by relating the existing price schedule to a period when farm dollars had equal purchasing power with all other dollars in the market place. The present parity formula uses as this period of equal purchasing power of farm dollars, that period from August 1909 to July 1914. The relationship between the price of a bushel of wheat, for example, at that time was judged to be as near possible to the fair return necessary to balance the farmer's cost-of-living expenses. The plan now is that this formula will be used in conjunction with the new parity formula until 1954 when the new formula will be the only one in use. The new formula is based on a sliding scale, or an adjusted base price, using the general level of farm prices for all agricultural commodities, first during the most recent 10 year period, and secondly, during the 1910-14 period.

While I am discussing price support programs, I would like to clarify your thinking on the sugar beet price support program. Recently when the Committee on Agriculture was discussing the sugar program, we discovered that many attending the hearings were under the impression that the Sugar Act was operated at a loss to the taxpayer. Actually, nothing could be further from the truth. I have here a table, furnished by the Department of Agriculture, which shows that for the past 14 years the Government has made a profit of approximately \$17,000,000 a year through the processors tax on sugar. I will place this chart in the RECORD:

Sugar-tax collections compared with obligations under the sugar program

Fiscal year	Sugar tax collections			Total obligations
	Excise tax	Import tax	Total	
1938.....	\$30,569,130	\$2,812,488	\$33,381,618	\$22,074,400
1939.....	65,414,058	3,494,636	68,908,694	52,460,654
1940.....	68,145,358	5,461,115	73,606,473	47,212,400
1941.....	74,634,839	4,876,470	79,511,309	47,677,678
1942.....	68,229,803	3,778,003	72,007,806	47,869,513
1943.....	53,551,777	3,383,987	56,935,764	55,638,374
1944.....	68,788,910	3,906,567	72,695,477	54,818,026
1945.....	73,293,966	3,262,197	76,556,163	52,359,899
1946.....	56,731,986	3,050,490	59,791,476	48,418,425
1947.....	59,151,922	4,755,224	63,907,146	53,343,569
1948.....	71,246,834	3,275,892	74,522,726	54,794,413
1949.....	76,174,356	4,139,161	80,313,517	71,924,278
1950.....	71,188,029	3,899,072	75,087,101	60,000,000
1951.....	80,191,884	3,468,405	83,660,289	63,750,000
Total.....	917,512,852	53,572,707	971,085,559	732,341,629

Deposited in the Treasury since 1938 through the operation of the Sugar Act

a surplus of \$238,744,000, or an annual average of \$17,000,000.

It is the intention of the Agricultural Acts of 1948-49 to give the farmer the same protection that industry receives from daily market reports, consumer surveys and precise inventories. Knowing in advance the national inventory and probable demand for a commodity the farmer could adjust his production to maintain a safe carry-over as well as meet current demand. A review of the 10-year history of price supports indicates that they are not in themselves dangerous to our national economy. The intention of the price-support amendment was to extend to agriculture the same price guaranty for full production given to labor by the Wage Stabilization Board. Industry is granted this same production through rapid tax amortization concessions. To follow this same line of discussion a little further, I would like to quote from this table I have in my hand and include it in my remarks. This table proves that the cost of farm products has not outdistanced the income of the industrial worker, and that the industrial employee can buy more with his wages for 1 hour's labor than he could in 1914. For 1 hour's industrial labor in 1914 you could buy but six-tenths of a pound of butter, but for that same hour's work in 1951 an industrial worker could buy a pound and nine-tenths of butter. Now I know someone is going to ask me about beef. Well, let us look at round steak. In 1914 an hour's industrial labor would buy nine-tenths of a pound and in 1919 it would buy a pound and two-tenths. Now, this hour's labor in 1949 would buy a pound and six-tenths of round steak and in 1951 a pound and a half. I also notice in the table the comparison of costs of canned tomatoes. In 1914 an hour's wages bought 2.9 cans of the number two size, but in 1951 that same hour's work paid for 8.4 cans of the same size. The chart shows that an hour's wage in 1914 paid for 12.4 pounds of potatoes while the same hour's wage bought 36.3 pounds in 1951. These statistics prove that there is no basis for the argument that your food prices have increased faster than your salaries. Of course, you must remember that I am using figures dealing with industrial income.

1 hour's industrial pay would purchase

Item and unit	1914	1919	1929	1939	1949	February 1951
Bread, white.....pound..	4.0	4.8	6.4	7.9	10.0	10.0
Round steak.....do.....	.9	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.5
Pork chops.....do.....	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.0
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	.8	.9	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.3
Butter.....do.....	.6	.7	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Cheese.....do.....	1.0	1.1	1.4	2.6	2.7	2.6
Milk (delivered).....quart..	2.5	3.1	3.9	5.1	6.7	6.9
Eggs.....dozen.....	.6	.8	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.5
Oranges.....do.....	.9	1.3	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.2
Potatoes.....pound..	12.4	12.6	17.7	25.3	25.5	36.3
Tomatoes, canned						
No. 2 can.....	2.9	4.4	7.4	9.2	8.4	
Margarine.....pound..	1.2	2.1	3.9	4.5	4.0	

From the New England States, south and west to the Rocky Mountains lies the food basket of the United States. Within this area is actually produced

from 60 to 90 percent of all our food and feed crops and an equal percentage of our meat, poultry, and dairy products. This is the area of the small family farm, as well as of the large wheat-producing farms.

So, we have the large wheat-producing areas of the West and North, the great Corn and Livestock Belt in the central area, Cotton and Tobacco Belts of the South, the citrus and winter-vegetable areas of Florida, the Rio Grande, San Joaquin Valleys in California, the highly specialized cattle- and sheep-raising section of the Rocky Mountains, the highly specialized truck-garden areas of the Middle East, parts of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, as well as the west coast.

This gives us a pattern of American agriculture, sectional and regional in its nature. Consequently, the nature of agricultural problems would be local and distinct as to the area and crop produced.

This is the reason that our agricultural legislation must be broadly drawn, carefully considered and administered in a way to permit the varying local problems to be handled with the greatest amount of local participation and understanding of difficulties that arise in the complicated and varying conditions under which our food products are produced.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I think the gentleman will agree with me that much of the 500,000,000-bushel corn crop of this preceding year was of a worthless nature. That is, it contained so much moisture that there was very little value in it. So when the gentleman says the corn crop was 12 percent under last year's I believe he can make that figure about 20 percent and still be well within the facts.

Mr. HILL. I think the gentleman is correct if he is referring to the final use of the corn itself.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KING].

(Mr. KING of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, as a new Congressman coming in at the beginning of this session, this is my first attempt to express an opinion on the floor of the House. For 4 months I have been a good listener, often amazed at the complication of the problems of Government here discussed. Many of these problems of Government have been outside my range of experience and, therefore, my voting has been based largely upon my reactions to the debate as I have heard it.

But now we have before us the general problem of agriculture and the relation of Government thereto. This is within the range of my experience and, therefore, I would like to give you my opinions for whatever they may be worth.

Before I became suddenly injected into this job to fill out the term of Congressman Vaughn, I had been a farmer for more than 30 years, producing cheap vegetables for city consumers. Before that I grew up on a wheat farm in Congressman Hope's territory in western Kansas.

For most of my life I have been familiar with the problems of making a living on the land by producing food for those involved in other lines of endeavor who must buy what they eat.

Farming in the past has involved much hard labor which, incidentally, has been expended with no thought of overtime and holiday pay. A large part of our population in the past has been on the farm, but the technique of agricultural production has advanced so much in the last 40 years that food producers have now become a small part of our population compared to the total of those who must eat. Mechanical ingenuity and scientific developments have greatly reduced the man hours of labor required to produce a bushel of wheat, corn, spinach, beans, or potatoes.

In this new land, during the lifetime of our Nation, there has never been any danger of hunger, but the fear of hunger, like the fear of war, has prompted many illogical actions on the part of our Government.

We were hardly over the Revolutionary War before our Government began its promotion of agricultural production. The unwarranted fear of hunger on the part of the politicians, coupled with a natural desire to expand our country, first prompted land give-away schemes, and then after the Civil War we began pouring real tax money into the development of the West, all tending toward the production of more food than we could eat or export.

As a consequence, farmers have always been comparatively poor, because we have had governmental stimulation of production to a point where farmers were always at a disadvantage in operating under the free-enterprise system where the balance of supply and demand fixes price.

Of course, the Federal Government in power, both Democratic and Republican, over the years has been interested in the farm vote and, with complete lack of logic, has sought to rescue farmers by subsidy. Both parties in power during this century have spent enormous sums of taxpayers' money enlarging agricultural production capacity which we did not need.

The potential supply of food in this country has always been in excess of any possible consumptive demand at a fair price in a free market. Therefore, quite naturally, under the inevitable rule of economic law, the Government has had to follow its programs of overproduction with rescue missions for the producers. When the patient has become sick nigh unto death because of Government aid, the political doctors at the top have prescribed more and more aid in the form of rural rehabilitation, cash grants for doing what comes naturally in the business, loans, and more and more extension of

productive areas, all at the taxpayers' expense.

And now we have before us that section of the budget which finances the Department of Agriculture. The bill includes direct annual appropriations for the regular activities of the Department in the amount of \$724,000,000, plus administrative expense authorizations for the corporations of the Department in the amount of \$20,000,000, and just a measly \$228,000,000 for loans under Rural Electrification and Farmers Home Administration.

This bill involving something less than a cool billion dollars seems modest compared to the total Federal bill of \$70,000,000,000 or \$80,000,000,000, but involved in this appropriation is a serious question of policy and principle, and our actions today can largely determine whether farmers shall continue in the poor segment of our population under Government charity or become normal businessmen taking their chances under the system of free enterprise.

The Department of Agriculture is one of the most vital agencies of our Government. It performs many services for farmers which are proper functions of Government. Through research, experiment, and the extension of technical education, it has contributed immensely to the development of the technique in production which has made us the marvel of the world.

I say these are proper functions of Government, because unlike big industries, farmers cannot possibly conduct scientific research on the numerous phases of agriculture, and distribute the information gained by such research.

I have no criticism of the management of the Department. I believe the authorized functions of the Department are handled by capable men who have developed an efficiency equal to that of any Government bureau of the same size.

The only question I would raise to you gentlemen of Congress is the propriety of some of the authorized functions. Essential services which farmers cannot perform for themselves are proper functions, but charity is not a proper function of the Department of Agriculture.

No one knows how much the Government may lose in the removal of surplus agricultural commodities but the Administration is guessing at about \$181,000,000. This is the purest form of charity.

Under loan authorizations, the Government proposes some \$154,000,000 for aid in purchasing farms, building farm homes, and loans for production and subsistence to farmers who have no regular bank credit. How much of this will be lost is very uncertain, but it is a cinch that farmers who, by their own ingenuity and hard work, have established regular bank credit, will get no benefit from this Government charity.

And then the Government proposes to loan another \$75,000,000 for rural electrification and telephone extension, largely without doubt in marginal-production areas. Most of this money is supposed to come back many, many years

from now, but whatever losses occur and the cost of administration are pure charity to sectional groups.

I have already said that there are justifiable functions of the Department of Agriculture and have indicated that research has great accomplishments to its credit. It should be encouraged and probably given more money than is provided in this bill. I notice the whole Agricultural Research Administration is given only \$74,000,000, while \$83,000,000 is provided for a strictly give-away school-lunch program, \$9,000,000 more than is given to the entire Research Administration. I am not against cheap school lunches, but I question the idea that the Federal Government is the proper source of the money.

Under the Soil Conservation Service we allow \$250,000,000 for soil conservation payments. We allow only \$74,000,000 to the all-important agricultural research administration and then under the noble sounding title of soil conservation we stick the taxpayers for \$250,000,000 to waste with an organization of salesmen out peddling cash gifts to farmers who do not earn the money, and for the most part do not want the money. At least, most of them will tell you that it is a silly program paying them for what any good farmer should do for himself. It is bad economics and it is bad politics. Farmers are basically sound thinkers on economics.

May I qualify myself for making this statement by telling you that I have been one of the large recipients of Government charity, but I have never been able to understand why the Government should pay for the lime, fertilizer, and the cover crops we use in following good production practices.

The Government has never built any fence on our farm and has never tile drained one of our fields; has never built us a nice fishpond and we do not have any stone fences to remove nor any wood lot to improve. But the Government is doing all these things, and as the great liberal giver it permits the farmers of any conservation county to write their own ticket. Yet, the farmers' sentiment against this foolish charity is so strong that the Government agents are having plenty of trouble in selling the program in many counties.

Of course, I realize that agriculture is not the only phase of our economy which is subsidized by the Government, and I think the farmers have as much right to Government subsidy as the merchant marine or the banks or industries protected by high tariff. I am not against farm subsidies because I think the farmers are not entitled to them, but because I think subsidies cannot do the farmer any good. Anything they get in the form of Government aid to production will be lost to them in any free play of the market. The farmer will always remain in a poor bargaining position as long as production is stimulated by Government promotion rather than by the incentive of profit.

We have had many farm depressions in the last 50 years simply because farmers on the average have produced more than the markets will take at profitable

prices. Every depression has prompted Government to set up more rescue missions; all designed to keep farmers in production. As a direct consequence, farm labor continues to be the poorest paid labor in the country.

During the last 20 years this Congress has taken away from the taxpayers and given away to farmers more than \$12,000,000,000, without in anyway improving the bargaining position of farmers in our economy. Now, as then, farmers are the victims of a paternalistic government with Government-built surpluses hanging over their heads and denying them the normal business rewards of a free market.

One wonders whether the Government has had in mind the welfare of the farmers or the welfare of the consumers. Sometimes I think that the Department of Agriculture should be known as the Department of Cheap Food for the People, but, if that is the intention of Congress, we should have the honesty to say so to the farmers.

I see by the press that now at a time when the American people are almost choking with surplus food, the Department of Agriculture is beginning to worry about the food supply 25 years from now when the population is some millions larger. Well, a little shortage in food might be a good thing for the farmer. If by that time the Government has not taken over complete control of production, the balance of supply and demand without constant surpluses might put farming on a sound business basis for the first time in our history; a basis which would let farmers compete with industry on even terms for labor and materials.

In giving consideration to this appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, it would be a mistake to consider this Department sacrosanct and untouchable. Three hundred million dollars in this bill is in the form of charity not justified, subsidies not needed, or promotions that could wait.

This appropriation could be cut by \$300,000,000 with benefit to taxpayers and no harm to farmers.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I was unable to determine from the talk, just made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KING] just what the process is that he would use for the fixing of farm prices and whether he believes that farmers should be victimized by the so-called law of supply and demand, and speculators. I should like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania what happened in 1932 and 1933 to the law of supply and demand, which he seems to advocate as the price-fixing standard for farmers?

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Nothing happened to it. We just did not let it work.

Mr. GROSS. Why?

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. We never let the law of supply and demand work for the farmers, and we did not let it work mainly because the Government decided that they should rescue the perishing farmer and keep them all in business.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, the Government was not in the agricultural business to the extent of price fixing in 1932. The law of supply and demand did not work then, and it will never work so far as farm prices are concerned when the medium of exchange is not distributed fairly over the country. In 1932 farmers had vast surpluses of food which they could not sell, but stomachs were empty and factories were closed down. The reason why the law of supply and demand did not work was because the medium of exchange was not constant; it had been manipulated into the hands of a few, and I am not willing to sit here without protest when someone advocates supply and demand as the factor governing prices for farmers.

The gentleman protests subsidies for farmers. What about subsidies being paid in the hundreds of millions and perhaps billions of dollars to industry in tax write-offs—rapid amortization of war plants? And there are plenty of other subsidies to industry, including juicy cost-plus contracts. The railroads were being subsidized before the farmers ever knew the meaning of the word subsidy. Let us not say that the farmers are the only beneficiaries of subsidies, particularly when net farm income is down about 14 percent from 1947.

Mr. YATES. Is the gentleman arguing for free enterprise now?

Mr. GROSS. Certainly.

Mr. YATES. Does the gentleman consider his explanation to be the status of free industry in this Nation?

Mr. GROSS. Certainly. I have advocated a cost-of-production formula for farmers for years. Agriculture is entitled to exactly the same treatment that industry in Illinois or Iowa or any other State receives.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. The law of supply and demand of course works. The only thing is that the price is being upset by unnatural interference, by the Government in this case. The gentleman apparently failed to hear me say that I am not against Government subsidies for the farmers because they do not deserve it as much as all other subsidies. I contend that it will do the farmers no good, because it constantly keeps a surplus on the market and they will never have a chance of marketing their merchandise at a fair price in the open market.

Mr. GROSS. I decline to yield further, Mr. Chairman.

The fact of the matter is that the law of supply and demand does not work when the medium of exchange is not distributed fairly among the people. That was the story in 1932 and it will be the story again if we put the farmer back on the basis of a price governed by

so-called supply and demand—and speculation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute just for a further comment on my part relative to this discussion.

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The law of supply and demand will not operate as far as agricultural prices are concerned so long as we, through law, say what 60,000,000 laboring people throughout America shall receive as a minimum. When we protect the rights of laboring people through a minimum wage, certainly the farmer is not asking anything unreasonable when he comes before the Congress and says that agricultural commodities should at least be kept up to that fair level which we term "parity."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. I should like to ask the gentleman why does the gentleman argue, when we have defense production legislation on the floor, that there should be no such thing as controls and that what we actually need in this country is production and more production and more production, because the laws of supply and demand will take care of ordinary prices between the producers and the consumers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has again expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. McIntire].

Mr. McIntire. Mr. Chairman, I am following somewhat in the footsteps of my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. King], in having been sworn in before this honorable body with Mr. King, on the same day. This, too, is my first occasion in addressing this House.

I have followed in the footsteps of a very beloved Member of this House, Hon. Frank Fellows, of Maine, and I am sure that those who are here, who have heard his oratory, will find that his passing has been a loss to the House any time I may have occasion to speak.

We have spent a great deal of time so far this afternoon speaking of agricultural problems as related to production.

I want to call the attention of the committee to the Research and Marketing Act, and urge that you give careful consideration to the recommendations of the committee that an increase of appropriation of \$278,000 be made available in this coming fiscal year. This is an important function, because it presents an opportunity for the distributive elements of agriculture to get to the consumer these products of our farms.

I would also in my limited time call attention to one other phase of agriculture and that is in the field of agricultural finance, and in that field I spent some 13 years of service. I call attention to the provision in the report and the bill which permits some additional expenditures on the part of the Fed-

eral intermediate credits banks and on the part of the Production Credit Corporation.

I would call your attention to the fact that the figures represented in this bill are not appropriations as such, but authorizations that these corporations, that come under the jurisdiction of the General Corporations Act, are permitted to use out of their own earnings, a larger proportion of money than in the previous year. It is vitally important that these agencies may be able to expand their personnel and to meet the increasing demands of credit through these very fine well-established sources of agricultural finance.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McIntire. I am glad to yield to my friend from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. The gentleman has made a fine presentation. I should like to say to the members of the committee that the gentleman from Maine has had a very distinguished career up to date in agriculture; he is very well informed. I think that as far as his district is concerned he will well represent the district that sent him here.

Mr. McIntire. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. Lovre].

(Mr. Lovre asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Lovre. Mr. Chairman, the colloquy that just took place relative to subsidies, in my opinion, is certainly added proof of our need of a long-range program that will give to the farmers of this country full parity at the market place and not by the route of Government payments. Such a program in the form of legislation has been introduced in this House and I certainly hope the administration leaders will permit its consideration.

I do want to take this opportunity to compliment the committee on the fine work it has done. This is one of the most important bills to come before this Congress, because, after all, the welfare of all of us farmers and nonfarmers alike is dependent upon agriculture, our basic industry. I sincerely hope that we give careful consideration to the recommendations of the subcommittee headed by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Whitten].

Mr. Chairman, food production and conservation of both soil and water become more important daily. With increased demands for food and fiber for civilian and military uses, the need for higher production and conservation of soil and water grows stronger.

Today we are considering the Agriculture appropriation bill which deals with all phases of agriculture, including increased food production, soil conservation, and numerous other related matters. Mr. Chairman, it is well to call attention of the members to the fact that this bill is of as much importance to the nonfarmer as to the farmer. Agriculture is our basic industry. Upon it depends the welfare of all our people.

It is also essential that food be available at a cost all can afford to pay. A short supply can bring only higher prices and even rationing. Any program designed to produce an ample supply of the necessities of life certainly is entitled to the wholehearted support of everyone.

A prosperous agriculture is essential to a prosperous economy. Statistics show that national income is geared to farm income in a ratio of approximately 7 to 1. In other words, when farm income goes up \$1,000,000,000, national income goes up \$7,000,000,000. When farm income goes down, national income goes down in the same ratio.

Let me call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that for 1 hour of factory work today you can buy more food than for any other period in our history. The following chart, prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is revealing. It shows the quantities of typical foods which could be purchased with 1 hour of factory labor at various periods in the United States. In February 1952, for example, 1 hour's labor would purchase 10.4 pounds of bread, compared to 6.4 pounds of bread in 1929; it would purchase almost as much round steak and more pork chops than in 1939, and somewhat more than the same labor would have purchased in 1929.

Quantity of each item that could be purchased with 1 hour of factory labor, United States, February 1952, with comparisons

Item and unit	1929	1939	1949	1951	February 1952
Bread, white.....pound.....	6.4	7.9	10.0	10.2	10.4
Round steak.....do.....	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
Pork chops.....do.....	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2
Sliced bacon.....do.....	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.7
Butter.....do.....	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7
Cheese.....do.....	1.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Milk, fresh (delivered) quart.....	3.9	5.1	6.7	6.9	6.8
Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	1.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.8
Oranges.....do.....	1.3	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.7
Potatoes.....pound.....	17.7	25.3	25.5	31.3	24.8
Potatoes (canned) No. 2 can.....	4.4	7.4	9.2	8.5	9.4
Margarine.....pound.....	2.1	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.9

NATIONAL DEFENSE

We need more food for our defense effort. Inadequate food supplies can seriously reduce our ability to defend our country against aggression. Our Armed Forces cannot fight without food. Our allies need food and our industrial workers cannot grind out guns, tanks, planes, and other implements of war without food. Adequate supplies of food and fiber are the foundation of our whole military program. As a matter of fact, food and fiber are the foundation of life itself. Without sufficient food supplies our defense program would crumble and civilization perish.

National defense requirements call for all-time high production goals for 1952. Goals more than one and one-half times the 1935-39 production average.

INCREASING POPULATION

We must also consider the fact that our population is increasing at a rate of 7,400 per day. For the year ending July 1, 1951, our population showed an increase of 2,700,000. The trend indicates that at

the end of the next decade there will be at least 20,000,000 more mouths to feed from the same crop acreage now in production.

RESERVES LOW

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan warns that food reserves are too low for safety. Stockpiles of food are as important to a nation's welfare as stockpiles of rubber, steel, and other strategic commodities.

Our military requirements, growing population, and the need to build up a safe stockpile of food require the careful consideration of all our citizens. New crop acreage is not available to meet the added burdens placed on agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, money invested in increased production and soil-conservation programs is money that will pay big dividends in dollars and food, not only to the taxpayers of today but for generations to come.

The question now arises, Mr. Chairman, who is responsible for conservation of the soil? Mr. Farmer, the owner? Certainly, there can be no question that the farmer himself has an interest, but the Nation has a vital interest too.

The farmer's primary interest is to preserve what he has for himself and his family. The Nation's interest is much broader and of more concern.

The Nation is charged with the responsibility of providing an ample supply of food at a price all can afford to pay for today and also preserving the fertility of the soil for the generations of tomorrow.

For that reason alone, there is ample justification for Government programs designed to preserve our soil and increase production. It is in the interest of every living person and this Nation of ours that these programs be carried forward on an accelerated basis without delay.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to call your attention to another important subject. That is the subject of parity for farm produce. Today, when our farmers are being called upon to increase production because of war emergencies it seems only fair and decent to take steps to see that they are assured a fair price for their products. This assurance is particularly important at a time when farm operating costs are on an increase and farm net income on a decline.

Farmers are going into debt deeper every year because of high operating costs. Borrowing to finance production has been increasing rapidly. Total farm indebtedness is estimated at close to \$13,000,000,000, highest in nearly 10 years. For the last several years farm indebtedness has been increasing by about \$1,000,000,000 a year. One of the biggest blows to agriculture and the economy and welfare of the Nation is the fact that young people today find it almost impossible to start farming because of high costs. Buying power of farm families is less today than at any time from 1942 to 1948. Farm prices are down 7 percent from last year but operating costs are up.

Under our present farm program farmers are not assured a fair price for their products. Our present agriculture law is the result of a compromise be-

tween the House and Senate conferees in 1949. We in the House voted a continuation of the 90 percent support program, while the administration leaders in the Senate led a successful fight for the sliding scale of 75 to 90 percent of parity for basic crops—wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts, tobacco, and rice—and from 0 to 90 percent for nonbasic crops.

Mr. Chairman, parity is a standard for measuring farm prices declared by law to be fair to the farmers and buyers. It is an effort to establish a fair relationship between the prices of items that farmers buy and commodities that farmers sell.

Mr. Chairman, our farmers are entitled to that measure of fairness. They are entitled to this protection at the market place where they sell their produce and not 75 or 80 percent of it but a full 100 percent of it.

I introduced legislation in the last Congress and again in this Congress designed to assure our farmers the protection of 100 percent of parity at the market place. It is the two-price system. One hundred percent of parity for all produce consumed domestically and another price for surpluses, if any. Our farmers deserve this protection. I intend to keep fighting for such protection for our farmers.

Endless hearings have been held on an agricultural program and parity. These hearings have helped focus attention on the unfortunate situation in which our farmers find themselves. Now we need definite action.

If we are to give the farmers of the country a fair break we must do the following without delay:

First. Revise the Agriculture Act of 1949 to eliminate the sliding scale of parity concept and insure support of agricultural commodities at 90 percent of parity until legislation is passed to give farmers full 100 percent of parity at the market place; and

Second. Eliminate the new parity formula scheduled to go into effect on January 1, 1954. If allowed to go into operation the new parity formula would have a serious and penalizing effect on producers of basic farm commodities.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. GOLDEN].

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the members of the Appropriations Committee that are now presenting this bill to the Congress for appropriations for agricultural purposes for the coming fiscal year.

While this bill was pending before the Appropriations Committee, I appeared before the committee and expressed my views as to the essential things that I thought this country should do in order that the farm lands of America should be properly taken care of and so that there should not shortly result in the United States a great shortage of food and fiber and necessary agricultural products that our people all depend upon.

I realize, as much as any Member of the House, how necessary it is for us to

conserve our economy and not to indulge in any Federal expenditures unless they are essential and necessary during the present crisis. However, I have reached the conclusion that if we were to so curtail appropriations to the Agriculture Department over the next few years on account of the national emergency, we are likely to inflict great danger on this country that we can never recover from.

We have heard members of this committee explain the very small margin that we now have in productive land and it has been truthfully stated that if we do not conserve the fertility of our soil and prevent soil erosion, we will reach a point in this country, according to reliable statistics, in 23 years where it will be impossible for the remaining fertile farm lands of the United States to produce enough food to sustain the population of the United States.

If these statements are true, it presents as great an emergency as a threat of war or any other national calamity. Each year, unless the elements are controlled by scientific soil-conservation practices on all the farm lands of America, there will be an increasing loss of fertility and topsoil to such an extent, according to the experts, that have made reliable studies of this question, that in a few short years our people may be reduced to starvation, pestilence, and famine.

It has been clearly demonstrated by the members of this committee who have worked for many weeks on this bill that appropriations for agricultural purposes have been steadily decreased from a comparative standpoint over the past 12 years. While other great departments of Government have demanded and obtained larger and larger amounts of the tax dollars, the Agriculture Department, over the same period, has received less and less. Yet when the universal welfare and security of all the people of the United States are considered, there is nothing that is more important to our American people than that they should have a sufficient supply of good, wholesome food and the many other products that are produced on our farm land. There is a great threat and danger that faces this country if we should stop our soil conservation practices at this crucial time. The amount of money provided in this bill is conservative.

This committee has already cut and reduced the appropriations down to the danger point and it would be a tragic mistake to further reduce these appropriations so as to endanger the whole farm economy of the United States and allow our lands to be so impoverished as to reduce this country to the same condition that many other great nations have been reduced to in the past so that there could not be sufficient food and fiber produced to sustain its people.

This Nation has been most generous in its assistance to many other nations around the world. In our help and assistance to many foreign nations, a great bulk of American money has gone to foreign countries to assist them in soil conservation and production of agricultural products. It appears, in a great emergency like we are now faced with, that our first duty is to our own American

people. I would be the last Member of Congress to advocate any extravagance or waste in any department of Government. My record and votes have been consistently on the part of economy, but I believe by backing up this committee and sustaining the appropriations that this committee has written into the present bill for soil conservation and scientific farm practices, that the American taxpayer and all the American people will reap in benefits many times more than the money expended.

Our scientific farming in this country and our soil-conservation practices are presently saving many millions of fertile soil for all our people each year. If these programs should be stopped or curtailed, we cannot win the race of maintaining the necessary production on the farms to sustain our people. It is of interest to every man, woman, and child in the cities, on the farms, that our natural resources be conserved. The one essential thing for the existence of the human family is an abundance of rich top soil to produce the things that man lives upon.

This bill does not provide any surplus money for waste or extravagance. The bare minimum to maintain the programs that have been proven to be beneficial is provided and any reduction will endanger the future welfare of all of our people. I think there are many other places where we can save money and I feel that this great Committee on Appropriations for Agriculture has already considered the vital necessity for economy in this country, and I believe it to be the duty of every Member of Congress to support them in these appropriations for soil conservation and the conservation of our natural resources that are produced on the lands here in the United States.

Both the Democratic and Republican members of this committee have given weeks of study to the bare essentials of carrying on these programs, and any material cut will endanger the whole program. We have been told that our population in the United States in the next 25 years will probably increase from the present 150,000,000 to 190,000,000. We are also told that there is now only a small margin of safety of productive top soil to take care of our rapidly increasing population. We know if we do not continue the scientific preservation of our natural resources, including the top soil, that nature and the elements, floods, and so forth, will soon rob us of this most valuable possession, and when it is gone, it is gone forever and before it is too late, we had better conserve what we have and protect it for ourselves and future generations.

I am supporting the committee in this bill and I hope that all of the other Members of Congress will do likewise.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of the time on this side.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 26 minutes.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, today we have under debate the one most important bill of the year relating to farmers. This appropriations measure provides for the continuation of the many programs affecting agriculture. I say "continuation," because none of our basic agricultural legislation can function without the providing annually of the needed funds by which such legislation is made effective.

With the terrific drain on the Treasury because of wars in the past and the ever-present fear of war in the future, it is up to all of us to be very careful in the expenditure of money, and we should not appropriate funds unless that expenditure can be fully justified and will result in an America stronger financially and in every sense, than it has been before.

We on the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture have taken our work seriously. We appreciate the need for economy, and we recognize also that our agricultural prosperity is the key-stone of a prosperous Nation. We five men upon this subcommittee feel that we have worked out a fair bill, fair to the farmer, to the taxpayer, but beyond all a measure designed to promote the welfare of our great Nation.

Allow me to call to your attention that we are bringing to the House floor after 3 months of careful study, a practically unanimous report as to the needs for our Nation's No. 1 basic industry for the coming year. Please bear in mind these few facts as related on page 2 of the report:

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE

The regular annual appropriations of the Department of Agriculture have decreased approximately 32 percent since the beginning of World War II, from \$1,061,800,000 in 1940 to a proposal of \$724,003,699 for 1953. During this same period, annual budget requirements for the rest of the Cabinet status departments of the Federal establishment, excluding the Defense Department, have increased from approximately \$1,200,000,000 to \$5,400,000,000, an increase of over 360 percent. In making this comparison the committee does not pass judgment on the need for increases for the other departments. The point is made to indicate that insufficient attention has been given to the needs of one of the largest and most important segments of our national economy—agriculture. In 1940, the Department of Agriculture had 13.7 percent of the Federal budget, exclusive of military expenditures. In this bill it is less than 3 percent on a comparable basis. In this connection, through the Mutual Security Act, this Nation has already spent in excess of \$100,000,000 on agriculture in foreign countries this year, and has in effect spent through counterpart funds more than \$650,000,000 under the Marshall plan. However important this may be as a part of our foreign policy, it should not be at the expense of our natural resources and welfare.

Based on amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1953, it is estimated that the average employment will decrease further to less than 63,500, a reduction of 41.3 percent since 1940.

In reviewing these figures, consideration should be given to the fact that, despite the large decreases since 1940, a number of new activities such as the school-lunch program, the rural-telephone program, the farm-housing program, and the Research and Marketing Act have been established since that

date. Another factor which should also be taken into consideration is the legislation which has increased salaries in excess of 70 percent during this period, and that most other costs have doubled.

This completes my quotation from our report and I feel, Mr. Chairman, proves our contention that severe cuts would not only be unwise but would be detrimental to agriculture and hence to the Nation as a whole. In the final analyses, however, you, the Members of the House, are to judge as to whether or not this subcommittee has brought out a good bill. We do not claim that it is perfect. Personally, I would reduce personnel to an additional minor degree. On the other hand, I would add to the loan authorization of the Farmers Home Administration. None of the five of us are completely satisfied. I still maintain that we have done our collective best as we have judged it and we are proud to present this to you for your constructive criticism.

Let us examine into one of the many programs which the money in this bill makes possible to continue. We must, of course, give first position to our price-support program, the basis of a prosperous agriculture.

PARITY FOR AGRICULTURE

The Seventh Congressional District of Minnesota which I have had the honor to represent for nearly 14 years, is one of the strictly agricultural districts in America. Unless the farmers of our Nation receive parity returns for their commodities, it will be impossible for this 20 percent of our population to continue to adequately produce the needed food for the other 80 percent.

As many of you know, my principle fight in Congress over the years has been for parity. The 155 villages and cities in my district cannot prosper as communities nor can your communities prosper unless the farm population they service do receive a fair return for their long hours of work. Had this principle been recognized by the Congress in the twenties, the depression of the early thirties would never have occurred, in my opinion.

The farmer does not want an unreasonable price for what he produces, but, inasmuch as his expenses of operation have skyrocketed and his net profits have declined by nearly 30 percent since 1947 he is today faced with a tough problem of making both ends meet. He is forced to demand a price-support floor in return for an unlimited production of food. He has no other recourse.

We all know that when things are scarce prices are high and that high production in all lines means lower living costs. This is true with respect to agriculture just as it is with respect to other industries. However, is it fair to ask of the farmers that they do everything possible to boost production, without protecting agriculture against a ruinous slump in prices because of possible overproduction? The manufacturer of munitions of war is protected. Union labor is protected. Should agriculture be left to the law of supply and demand? That would not be a square deal for the

farmer. All we are asking for is a square deal and we are willing to give all segments of our national economy, labor, industry, small business, and all others, the same consideration. This means only one basic thing to me personally—and that is, agriculture must receive parity prices for the things we produce in order that sufficient production to feed our 155,000,000 people will be encouraged. Each year 2,500,000 more people depend upon our farmers for their food. Shall we say to the farmer, "you produce too much food and we will ruin your price level"? Is that fair?

Let me give you a specific example. Just because the farmers of the Midwest produced a few millions too many hogs last year, about 5 percent too many, the price for hogs dropped about 40 percent under the top of 1950 and thousands of farmers sold hogs this past winter on which they failed to receive their cost of production, let alone anything for their labor. Where the farmer should have received \$22 under the parity formula, many were lucky to receive \$16 net. Since January 1, 1951, we have had no protection through price-support floors for the farmer whose business it has been to put on your table ham, bacon, and eggs.

Is such treatment fair to the hog producers of America? What would an automobile manufacturer do if he had to sell a \$2,200 car for \$1,600? There is only one answer. He would go broke and his workingmen would be without jobs. The farmers perhaps will not go broke but you can depend upon it that hog production will suffer and ham and bacon next year will cost more than it should.

Take eggs for another example. Last winter the egg producers of the Midwest should have received at least 40 cents a dozen for A-1 eggs. What did they receive during this past 3 months? Their farm price for No. 1 quality eggs ranged from 26 to 30 cents a dozen, and thousands of poultry producers this spring did not pay their usual call at the hatcheries for baby chicks. Scarcity next fall yes, a little common sense support buying would have prevented this situation and assured an even supply of poultry and eggs into the consumptive channels of trade.

Now, just what happens to hog and egg production? Thousands of producers are discouraged and consequently they sharply curtail production. Instead of a 5 percent over supply last year, there will be an under supply of 10 percent this year. Yes; prices will work upward toward fall and the consumer, the working man, with a family to support, will pay 50 percent more for pork products and eggs this coming winter than he should—simply because there was no price support floor working this past winter and because the producer can see no good reason to produce if he cannot have a little profit for his long hours of work. He is tired of gambling on the market and will produce crops for which he is assured parity.

Last January I personally urged the Secretary of Agriculture to announce then an active support program for hogs

and eggs. His reasons for not putting into effect such supports are best known to himself alone. I do know, however, that his not doing so has cost the hog producers of America many millions of dollars during this past 3 months. I do know that the poultry producers have lost nearly as much through such inactivity. Most of all, our economy has lost a certain degree of its life blood of production in the millions of spring pigs and baby chicks which were not produced.

You will please note on pages 39 and 40 of the hearings, that I urged Secretary Brannan last January 25 that a floor be placed under hog prices to prevent their sliding downward to \$15 or \$16. Nothing was done. Millions of hogs brought the producer less than \$16 per hundred-weight. Bred sows and gilts went to the slaughter pens rather than into the littering pens and an estimated 10,000,000 spring pigs, which should have added to the pork supply next winter, simply failed to materialize because of the failure of those in charge to use the price-support program as Congress has intended it should be used.

The consumer next winter will pay for that inactivity upon the part of those whose duty it is, under the law, to study and coordinate the price-support program. The farmer suffers financially and refuses to get into the same trap again of feeding parity priced corn to hogs returning 82 percent of parity. The vicious cycle of inadequate production follows, prices go too high, and everybody suffers, especially that same workman with children to feed, who will either have to pay too much for their food or simply not buy enough of it. There is no reason for the existence of either alternative.

Now that I have criticized, I do want to give credit to Mr. Brannan for his recent action ordering the purchase of 500,000 cases of eggs and 12,000,000 pounds of pork products for delivery to the school-lunch system next fall out of section 32 funds.

Last March 18, I urged Secretary Brannan to do something concrete toward helping the farmer secure a more equitable price for hogs, poultry, and eggs. If you will turn to pages 1329 through 1340 approximately you will see why the Secretary did not institute price supports, even though he had the power to do so. He did accept my suggestion, in which the subcommittee concurred, as quoted on page 3 of the report:

To help the schools throughout the country meet their problem, the Department of Agriculture should make more use of section 32 funds to make surplus foods available to the school-lunch program. This action is necessary, not only for the purpose of supplementing this program but also for the purpose of helping to support the market on certain commodities, particularly perishable items such as eggs and pork.

Already that announced intention of purchase is having a steadying effect on the market. Here we cannot only help to give to children in America the benefit of these surpluses but in so doing we encourage the producer by pushing his returns a little further up the ladder of

parity without which agriculture cannot survive.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. The price of hogs has gone down to about \$15 a hundred. That is going to be reflected, according to the present figures of the Department of Agriculture, in a considerable loss in the corn crop for this year. I might add that we do more than eat corn even through the hog. It is used in almost 150 industries in the United States. So the producer of raw materials on the farms of Ohio is rather important even in the field of national defense.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I mentioned the figure of \$16. I like to be conservative.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. The gentleman is making a very important point. Almost an exact parallel to what the gentleman is talking about is potatoes. The price of potatoes has gone out of sight to the consumer as compared with what it was a year or two ago. The support price was dropped this year. The result is that with the smaller acreage you are having to pay more for potatoes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is absolutely correct. In the final analysis, the bill is going to be paid by the consumer. If there is not enough food to go around, some of the poor people throughout America either are going to have to pay more money for the food they buy or perhaps they will not be able to buy it at all. That is the point we are discussing here today. It should mean something to every one of our 155,000,000 people, and not alone the 20 percent of us who are engaged in agriculture.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WINSTEAD].

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, since I have been a Member of the Congress I have made a practice of studying closely the agriculture appropriation bills. I have done this because I represent a district which is primarily interested in agriculture in spite of developments in other directions in recent years. I hope the Members of the House of Representatives and the Congress will support the appropriation bill that is now before you. After all, nothing can be more basic than food and clothing and shelter. These are the things that all of us are dependent upon, and the appropriation bill before you makes an effort to take care of these highly essential things having to do with farm people and having to do with the welfare of all the people in the United States.

If you will note, this bill makes appropriations for practically everything that has to do with agriculture. First, as to the Rural Electrification Administration, I am proud of supporting

rural electrification and the fine work it has done in bringing electricity to farm homes. During the years I have been in the Congress electricity has gone into nearly every home in my district. That same thing has happened in the district of every other Member of Congress. These loans made to the rural electrification associations are loans repaid with interest. In recent years we in the Congress have insisted on area coverage. As a result, electric power has gone to thousands and thousands of other farm homes where it has made farm life much more attractive. This expansion of electricity to the farm has made it possible for more people to stay on the farm and feed the rest of us. It has made farm life more enjoyable. It gives to the people on the farm that which they already had plus the advantages that those who live in our towns and cities have had in years past. It makes it possible to have refrigerators and cold storage. It makes it possible to have electric milkers which have improved the dairy industry in most of the sections of the United States. I cannot say too much for what this has meant, but I want to point out the thing that is shown in this bill, and that is that the rate of repayment is such that each year more money is collected than there are new loans made. The record shows that less than three-tenths of 1 percent of these loans have not been paid on time. This is a wonderful record. You will not find it anywhere else in the Congress or in the records of the Nation.

I would like to point out that this appropriation for agriculture has already been held down through the years. I have been one of those who has consistently supported economy in Government. I have voted for reduction after reduction, but, as is shown by the report of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture, the appropriation for Agriculture is 32 percent below that which the Department received for 1940. And yet, for every other Department, as shown by this report, the appropriations have been increased around 360 percent on the average, going all the way from 183 percent with regard to one Department to 1,350 percent increase for another. This is all exclusive from national defense. It is my view that we have already held down the appropriation for Agriculture, and I can't emphasize how very much we are dependent on agriculture and on this Department for the work that it does.

I am a strong believer in soil conservation and in the PMA program. I am a firm believer in the extension service. I know that there is a real need for research, because we have constantly increasing diseases and pests that attack the trees, fruits and vegetables and the various plants which our farmers grow. Year by year we have more and more to contend with along this line, and it is to research that we must look to find the answers not only to cure the ills which now exist but in order to hold our own against an ever increasing problem

along this line. I remember, as a boy when I grew up in Neshoba County in a small community, that every farm home had in connection with it an orchard—pears, apples, apricots and various other fruits. All you had to do was set out trees and the fruit came. Today, that situation is gone. About the only fruit trees you find are in commercial orchards. The reason for that is not that the old-time fruit would not be good, but that we have reached the point where you have to treat an orchard almost as you would a child. It has to have care and attention from the day the tree is set out until the day the orchard is abandoned. It takes six or seven sprays a year in order to prevent insects from destroying the fruit. That is typical of practically every other thing which is grown. We have had pests that have attacked practically every growing thing throughout the United States. I am glad to see that this committee has paid proper attention to research, and I note also that it has provided that the Secretary of Agriculture can transfer up to 7 percent of any appropriation to research to meet very necessary problems. This, I think, is wholesome.

I note too that this bill carries adequate appropriations—that is, appropriations up to the limit—for extension service. We are prone to overlook the value of the extension service to the people of our country. We take for granted many of the things we have seen come about, but behind it is, oftentimes, the study and the effort and the education provided by our State land grant colleges and the extension department. I think it well that we continue the funds for this work.

Also included in this bill is the provision of adequate funds for the conservation program service and the PMA. This cannot be stressed too much. At this time, when the Congress is appropriating money to other departments far in excess of what they did in 1940, when we realize that we have wasted for our Nation millions of acres of very fine land, which must be reclaimed and brought back if it is to contribute its part to the national welfare, when we realize in many cases that the expense is such as not to make further returns, we must realize that the Nation has an interest in trying to get the farmers to reclaim and redeem that land. The Nation has an interest in having it done, and in many instances it must contribute a part of the expense if it is to be done, because there would be no early returns to the farmer who did it. On the other hand, and I think the records will disclose it, as a result of the soil-conservation programs, many thousands or millions of farmers have been led to the increased planting of pine trees in my section, terracing, and many, many other things which not only help the average community and the average city, but also help the State and Nation as well. In most cases, the farmers themselves spend many times the amount the Federal Government contributes, but I think the Federal contribution has been

the impetus, and has been the real thing that has prompted the average farmer to do these things on his own.

I have been a member of the Armed Services Committee for a good many years. In this connection, I have had an occasion to study the problems that we face in many countries throughout the world. I have had a chance to see at first hand some of these problems. And I tell you that most of the countries that we are helping today are in the state they are in because they have given too little attention to the saving of their own natural resources in years past. They have let their lands wash away to sea, they have cut their timber and let disease and insects take away that which remained. We must not let that happen in this country. According to the hearings on this bill, in 25 years we will be short of land sufficient to carry on our present standard of living. Just 25 years. That is a very short time. I know that you will say that with future developments in early maturing stocks and in varieties of vegetables and trees and animals we can meet that need. I hope we will, and I think we can make large increases, judging from the past. Nevertheless, if we do not stop the present soil exhaustion, 25 years from now we will have much less land than we have now. So, I hope that the Congress will go along with the appropriations provided in this bill for soil conservation.

I do not want to let this opportunity pass without paying tribute to the 4-H Club work which is sponsored or supported under the appropriations included in this bill. There are many young people in 4-H Club work, and I have had the opportunity through the years to see hundreds of them. It is one of the finest programs that has ever been devised or developed for our youth. We have another program of a similar kind which is handled through the Smith-Hughes work in the average high school—the Future Farmers of America. These young men from our farm homes who are led and directed through this splendid education program into worthwhile accomplishments are the backbone of the future of our country. I have never known one who was actively interested that did not turn out to be a fine citizen. I have never known one who was interested and kept on in this work that was not a boy or girl whom all of us would be proud of. And I am glad to see this committee and this Congress support this work. At a time, when we are worried about all kinds of "isms," it is encouraging to have this fine example of what America can do to build up young citizens about whom we do not have to worry. They will not go off the deep end on any "isms."

This bill carries appropriations for livestock, investigations, and developments. It carries money for the investigation and control of pink boll worms and other pests. It carries money for the growing of young pine trees to be set out under the soil conservation program, at the request of farmers. It carries money for the inspection of incoming airplanes from foreign lands, and it carries money

to help to prevent the importation of diseases and pests from foreign lands. This is highly important.

This bill carries money for the Farmers Home Administration, the agency which has made it possible for many young veterans and other tenants to become farm owners. The record for repayment of loans for this purpose is outstanding. In this agency we also have reached the point where the annual collections far exceed the annual loans. Counting the interest that is paid on this obligation, the country is making money out of this lending program, not to mention the real benefits that accrue to us by keeping young men on the farm where they can have the benefits of that which they produce. As we move more and more to the cities and fewer and fewer are left on the farm, we should realize that this is a wholesome program—one that I am proud to say I have supported throughout the years that I have been in Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I will not burden you with a further discussion of the details of the bill that is now before you, but I do believe that it should be supported as it is. I say that as one of those in the Congress who has led the fight for economy. When we realize that in recent years we have spent millions of dollars on foreign agriculture and millions of dollars on soil conservation and reforestation in foreign countries, I say that if we are going to spend these untold millions in aid of foreign nations, certainly we should not do it at the expense of our own agriculture. Our Nation has been in existence for only about 175 years, but what has happened to the great natural resources that were found here by our forefathers? We have dissipated them to the greatest extent that any nation has ever done, and we have done it in about one-tenth the time that any nation has ever wrecked its natural resources.

Agriculture has been held down in this country, and yet it is the one thing on which we all depend. We owe it to the American farmers to give them the attention that they deserve and that is given them in this bill. Beyond that, we owe it to the rest of the Nation to see that agriculture is carried on properly, and that every attention is given to the preservation of our national resources, so that those who follow after us may also find this a great Nation in which to live.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, a few years ago, we were giving the farmers a lot of deserved attention. I wonder if we have been neglecting them in the recent past. In 1 county of the 11 counties I have the honor to represent in Texas, where there were over 5,000 farmers up until 5 years ago, there are fewer than 1,000 farmers today. They are going out of the farming business. The defense plants, of course, are getting a lot of them. The same situation is in other counties. The cost of farming is becoming prohibitive, not only the costs of labor but other expenses have

increased tremendously. The farmer does not have the incentive today that he used to have notwithstanding prices that seem very high to people who are not familiar with the cost of farming. I wonder if we should not give them just a little more consideration than we have been giving them in the recent past in view of their great importance to the entire economy and, knowing, too, that food is just as important as bullets. The bullets are worthless without food. We must have food to win wars. We must have food to sustain our population in times of peace. We must not wake up here one of these mornings in the future, and discover that we do not have enough food and fiber to support and sustain our expanded population. That is entirely possible. We have many problems affecting agriculture that should receive much consideration. Certainly we should make sure that the farmers are not mistreated, not discriminated against in our economy and are given fair treatment in every way.

I congratulate the committee on the bill that has been brought out; it is a fine bill compared to what was proposed by the enemies of agriculture and by some of those who claim to be friends and I expect to support it.

I want to discuss very briefly the production-goals program of the Department of Agriculture.

We all know, during an emergency period like this, that we cannot operate on a hit-or-miss basis. There must be planning all along the line.

In building up our military forces, for example, some very definite targets have been established for men needed by the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. The same is true of the program to provide weapons. While our targets have been adjusted a little since 1950, the targets are still there. Without those targets the over-all defense program would soon get out of balance and would finally bog down completely.

The Department of Agriculture—very wisely, in my opinion—has set up some specific production goals. The Department knows that you just cannot say to our farmers: "Produce more." You cannot ask the farmers to produce more of everything. There just is not enough land, labor, fertilizer, and other essentials to go around. You want them to give first priority to the foods and fibers essential to the defense effort, and to go easy on the commodities that are not so urgently needed. The production-goals program is aimed at getting a maximum output of the most-needed commodities from the land, labor, and materials that are available.

This year the emphasis is on feed grains and cotton.

Feed grains are needed to maintain a steady supply of livestock products—to meet demands and prevent liquidation of livestock that would be very costly to us later on. The problem of diminishing feed-grain supplies can no longer be looked upon as a mere threat. For two successive years, more feed grain has been used than has been produced. Consequently, reserve supplies have been reduced to a disturbingly low level. With

a heavy livestock population on farms, any further reduction in feed supplies is bound to force some reduction in livestock numbers.

As for cotton, the 1952 production goal of 16,000,000 bales reflects the continuing need for large military, foreign, and essential civilian requirements. Even with a crop of 16,000,000 bales this year, our carry-over on August 1, 1952, would not be much above 2,000,000 bales—and that is not enough cushion in times as uncertain as these.

What are the prospects for meeting these production goals?

We have just about reached the limit when it comes to increasing the acreage of good cropland. That means an intensified effort to obtain increased yields per acre. And to increase yields, farmers must be provided special information on effective production practices; on methods of reducing loss from plant disease, insects, and weeds; and on better utilization of feeds. But the farmer cannot do it all. The Department of Agriculture must assure the continued availability of machinery, fertilizer, insecticides, and other materials needed to keep production at a high level.

We cannot trust to luck when it comes to agricultural production.

Sabrejets, tanks, atom bombs—those weapons do not just happen. Let me say here that a heavy production of feed grains and cotton does not just happen, either. We are spending millions of dollars to assure the orderly production of weapons. That is the way it should be. Men cannot fight without weapons. But neither can our men fight without food. So I say that this Congress should make available the relatively small sum needed to insure meeting our agricultural production goals. The difference between meeting or not meeting these goals may mean, one day, the difference between victory or defeat on some far-off battlefield.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] such time as he may desire.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I believe no truer statement was made on the floor during this debate than that made a few moments ago by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]. He said that in the final analysis, the bills for the farm program are going to be paid by the consumers. He is absolutely right. The consumer is always in the middle and has to pay under any and all circumstances.

I was startled a few moments ago by the statement of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] that the Government must step in to protect the farmer and assure his getting a fair price for his products, and that the classic laws of supply and demand are not important; that they have no place in the operation of the price-support program. Although this has been well recognized for some time, this is the first time I have heard it admitted on the floor.

I remember during the debates on the Defense Production Act last year when the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture [Mr. COOLEY] took the floor to fight against giving the Price Administrator the power to impose ceilings on food and food products and he stated that controls had no place in our economy and should not determine the prices of food and food products. He said that the only manner in which lower prices could be achieved was by increasing production, and that only production and more production would protect the consumers through the operation of the law of supply and demand. The gentleman was in error. The discussion which took place on the floor a few moments ago between the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], and myself, shows that he was wrong.

Last year we were told that a bumper crop of cotton had been produced and the price of cotton started to fall. Immediately the farmers throughout the Cotton States banded together to take their cotton off the market through the Commodity Credit Corporation. Orderly marketing, it was called. As a result, although we had a good crop, although we had good production, the crop was taken off the market by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the price was sustained at a high level, a level equivalent to what the price would have been had a much smaller crop been produced. The laws of supply and demand were not allowed to operate and the consumer was not given the benefit of lower prices. That is why I say the consumer is caught in the middle. He pays high prices when there is scarcity and few products available. He pays high prices, too, when products are abundant, because under the operation of the farm program the Government buys as much of that product as is necessary to maintain the high price.

Do not misunderstand me. We in the cities do not object to fair prices for the farmers, for we know that when the farmers prosper we, too, prosper. The only request we make, and I believe it is a reasonable one, is that if the farmers are protected by having a floor to prevent the price of their produce from falling below a reasonable level, the consumers should be protected as well by having a ceiling to prevent their having to pay exorbitant prices. If the laws of supply and demand are to be disarranged by Government intervention to protect the producers, it is only fair that appropriate procedures be approved to protect the consumers too.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. I think the gentleman is making a very important statement. However, I would like to call attention to a couple of figures. A cotton house dress, which costs the housewife \$5.95, the farmer gets 43 cents out of that for the cotton that goes into that house dress. A pair of overalls that costs \$3.85, the farmer gets 88 cents for his

cotton. Certainly, as far as prices are concerned, when prices are supported with Commodity loans, I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that that has a great effect also in help to the consumer, as was pointed out by the gentleman from Minnesota and myself a short time ago, when production swings down. The consumer suffers just as much out of the law of supply and demand as does the farmer, in many instances more so because of the cost spread in between consumer and producer.

Mr. YATES. I appreciate and respect the gentleman's remarks. I have no quarrel with what he says. The point I want to make is that in a few weeks we will have the Defense Production Act on this floor, and the question of controls on food and food products will come up again. I predict that Members from rural areas will argue at that time that there should be no controls on food and food products, contending that only production is the controlling factor in the determination of food prices. I hope they will have as realistic a conception of the disruptive effects of the price-support program when that bill comes up as they do today, so that the consumer may have some measure of protection in the Defense Production Act by the imposition of price ceilings on food and food products.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. May I point out to the gentleman that years and years ago before controls were ever heard of the Interstate Commerce Commission was fixing rates for the railroads.

Mr. YATES. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Based upon their costs of operation plus a profit; is not that correct?

Mr. YATES. That is not correct; rates are fixed for the railroads upon a formula allowing a fair return on the money invested.

Mr. GROSS. All right; what is the difference?

Mr. YATES. There is a great difference.

Mr. GROSS. It is cost of production plus profit, cost of operation plus profit. That was the basis of the rate; was it not?

Mr. YATES. If the gentleman will permit me to proceed. The law allows the railroads a fair return upon the fair value of their investment, after operating expenses are deducted from revenues. I think, however, the gentleman and I are talking about the same thing. He is giving an example of an industry regulated by the Government to show that Government intervention is not new or necessarily evil. He is right. The public utilities in our country were subjected to regulation because they were businesses that had been determined by the Congress and by State legislatures to be affected with public interest. Their rates and services were placed under public control to protect the consuming public. There has never been a determination by the Congress, however, that agriculture is such an industry.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman will certainly agree that agriculture is in the public interest; will he not?

Mr. YATES. I personally will agree that agriculture is a basic industry, perhaps the most important one in our Nation. Our concept of what is a public utility changes from time to time with the growth of our country. Other industries, just as vital to the well-being of America today as were those industries which were determined to be public utilities many years ago, may be classified as public utilities and regulated in the public interest if the Congress so determines. The gentleman thinks agriculture is such an industry. Others may say that steel is such an industry. The concept of a public utility may vary with changes in beliefs as to what industries are so vital to the public interest that they should be regulated.

Mr. GROSS. And the farmer back in those days was compelled to use the railroads to transport his livestock and other produce to market, and he had to pay on the basis of a fixed rate; did he not?

Mr. YATES. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I call to your attention a remark made a few moments ago concerning the free-enterprise system; certainly the gentleman agrees that the railroads are a part of the free-enterprise system.

Mr. YATES. Of course they are. They are businesses which were once free from Government control, but whose regulation was found to be necessary by the Congress in order to protect the public.

I will ask the gentleman whether or not production as such does not have a part in the determination of farm prices for basic commodities being supported.

Mr. GROSS. Yes; production does play a part.

Mr. YATES. Does the program permit the free operation of the laws of supply and demand?

Mr. GROSS. I just said a few moments ago that the law of supply and demand is certainly not infallible and no business today operates fully on a price based upon the law of supply and demand.

Mr. YATES. We are talking now about fixing prices of farm products. Certainly production does play a part and when the price falls below a certain level the Government steps in and supports the price. This to my mind is not the classic play of the law of supply and demand.

Mr. GROSS. No; and I am not in favor of farm prices based upon the so-called law of supply and demand. I stand for a farm price program based upon full cost of production with the cost price to be paid in the market place.

Mr. YATES. I am contending that production as such does not determine the prices of food products today with a price support program. I make this point to impress it upon the gentleman from the farm areas, to be remembered when the controls bill reaches the floor.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. YATES. Certainly.

Mr. GROSS. I have no sympathy for those who continually talk about parity. No other industry in the country uses the word "parity." If the parity formula were a true measurement of the cost of production, why do not the industries of this country, the car manufacturers, the steel manufacturers, and others use parity as a yardstick? I have little patience with those who urge the use of parity upon farmers. It is cost of production they must have. Conceivably under 90 percent of parity a farmer would go broke if he lost 10 percent a year for 10 years.

Mr. YATES. The point the gentleman is making is that some industries do have price supports—a price formula applicable to their production comparable to the parity formula for farmers. He cites public utilities, and he is correct, with this explanation, however. Utilities not only have floors for their prices in being allowed a reasonable return. They have ceilings. By law they cannot charge exorbitant rates.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, the committee did an excellent job in bringing in a sensible appropriation bill. There are some items and some problems in connection with agriculture, however, that you who are not in the so-called Farm Belt ought to ponder very carefully.

In speaking this morning to one of the bankers who lends money to farmers, in the Midwest, at least, and he was in conference with other farm loan bank members, he said that the farmers were in distress in many parts of the country, that they were borrowing more money than they had ever borrowed before, that mortgages were going up. I asked him, "Why is that?" He said that the fellow who feeds cattle is being hurt. He bought his cattle at a high price. The sheep feeder is losing money on all the sheep he feeds. The hog man is losing money, and I may say that the hog has been the thing that raised the mortgage on the farm. Today the hog people are being hurt. Even the housewife who raises chickens and a few eggs and tries to sell those eggs, if she buys the feed to feed those chickens, is losing money. The people who raise broilers out here in Maryland are losing money. They are selling those chickens at 26 and 27 cents a pound and they are not making any money. I do know that the spread between what the farmer gets and what the consumer pays is a pretty broad spread. It sometimes seems that the farmer is getting rich because when you go to the store you pay a pretty big price for some of the things you get. I have heard Members from the cities and the East here on the floor complain about the 18-cent loaf of bread that they buy in the stores when actually the amount of wheat in a loaf of bread is only about 3 cents at present prices. So those are some problems we must consider. We

must also consider the fact that the population of this country is expanding at the rate of about 2,700,000 each year. This means new mouths to feed. The amount of good irrigated or cultivated land is getting less instead of more. There are several million acres of new land to be brought into production through irrigation methods. Those things ought to be thought of in the general over-all picture of agriculture.

The one thing I want to discuss with you at this time, however, is the matter of the hoof-and-mouth disease. I shall introduce an amendment at the proper time asking that the funds appropriated and authorized by the Congress under Public Law 496 be implemented.

We have not had an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in this country since 1929, I believe. We first had it in 1870, when it came down from Canada. In 1914 we had an epidemic in Michigan that spread to the Chicago stockyards. In 1929 we had a rather severe epidemic in California. Foot-and-mouth disease is a killer, as far as livestock is concerned. It would deal a terrible blow to the livestock industry. A laboratory under our own control is needed in order to learn the cause, cure, and how to prevent this dreaded livestock disease.

Canada has not had the disease for 80 years, and yet recently an outbreak there is causing them to slaughter many of their cattle. The disease is only 60 miles from our border, and I think the cattle people of this country are sitting on a dry haystack, with fire burning very furiously on their doorsteps. It seems to me that we ought to start a laboratory in this country, preferably on an island, but a laboratory that we could control. In Mexico this country contributed something like \$123,000,000 and helped to produce 60,000 doses of vaccine to control the foot-and-mouth disease. It was thought that the disease is under control there now, and there is some thought about permitting Mexican cattle to come in shortly. I am not sure that that is a wise decision, because the germ stays in the meat, it stays in the marrow of the bones, and you can get an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease from that source.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. Of course, the history of this authorization, which is about 3 or 4 years old now, shows that two islands were offered, one in the Cotron Island area, where the cattlemen of the State of Washington were anxious to have this project, but they could not settle on the price of the island, and the other was Prudence Island, just off the coast of Long Island, and they could not agree on that, and that is where the matter has rested for the last 2 years. The feeling of the subcommittee who visited the work in Mexico was that we were putting in a lot of money in a very efficient laboratory down there, and probably that would do. However, this outbreak has put a different complexion on it. I might add further, however, that friends of mine in Canada claim that horses

have gotten this same disease in Canada, which would indicate that further study is necessary to find out whether it is stomatitis or whether it is foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The cloven hoofed animals are the ones that are supposed to get the foot and mouth disease. A new virus disease broke out recently in Africa, but I believe they identified it as a new virus of foot and mouth disease. The medical profession experiments with deadly human virus on a million door steps in large cities through medical schools. That virus does not escape and it would not escape in a properly conducted foot and mouth disease laboratory. The subcommittee on Appropriations is of the opinion that they should not take the responsibility of bringing these highly contagious diseases off our shores, notwithstanding the desire of the Bureau of Animal Industry to have such a laboratory and the firm intent of its officials to prevent the escape of the virus. Let me say this, there is not a scintilla of evidence that the virus has escaped from the laboratory in England. They have had repeated outbreaks in foreign countries, yes, because they bring in frozen meat or fresh meat from Argentina that has virus of the foot and mouth disease in that meat. England imports a great deal of fresh meat, and the bones of the animal and the meat itself is a receptacle in which that virus can live for years, and that is where they can develop the foot and mouth disease, but they do not get it from the laboratory in England. I know there is no evidence that it has ever broken out from that condition and there is no evidence that it would break out here.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I have recently received at least two letters from people in my district bringing to my attention the fact that there might be some of these diseases imported into this country from foreign countries. One gentleman said he thought this disease called anthrax could be brought in.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Let me say one word about that.

Mr. JENSEN. And that if they were importing meat into this country, he was quite sure that that was spreading this anthrax disease through America. He wondered what we could do about it.

The trouble with the bringing in of bonemeal from foreign countries—and anthrax disease is now in Ohio on many farms—is that the regulations covering the imported bonemeal call for the sterilization of the bonemeal at only 154°. The State Department has entered into an agreement with foreign countries that 154° is the required heat. That is not enough heat. It should be 254°. If you put 254° of heat on the bonemeal that comes in, the anthrax would be killed, but you do not kill all of them with 154°. I have quarreled with the Department for several years about trying to raise the standard. I have recently found out that they would like to raise the standard, but the State Department

says, "No; we get into diplomatic complications with these countries." I do not think the State Department should call the shots on an agricultural matter.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] be permitted to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, in 1951 timber harvesting on the national forests increased by 34 percent to 4,600,000,000 board feet. Receipts from timber jumped by 74 percent to more than \$51,000,000 and are expected to climb to about \$65,000,000 this year. The Appropriations Committee has recommended an urgently needed increase of \$585,975 to maintain and expand the national forest timber cut. The committee's report indicates the additional funds should result in the sale of an additional 400,000,000 board feet of timber with an estimated value of \$6,000,000, thus bringing in a tenfold return to the Treasury. But it is unfortunate that the committee did not see fit to allow the full increase of \$1,083,379 for national forest protection and management, as recommended by the Budget Bureau. This would have provided for preparation of approximately 2,400,000,000 board feet of timber for sale in the future. This additional sale preparation is urgently needed in order to replace the backlog of prepared sales which was seriously depleted by the sudden expansion of timber business in 1951. It is, therefore, going to be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the cut from the national forests at the hoped-for rate of 5,000,000,000 feet.

The committee's reduction from the budget estimate of \$13,000,000 for forest development roads and trails to \$10,000,000 is also regrettable. In my State more than in any other the national forests contain inaccessible old-growth timber that needs to be cut. We need roads to reach it, and these roads by opening up much needed timber increase receipts to the United States Treasury. And, aside from the need of new roads, the 200,000 miles and more of roads and trails must be maintained if these national-forest resources are to be protected from fire and made to produce timber, recreation, forage, and other values which are indispensable to our way of life.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, in considering this measure providing an appropriation for agriculture, we are faced with a decision of vital importance to the welfare of all the people of this great country—not just the farmers alone. A very important part of our defense effort and the future health, happiness, and prosperity of our country depends on keeping our agriculture strong.

Adequate farm production is indispensable to the Nation's health, economy, and its preparedness. This deci-

sion has to do with that adequate farm production.

It has to do with the very food we eat and the clothes we wear—with the hours of work which will be required to buy that food and those clothes. Yes, and nowhere in the world—nor at any time in the past—will an hour of work buy more food and clothing than it does in this country at this time.

This decision has to do with the welfare of these young GI's who came back from World War II with dreams of a home and a family. It has to do with the milk the milkman leaves at the doors of these little new homes which—with your help—it was made possible for them to buy.

It has to do with the bread and meat and eggs at the grocery store. Beyond that, it has to do with the future of free men in all the world. To jeopardize our position in world leadership at this time strengthens the hand of the aggressor and may be enough to tip the already precarious balance from democracy and freedom on the one hand to communism and slavery on the other. Great doors often turn on small hinges.

When the great Roman Empire began to decay a few Romans began to realize that if the empire were to last their agriculture must thrive. These men tried to get their countrymen to see the need for more careful treatment of their farms so that Rome could have strong country folk at home, but that recognition came too late. Their farms had become country estates worked by slaves who had little interest in the land and the land was owned by city dwellers who rarely saw them except to collect rents.

Scientists in early times gave little attention to the soil. Like many other things of everyday life it was not considered a fit subject for study. Early Greek scientists and philosophers looked upon agriculture as a crude art. They studied the stars and geometry. Rarely did they dig into the soil or experiment with plants. Such work was beneath their dignity. Agriculture was for slaves.

Even today a few people still seem to have this feeling. To them a student of the soil is not quite so learned as one who studies the broken atom or traces the chilly paths of the stars. Soils are no less interesting than stars or atoms because their study leads to more and better food, and today our country is in need of an ever-increasing amount of food from year to year. Only because we have learned to increase the productive capacity of our farms have so many millions of men and women been released from the necessity of tilling the soil.

This has made possible our modern civilization. It has made possible the research and experimentation that is leading to more and better things for the good of man. It has made possible our great cities. It has made possible our culture—our schools and our libraries—our parks and our highways.

Because in the past 20 years the farmers of this country—through conservation and other means of increasing crop yields—have been able to boost production between 40 and 50 percent, we are able to provide for the needs of the 155,-

000,000 people in this country better than they have ever been provided for before.

Because of this increase in production it has been possible for 85 percent of the people of this country to develop transportation systems, manufacturing plants, and better means of communication, build bridges and skyscrapers, go to school—and all the other millions of complex things that make us the great country we are today.

A little more than a century ago a farm worker on the average provided food and fiber for little more than four persons. Now one person engaged in agriculture provides the food and fiber for 15 persons. The population of this country increased by 20,000,000 persons in the last decade but the number of people on farms decreased by approximately 3,000,000, yet our farms have been producing 40 percent more food and fiber than the average of 10 years ago while using about the same number of acres. This is fortunate because we no longer have a frontier. Last year our national population was 22,000,000 larger than in 1940, yet each person in the United States consumed 7 percent more food than in 1940. The agricultural programs that began in the early thirties and that have been perfected during the intervening years, and I am thinking of the programs conceived, sponsored, and brought into being by the Democratic Party, most of them during the last 20 years—have enabled the American farmer for the first time in the history of this country to properly feed and clothe the people of this Nation and at the same time take some measures to prevent erosion and increase the fertility of the land.

When these agricultural programs were put into operation—and I am referring to Federal land banks, production credit associations, price supports for farm products, extension service, soil conservation service, rural electrification, and last but by no means least, the agricultural conservation program, the American farmer was being forced to mine out of the soil of this country the last vestige of fertility as fast as it was possible for him to do so. He had absolutely no other choice—his income was so pitifully low that it was impossible for him to help finance any program that would protect his soil.

Do you realize to just how low a point agricultural incomes had sunk 20 years ago? I will give you some Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures that will indicate prices farmers were receiving for the food and fiber they produced at that time. Twenty years ago the per capita income of farm people from farming operations had sunk to the unbelievable figure of \$94. The average price of wheat 20 years ago for the entire year of 1932 was 38.2 cents per bushel; the corn crop sold for 31.6 cents; the oats crop that year brought the farmers 15.7 cents; barley, 22.1 cents; cotton, 5.6 cents per pound; tobacco, 10.5 cents; peanuts, 0.015 cent; the average price of all cattle and calves 1 year old and over was \$17.78 per head; sheep and lambs, \$3.44 and the wool clip brought 8.2 cents per pound. The mortgage debt against

American farms had reached the staggering total of more than \$9,600,000,000 and much of this vast sum was on a 5-year basis where the borrower paid a commission in many cases as high as 5 percent with 6 to 8 percent interest. In 5 years the loan was due and often a renewal commission of 2.5 percent was charged. Conditions had gotten so bad that the farmer was unable to pay his interest and a storm of farm foreclosures was sweeping the land. More than 9,000 banks had failed during the 12-year period just prior to 1932 and not a single deposit was insured. Now, as a result of the help and encouragement extended the American farmers by these programs, we have a different picture.

Wheat in 1950 sold for \$1.98 per bushel; corn, \$1.58; oats, 80 cents; barley, \$1.17; cotton, 40 cents per pound; peanuts, 0.109 cent; tobacco, 0.516 cent; and cattle and calves averaged \$160 per head; sheep and lambs, \$26.40; the wool clip, 57.9 cents per pound; and farmers had reduced their mortgage debt to \$4,200,000,000 having paid almost five and one-half billions on the original debt.

During this 20-year period the per capita income of farm people from their farming operations had increased from \$94 to \$636. The farmer was not the only segment of our population that had benefited by this great program of liberal legislation. The income of non-farm people had risen from \$464 in 1934 to \$1,563 in 1950 which gave the non-farm population an income that would permit them to buy the products of the American farm at a little more than the cost of production.

A combination of many things have been responsible for this general—and I think miraculous—advance of agriculture, but this combination fits into an interrelated pattern, each part depending on some other part. And the principal change that has set in motion the whole chain reaction that has led to increased production, better diets and improved soil conditions is the agricultural conservation program.

This program has been encouraging farmers to spread lime, use phosphate, establish permanent pasture, build terraces, construct ponds, build permanent waterways by helping to pay a small part of the cost of these vital soil conservation measures. So much of our once fertile farmland has been eroded, gullied, over-cropped, and practically destroyed in the process of building our country that it is now the responsibility of all of us to help repair the damage that we may have a firm foundation on which to build our Nation's future. Soil conservation is the responsibility of everyone in the United States today.

Whether you are a bond salesman in New York City; an attorney in Philadelphia; a factory owner in Pittsburgh; or a moving picture director in Hollywood; or someone working in a factory or defense plant your life and health depends on the products of the soil of the United States. We all have an interest in the conservation of the mineral resources on which the health and happiness of ourselves, our children and our grandchildren depend.

We must produce and continue to produce enough food and fiber for our military forces, for our civilian population, and for safe reserves at all times. Those reserves must always be great enough to provide aid and relief for all the nations of the world who are resisting communism, and for those whom we hope to be able to induce to resist communism. We cannot escape the responsibility of feeding the nations of the world who are as hard-pressed by hunger as they are by the communistic aggressor. We simply cannot afford to allow hunger to fight democracy as a silent ally on the side of the Kremlin. It is a gigantic task to produce the food and fiber that we must have in this period of mobilization and at the same time maintain and build up the fertility of our soil, as well as carry out the mechanical measures that are required to save the body of the soil itself from wind and water erosion. In the interest of national defense it is imperative that we maintain and increase the productive capacity of our soil because we shall continue to be called upon to augment our supplies of beef, pork, milk, eggs, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, fruit, vegetables, and oil seed crops to supply the critical needs that have developed in our country and other nations who are our allies in our effort to mobilize against communism.

Right here in our own country, every morning there are some 7,400 new faces at the breakfast table. That is how fast we are growing. And those are not just some people from somewhere else. They are our folks. They are our children, and their children.

If you want to bring to life the cold statistics that this country's population is increasing at the rate of 250 people an hour, drive out to some of these new housing developments. See the young GI's and their wives, and often a couple of kids—see them Sunday afternoon at these new houses. Then go back a week later and see the number that have moved in.

Then even before they move in, see them at the grocery store. See how soon the milkman calls after they move in. That is what is happening. That is why we cannot take chances on letting our soil go nor weaken our farm programs. Too much depends on keeping our production rolling on. We can hardly keep up now.

Erosion is still dumping tons and tons of topsoil in the sea. Reserves of feed grain are dwindling. We will have to have more feed to maintain the high level of livestock production we have today. And all the time there is that problem of putting on the plates for 7,400 more people every day—day in and day out—Sundays, holidays—365 days a year—year after year.

By the year 1975 with our present rate of increase in population and barring some unforeseen world calamity—the present rate of increase will be maintained or exceeded, we will need a 25-percent increase in the production of food if we are to eat as well in 1975 as we are eating in 1952. Let us break this down into some of the major food products to see if we can be brought to a

realization of just what this increase will mean. It will mean a need for 5,500,000,000 more pounds of pork than was produced in the entire United States in 1951; or as many more hogs as the entire pig crop of the two States of Nebraska and Iowa.

It will mean as many more beef cattle as the present production of the three great cattle States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Minnesota. It will mean an increase in the production of sheep and lambs equal to the present production of the four great sheep States of Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana. We will need to increase our supply of milk by 30,000,000,000 pounds. An amount equal to the total present production of milk in the three great milk producing States of Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York. We will need by 1975, 14,700,000,000 more eggs per year or as many more eggs as are presently being produced in California, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, and if we are able to attain this goal we will not have any greater per capita supply of food than we have at the present time and failure to reach this goal can mean only one thing—a lower standard of living for our people.

How can we expect the American farmer to attain this goal unless we extend to him every possible aid? If he succeeds in reaching this goal even with the aid of every constructive program he presently has and with those programs kept sound and perfected it will be an agricultural miracle.

If he fails it will not be so much the farmer who will suffer as the factory worker, the office clerk, the apartment dwellers—the people who live in our big cities. New York alone requires 40 trainloads of food every day to keep going.

Our farms to the country are like our heart is to the body. To keep alive that heart must keep pumping the meat and eggs and bread to all parts of this great country. The Agricultural Conservation Program—and these other programs—help to keep that heart pumping.

The decay and downfall of every great empire of the past can be traced to its dwindling food supply, and no nation has risen to world prominence without an abundance of good food. Food has been the determining factor in every period in the past and is still of the utmost importance. In many aspects the history of man is but the story of a hungry animal looking for food. The people of the United States have risen rapidly to a position of world leadership. This phenomenal rise has been due in no small measure to the fact that we have had an ample diet of meat, milk, and grain produced on good soil that has given to this food the necessary minerals, proteins, and vitamins to establish and nourish a strong and virile people. Human beings can exist on many kinds of food but no nation has ever risen to world prominence that did not have an abundance of meat and milk.

I sometimes fear that the very success of these farm programs are their greatest danger. People who do not know the facts—who do not realize what they have done and what they are doing to keep

our soil productive and our agriculture strong—mistake the way our farms provide for our needs as reason for discontinuing these farm programs. They are not aware of how these elected farmer committeemen in every agricultural county and community in the country are working with their neighbors to conserve our water resources and protect our soil resources. How they are helping to make our land more productive—building up the fertility and productivity so that better machinery, new and improved varieties, and modern pesticides can be effective in increasing yields.

Since those who are opposed to these programs have presented no practical alternatives, the only conclusion left is that they want to go back. And mark my words, the way back would be easy to find. The kerosene lamps would light the way. The gullied hillsides would serve as landmarks. There would be busted banks, breadlines, and smokeless chimneys of industry as a further guide. It would be easy.

Just pull out the keystone that is holding up the bridge and the whole structure would come tumbling down. Yes, it would be easy.

But with the challenge ahead for more and more food and fiber to keep up with our own needs in this country—and with the responsibility we have in world leadership—we cannot afford to go back.

The congressional authorization for this program is \$500,000,000 per year, and that authorization has never been changed. We have already accepted a 50 percent cut in funds for this program below the original authorization. I know there are some folk who profess to want to go back. I do not believe they realize what it would be like to go back. To further curtail the farm program would be one of the most effective ways to start back. It would be easy to go—the road is well marked. We would find along this road the trails of 12,000,000 working people that were dragging themselves along after they were turned out of their jobs. You would find the places where the old breadlines and soup kitchens had stood. You would find—bleaching on the sands—the skeletons of thousands of bankrupt businesses. You would find, without looking too closely, the marks left by strike-breakers, yellow-dog contracts, and slave labor enforced by court injunctions. The trail back is marked by poverty, bankruptcy, and degradation, but before you start back take a good look at what you will have to leave behind, because if you go back you cannot take the good things you now have with you. I know there are those who are holding a penny so close to their eyes that they cannot see the sun of health, happiness, and prosperity back of it. To them I would like to point out that the income tax that farmers are able to pay because a farm program brought hope back to agriculture will pay the entire amount proposed for the agricultural conservation program three times each year.

The Department of Agriculture is asking in 1952 for a greater agricultural production than has ever been attained

in any previous year in this Nation's history. When our Government asks industry to expand industry usually insists on a cost-plus contract. In many cases the mining and oil industry have a depletion allowance running as high as 27 percent. Is it fair to ask the American farmer to expand his operations and at the same time seek to hamstring the programs that are designed to help him attain the goal his own Government has set for him?

The enemies of this program are not attacking it because it has failed, but because it is working. Because it has been effective in controlling erosion and making the land more productive, there are those who want to kick it out. If it had failed—yes. But when it is an effective and successful, I just do not see the logic of wanting to do away with it.

Do not these people realize that it now takes only 26 percent of the expendable income of the Nation to pay the food bill. That leaves 74 percent for radios, television, refrigerators, houses, automobiles, and all the other conveniences which we have come to accept as a matter of course? Do they not realize that any lowering of the efficiency of agricultural production would mean less food and that would mean more of the expendable income would have to go for food? And that means less for these other things.

Let us go ahead—not back. Let us provide a better farm program as fast as farmers will accept and use it. Let us whittle that 26 percent of our expendable income for food down to 20 percent or 15. That is the direction we should go. There is no future in going back.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, the American people may well thank God for the decision of the honest and courageous Federal Judge Pine yesterday when he held that the President had gone far beyond the power granted him under the Constitution in his seizure of the steel industry.

This decision reaffirms the position taken by the founding fathers and sustained by the best judicial minds of America, that the President has no inherent powers. It is the duty of the President to execute those laws which the legislative branch has enacted, as I have said from this floor time and time again.

With a view of meeting any great crises which might result from failure of agreement between management and labor, the Congress wisely enacted the Taft-Hartley law. The President has been derelict in his duty by not invoking this law in the present emergency.

The courageous decision handed down by Judge Pine, one of the most important pronouncements ever handed down in a labor dispute, has sounded a challenge to dictatorial power. However, it is but the first step on the road toward meeting the challenge, as there is no question but what the administration

attorneys will carry this case to the Supreme Court.

The President now occupies a position wherein he could go far toward rectifying the damages resulting from the disastrous course which he has pursued if he would now invoke the Taft-Hartley law with the same vigor which he has manifested in his attempted seizure of the steel industry. The moral support which would flow to him and the Congress from the American people would be of such force that it would cause Phil Murray and other CIO dictators to think before they plunge this country into the disaster that will follow a prolonged strike.

The President, if he will, can invoke the Taft-Hartley Act and order Phil Murray to call off this strike within 3 days' time. It only took 3 days to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act in the copper strike a few months ago. He invoked the Taft-Hartley Act without hesitation several times against John L. Lewis to keep the coal mines going and was successful in every instance.

True, he is on much more friendly terms with Phil Murray and the CIO than he was with Mr. Lewis, but the welfare of our Nation and all of the American people demand that he reverse his position, throw off the political influence of Murray, and thereby serve all of the people in these critical times.

The American people must stand firmly behind the decision of Judge Pine and not falter. If we fail now the damage to constitutional government and the danger to the freedom and liberty of our people will be irreparable.

Through the welter of chaos, confusion, conflicting statements and the failure of the President to courageously meet the problems of Government on sound policies, and with the attempt to force settlement by the illegal seizure of the steel industry by the dictatorial power of the Government under pressure of Phil Murray and the CIO, orderly constitutional government had been swallowed up in the fog of confusion that has settled over Washington and the Nation. Now is the time to lift the fog.

Charles E. Wilson, the one outstanding man persuaded by the President nearly a year ago to accept the great responsibility at a personal sacrifice to build up the armed might of our Nation as the Director of War Mobilization for Defense, and who was promised the full support of the President, and who was doing an excellent job, has been forced to resign to appease a few power-hungry labor bosses. If the policies of these men and the hand-picked members of the Wage Stabilization Board had been carried through in the settlement of the steel strike, it would have started an inflationary move that would increase the high cost of living, slow down and increase the cost of all munitions, guns, tanks, planes, and equipment for national defense, and through such inflation would cost the American taxpayers billions of dollars before it runs its course.

The courageous decision of Judge Pine is helping the Members of Congress and the people to lift the fog.

No President is above the Constitution. The people under our Constitution are the sovereign power. The President is only the servant of the people. We, the elected representatives of the people, must use every legal power at our command to preserve the Constitution which protects the rights of the people.

We have wisely taken the first step to fully investigate the reprehensible actions of the Wage Stabilization Board which was closely tied in with the seizure of the steel industry.

IMPEACHMENT

Mr. Chairman, several bills calling for impeachment of the President are now being studied by the proper committees. However reluctant the Members of the House may be to initiate impeachment proceedings, the Congress must face its responsibility.

INHERENT POWERS

The President's inference that he seized the steel industry through inherent Presidential power is a myth. Nowhere in the Constitution, either by direct legislation or by inference, was the President given any such inherent power.

PROHIBITS SEIZURE

Mr. Chairman, the Constitution plainly provides that the Government cannot seize or take from any citizen his property without due process of law.

When the President seized the steel industry he did not simply seize a great combination of corporate wealth, or an industry owned by a few wealthy persons. The many billions of dollars invested in the steel companies are the result of the investment of millions of dollars of the people's hard-earned savings, people who purchased from one to fifty to one hundred or more shares of stock in the steel companies in the hope of getting a reasonable interest or dividend on their investment. In fact, the billions of dollars invested in the steel companies are the personal property of over a million thrifty American citizens, many of them with only a few shares.

When the President seized the steel industry, he seized the shares or the personal property of all those citizens in violation of the Constitution, without due process of law. He seized not only their property but he boldly said to the public recently that he will give as an increase in wages a part of the dividends that would go to these stockholders, which is also their property, to the 600,000 employees of the steel industry.

If he had the right under the Constitution, which he did not have, to seize their shares of stock, he had the right to seize their homes because their shares of stock are as much their personal property as the homes in which they live.

SEIZURE NOT NECESSARY

Mr. Chairman, if the President had not attempted to bypass the use of the Taft-Hartley law, and would have frankly told Philip Murray he would enforce the act rather than try to build up and vest settlement of wage disputes in his own hand-picked Wage Stabilization Board, and had firmly told Mr. Murray that the threatened steel strike

must be settled by collective bargaining with the President acting only as an impartial executive to see that the laws are honestly enforced, Charles E. Wilson, War Mobilization Director, would not have been forced to resign in disgust and the steel strike would have been settled fair to all through collective bargaining. It would have been unnecessary to violate the Constitution by seizing the steel industry, law and order would have been preserved, and the confidence of the American people would not have been shaken as it was in our Government from coast to coast.

If this course had been followed and it became necessary to prevent a strike by using the Taft-Hartley law, it could have been done in a legal manner. And under the application of the Taft-Hartley law the Government could have sat in with the representatives of the steel workers, and the steel executives, and through collective bargaining and mediation, there is no question but that a satisfactory settlement protecting the rights of the workers, the rights of business, and the rights of the public, fair to all, would have been reached.

Mr. Chairman, what some labor bosses who have been playing politics with and dominating too often the policies of this administration apparently do not realize, or in order to show their power do not care, is the fact that if the Government continues to seize the railroads, the steel industry, and other industries, and then proceeds to settle the strike, the end result will be the death of collective bargaining probably leading to compulsory arbitration which neither labor nor management want. Such a condition would destroy the opportunity of the laboring men to reach agreements at the conference table with management free from the dictation of Government.

Two years ago the Government seized the railroads and to date either through lack of desire or inability to find a solution, the differences between the railroad workers and railroad management have not been settled.

The President in his apparent desire to pay off a political debt to Philip Murray and the CIO in seizing the steel industry was following the road that can bring only great damage in the end to labor, to business, agriculture, and every citizen.

It is not a question as to whether the men who work in the steel plants are entitled to a raise in wages. Doubtless they are entitled to some raise in wages, but it should be done legally through collective bargaining rather than to have a settlement forced by this illegal seizure and the power of the Government.

Hitler controlled business and labor and ground them both down through such dictatorial powers. Russia used the same dictatorial power of controlling business and enslaved labor.

The President must never be permitted to violate the supreme law of the land, the Constitution, and set a precedent that can wreck the free enterprise of our country, and do great harm to every citizen of this Nation. This is a question of preserving the freedom and lib-

erty guaranteed to all our citizens by the Constitution which has been the great mainspring and incentive that has built the strongest nation in the world.

TRUMAN BYPASSED WILSON

Mr. Chairman, in an Associated Press dispatch quoting the U. S. News & World Report, Charles E. Wilson said he resigned as National Defense Mobilization Director last month because he was bypassed "nine ways from Sunday" in wage-price negotiations. He said he was embarrassed by a sudden switch of the President in the steel dispute.

TERRIBLE ROAR FROM LABOR

Mr. Wilson said he started out as agreed to by the President to compromise the wage and price stabilization efforts but the job had been "pretty well taken care of by the President and the President's office." This taking over Mr. Wilson declared "was prompted by a terrible roar put up by organized labor because they had great foresight and knew darn well that any formula made by me would be made to apply to everybody with equity and justice, and that did not mean they would be able to get special treatment.

"They put up the roar. The President succumbed to their roar and the whole structure of wage stabilization was changed at that time."

Mr. Wilson's four page question and answer article in U. S. News & World Report will convince anyone of the surrender of the administration to the pressure of the labor group which made it necessary for Mr. Wilson, in self-respect, to resign his position.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of the time.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to discuss the matter of the foot-and-mouth laboratory. I have been to Mexico since this disease has been down there, and have spent a good deal of time working with it since I have been on this committee on agricultural appropriations.

First, there is no question about the seriousness of this disease. There is no question but that we should do all the research we can in trying to find some cure for the disease or some preventive of it. But may I point out to the House, and I want you to keep this in mind, that when our good friends come in and say that it is not dangerous or that it can be controlled or they can do this or that, they go in the face of the testimony of Dr. Simms, head of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and they go in the face of the experience of every country that has ever had an outbreak of this disease. It can be tragic, and it is terribly expensive. We spent \$123,000,000 in Mexico. I believe that was the testimony. In connection with the control in Mexico, where we slaughtered animals and later used vaccines, we provided about 85 percent of the total cost. In doing that we made it possible for the Mexican Government to put up two laboratory buildings. They are there now. After they had been up, our country decided that it was too dangerous to

deal with this virus in Mexico under joint control. The Mexican Government decided that even with the laboratories it was too risky for them to keep the live virus there for experimentation.

We are carrying on research with three foreign countries under cooperative agreements now. Those countries have been carrying on research for more than 25 years and do not have the answer. A few years ago Dr. Simms, who heads the Bureau of Animal Industry, had a man come to him from one of the foreign countries, after the war. This is borne out by the testimony before our committee. He came to him with a vaccine, and this man had sworn statements to the effect that it was a cure for the foot-and-mouth disease. Dr. Simms told him that if he would put up \$500 a man they would get one of the universities to test it. That shows what his interest in it was. I never have understood it. Dr. Simms is a good man, but that was his answer, that if the man would put up the expense we would test it for him.

This Congress passed a bill authorizing a laboratory on an island off the coast. When that happened we had folks who could see the benefit of spending \$30,000,000 in their area and we had folks that wanted the laboratory out in Washington, the area of our good friend. Lots of folks are for spending \$30,000,000 in their area. We had folks from Rhode Island who wanted it to be spent there. But, we had a vast majority of the people who did not want this laboratory out on Prudence Island, which is off the coast of Rhode Island. Let me describe Prudence Island to you. Prudence Island was only partially under the control, or would be under the control, of the Department of Agriculture. Part of it was under the control of the Navy. The remainder was owned by people who had their summer homes out there with their pets and all of that. Let me tell you that there has not been a person who has been before our committee yet who can tell you how this disease is communicated. It broke out in Canada, thousands of miles from any known place where they had the disease. When the outbreak of the disease occurred in Mexico, the cattlemen of the United States insisted on keeping out of this country cattle that were 300 miles from any known infection, and we kept them out because it was so dangerous. In England, and in every country where people have experimented with it, it has broken out from time to time. In England, it broke out in every county that adjoined the coast line when they were carrying on research on a ship out at sea. This is not a case of ignoring research. We are carrying it on now in three countries, and we are putting up part of the money. They have the disease there. There is no reason why we cannot carry it on with those countries. Dr. Simms, no later than 1946, the head of the Bureau of Animal Industry, testified before the congressional committee that it was considered too dangerous to the livestock of the United States to bring the live virus into this country. As late as the spring of 1948, he was

unable to testify to the fact that there would be no danger to the livestock of this country through the introduction of the virus into this country.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I do not want the gentleman to leave the impression that the virus was escaping from the laboratories in England. The scientists there will tell you that there is not a single case known where the virus escaped or came from that laboratory. The outbreak in England and other countries came from bringing in fresh meat from countries that have the disease, and bringing in the virus in the bone marrow, but there is not a single case of the virus having escaped from the laboratories.

Mr. WHITTEN. I have not said it came from the laboratory. You said it came from the meat. The scientists cannot tell us where it came from.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is right.

Mr. WHITTEN. I have never found anybody who could tell how they get it.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Bless your heart, that has been established by scientists. They have isolated the virus and they know that it comes from the bone marrow.

Mr. WHITTEN. Certainly it can come from the bone marrow, but they do not know that that is the only place that it comes from.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Yes; but they know that it does come from the bone marrow—from the meat.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not question that, but where did the outbreak come from in Canada, do you suppose?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. A German came over to Canada who was working with a herd that had hoof-and-mouth disease on his clothes and he carried it into Canada.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is the best guess, is it not?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is an accurate statement, I am sure.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. What has the Department of Agriculture or the State Department or the Department of Commerce done about keeping this bone meal from foreign countries which contains the anthrax germs, for instance, out of our country? Certainly, we should put an embargo against that kind of import, or at least it should be proven that they have been subject to sufficient heat to kill the anthrax germs. What has the State Department done?

Mr. WHITTEN. It has always been difficult for my friend the gentleman from Iowa to start an argument with me. I am agreeing with him, and I am agreeing with my friend the gentleman from Nebraska. We need to carry on this research. I am saying I, personally, in view of all the evidence, am not going to be a party to bringing this virus close to the shores of the United States of America. If the Department of Agriculture or any other department wants to

carry on this research, I say we are doing it with three foreign countries. Mexico is willing to do it. We are doing it now. Give them an island far enough out to sea to be reasonably safe. The minute you say put it out that far, then they lose interest in it. They want it where they can spend their nights, actually in New York, on Long Island, or some place like that, or in the very delightful State of my friend the gentleman from Washington. Put it far enough out to sea where the birds will not bring in the virus. They testified that so far as they know, the birds may be the means of communicating this disease.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. I think it should be in the minds of everyone here that, if this disease gets into our wildlife, to the cloven hoofed animals of the upper region, it can be very serious because the disease can then live forever there because it will get the mountain goats that are susceptible to it and the elk and deer and other animals, and they will either have to be vaccinated or shot.

Mr. WHITTEN. If perchance we should have in the future a war, if this laboratory with infected animals which we had taken the utmost care to close up in an airtight space, if perchance some bomb would hit it and throw it up into the air with parts of these animals, where birds or others going from the island to the mainland would come in contact with it, if perchance there was another fellow who worked there who got it on his clothes, in spite of all precautions—I am a lawyer and I have tried a whole lot of lawsuits where there were supposed to be precautions taken, but the human element enters into it, and you cannot be a hundred percent perfect. Suppose one of those got into the mainland. They say we do not grow any beef cattle in and around New York. It has many dairy cows and is one of the largest producers of milk in the country. I am not going to be a party to it. If the Congress wants to do it, they can take the responsibility.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Of course, the gentleman knows that every large medical center and university experiments with live human virus on the doorsteps of millions of people in the cities. That virus does not escape nor will it escape from the laboratory if properly handled. The dairy which objected so strenuously several years ago have since removed their objections. I have a letter from them saying so.

Mr. WHITTEN. Let me read you from a letter from Mr. G. A. Bowling, of Port Chester, N. Y.:

At the present time an effort is being made by one or two farm journals to stampede this country into the construction of a laboratory because of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada. As chairman of the foot-and-mouth disease committee of the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, which represents the five major breeds of dairy cattle, I want to again express opposition to the establishment of a laboratory where the live virus would be introduced, because I believe it would be a very great danger to our livestock and our national food supply.

* * * All of the propaganda and generalizations in the Farm Journal and Country Gentleman were presented to both the House Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and to the Senate Finance Committee at Washington before the Congress finally turned down the requests for appropriations.

But I am saying if you will get an island far enough from our own country where it is safe, insofar as you can make it, I would not be opposed to carrying it on there. On the other hand, we are now carrying on research with three foreign countries. Our people are there. Their people are there. They have behind it 25 years' experience in trying to find the answer. I say that possibly that is the best way to do it. But I am still willing to go along if you will put this on an island way out at sea, so that you know you have got it where it will not be spread to our mainland. But until you do, you will have to put up the money and not me.

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. LOVRE. It is agreed that a short time ago \$500,000 was appropriated in order to find a site and also prepare plans and specifications?

Mr. WHITTEN. Yes.

Mr. LOVRE. Of that amount about \$50,000 has been expended, leaving \$450,000?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is right.

Mr. LOVRE. Would the gentleman be in accord with a resolution that I have introduced, stating in substance that it is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture should proceed to look further if he can find a site that meets with the approval of the Appropriations Committee and come up with such a site for your approval?

Mr. WHITTEN. I would, with the approval of the Congress. I am not trying to dictate. I am not a seer with regard to these things, but I have been told a lot by the folks who are supposed to know. We say the Bureau of Animal Industry will take proper precautions. Let me say this to you. They selected and approved an island just off of our coast. It is an island that they have just a little part of. The Navy has the rest of it, and there are people who have summer homes on part of it. Those people have pets. That is what the Bureau of Animal Industry selected and approved. If that is a sample of how much caution they will exercise, I doubt the wisdom of putting my good friends who are veterinarians in charge of this right off of our own shores.

Mr. LOVRE. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. LOVRE. Would the gentleman be in favor of such a resolution?

Mr. WHITTEN. I would. I am not trying to say that it has to be subject to the approval of the Appropriations Committee. Make it subject to approval of the proper committees of Congress, but somebody had better check it up, because they selected one island, not because of its safety but because of its close proximity of living on the mainland.

Mr. LOVRE. But under the present authorization that direction must be given by the Department of State; is not that correct?

Mr. WHITTEN. Probably so.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. HOEVEN. I think the gentleman knows that the Committee on Agriculture has had this matter under consideration for a long time; in fact they have a subcommittee that has been down to Mexico several times. We are keeping in very close touch with the entire situation. We had a committee meeting this morning, and it is my understanding that next week the committee is to be brought up to date on all questions regarding the establishment of this laboratory and to bring up the discussions as of today as to the progress of the disease in Canada and other places. So I want to advise the House that the matter is being given every consideration, and if supplemental legislation is necessary I feel sure the Committee on Agriculture will present it in due course.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I just hope that the gentleman and his committee will not stand in the way of continued research.

Mr. WHITTEN. I make no confession of having stood in the way of research on this disease. We have authorized and provided funds for this research, all that was requested. It is going on now. It is a matter of location, so far as our own laboratory is concerned.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. We spent \$223,000 last year for this work in England, France, and Belgium.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is right.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. For the carrying on of experimental work, but it is very difficult working under those conditions—conditions which are not stable as we know it in this country. There was an outbreak of rinderpest last fall, a very contagious and fatal disease of cattle. Our scientists worked on it day and night and in 4 months' time were able to find the cause and cure; and we can do that for foot-and-mouth disease if our scientists are given a chance to work on it in this country instead of in England, Switzerland, Belgium, Mexico, and other places.

Mr. WHITTEN. We have the Virgin Islands; we have Guam; we can select a place far offshore and make arrangements for this work. I say select a place that is far away from the mainland, and if you do that you will see the interest on the boys in the Department of Agriculture vanish just like that.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I think research is necessary. We have talked a lot about the long-range solution of this thing, but I would like to know what is being done to stop the importation of bone meal and such substances from foreign countries which, without doubt, contain the germ, and other germs also that are being im-

ported. Cannot the Congress do something to direct the Department of Agriculture or the State Department to stop that kind of importation? Can we not do that now?

Mr. WHITTEN. So far as I know the Department of Agriculture has no control over such things.

Mr. JENSEN. But they can make recommendations to the State Department.

Mr. WHITTEN. I will be glad to join the gentleman to try to get something done about it.

Mr. JENSEN. I certainly will join with the gentleman in trying to get something done, because this is important business, this is vital business, vital to the whole economy of the country.

Mr. WHITTEN. It certainly is, and something should be done about it.

Mr. JENSEN. Certainly.

Mr. WHITTEN. But because of its seriousness we should not lose our heads and invite it to wreck us earlier. Now, because of its seriousness, let us play safe; let us place this laboratory far away from the mainland. There will still be opportunity for those in the Department of Agriculture who want to retire from active duty to devote themselves to it outside of the United States the same as they could on the mainland and try to work out the solution. If this thing is so serious, let us put it where it can do us the least harm.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further I call his attention to the fact that we have had other outbreaks in this country; in 1929 we had one in California; another in 1914 and another in 1870. So it is not as though the disease had never visited this country.

Mr. WHITTEN. The fact of these previous outbreaks merely strengthens my opposition to having such a laboratory established over here close enough to give us new outbreaks.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and thirty-three Members are present, a quorum.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES, AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT (RMA—TITLE II)

To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, independently or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the distribution and marketing of agricultural products under the provisions of titles II and III of the act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621-1629), and for the expenses of any advisory committees established as provided in title III of said act to assist in effectuating the research and service work of the Department, \$5,250,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$600,000 of this amount shall be available for contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 205 of said act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be

necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to other appropriation items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and for development of foreign markets.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 2, line 13, strike out "\$5,250,000" and insert "\$4,972,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, on every bill that has come before the Congress so far, except where there were certain absolutely fixed items that had to be taken care of in the way of obligations of the Government, the appropriations have been held to last year's figure or to a lower figure.

This particular item has been increased by \$278,000 and I offer this amendment to reduce the amount carried down to \$4,972,000, the same figure they had last year.

Now, you cannot tell me that any outfit with an appropriation of practically \$5,000,000 cannot absorb any activity of a legitimate character that may arise as a result of changed conditions. It would seem to me beyond any question that this amendment should be adopted and that we should reduce this down to last year's figure.

It is stated in the report that the amount recommended will provide additional funds to study transportation costs and rates and methods of maintaining the quality of farm products as they pass through marketing channels and a means of improving efficiency of market site structures and facilities. We have had this outfit going a long, long time. What they have done in the past along the lines indicated here they certainly could do in the days to come by stepping up their own efforts a little bit and keeping expenses down.

I have never had so many letters in my life from farm organizations as I have had in the last 2 or 3 weeks, as well as from representatives of farmers. They are terribly worried about the activities of the Department of Agriculture and they feel that it is absolutely necessary that we reduce this appropriation bill and get it down to a point where it will bear something of a similar relation to the bills that have been passed before.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the House of Representatives will be prepared to reduce things down to a point where it has been before, or a little lower, and that we will be able to save some money as a result of reduction of the estimates carried in this bill. I hope that this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this over-all bill, as I say, in spite of the fact that it is 32 per-

cent below 1940, has been reduced about \$24,000,000, because of the drastic situation with which we are faced moneywise in this country. But, when it comes to research, there is not enough attention paid to it in this bill now. Research gave us hybrid corn, and what that has meant to this country is hard to say. Did you know that under the Research and Marketing Act of 1947, which passed this Congress overwhelmingly, that they authorized \$20,000,000 for this item this year? This Congress has held the program down to a figure that is in the bill, about one-fourth of that which was authorized and which you affirmed when you passed this bill. We had many people come before our committee trying to increase the amount of money for research and they made a good case. We need research as much perhaps, as anything in the world. You know, when this country was settled we had no poisoned soil. You could plant anything anywhere in its climate, and it would grow. Now we have thousands and thousands of acres where you cannot plant tobacco, because the soil is diseased. We have other areas where you cannot plant fruit trees. We have still other areas where you cannot plant anything that is native to the area, because the soil is diseased. We lose a hundred million dollars a year in tobacco, more than \$20,000,000 in taxes, because of the black shank and other diseases which have infected the soil. The cotton farmers today lose about a billion dollars a year because of the pink boll worm and other insects and the consumer pays more for the commodities. Did you know that in the recent year the Department of Agriculture was responsible for making penicillin cheap to where anybody could buy it; about 32 cents a dose? They were responsible for the discovery of rutin; were largely responsible for dextrin, the substitute for blood plasma. Did you know that this year the Department of Defense has purchased enough elastic bandages, which the Department of Agriculture discovered, made from cotton which can be wrapped around ones elbow, without having to rubberize it, to save \$5,000,000 on that one order alone? Take the Marketing News Service all over the country, and the great wealth of information which they give out so that the farmers can carry their cattle and their other farm products to market in an orderly way, so that it will not be glutted one day and kept empty the next, with a saving to the farmers of millions of dollars, and it has saved the producer millions of dollars too in reduced prices. I am saying that it is most unwise, in my judgment, to reduce this amount, which is about 26 percent of that which is fixed in the Research and Marketing Act under which this item appears.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman tell us what the extra amount over last year will be used for, that is, \$278,000?

Mr. WHITTEN. They will largely be used to develop a moisture tester for

corn and grain and work on comparative advantages in storing grain at various points in the marketing channels, and on the efficient handling of perishable fruits and vegetables and animal products in retail stores. About 40 percent of the total farm production in food is lost between the farmer and the consumer. Of course, the producer pays part of that loss and the consumer pays for the balance. I guess the consumer pays all of it, in a way. So it is trying to hit those places where the waste is the greatest now. We have to try constantly to prevent this waste.

We talk about the high cost of food here in Washington. You read in the paper the other day that they have granted the twelfth freight rate increase since the war. With the other elements of cost, the consumer's dollar does not go far. It is more and more imperative that we do not grow food and then have it decay and spoil. The little money spent here is among the best investments you can make as a Nation.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. This happens to be an item in which I am interested. Of course, we allowed this amount, which will provide additional funds to study transportation costs and rates, methods of maintaining the quality of farm products as they pass through the marketing channels; and the means of improving the efficiency of market sites, structures, and facilities. There is something in that which vitally affects my growers, who have had a 70 percent freight increase since World War II ended. We have already priced ourselves out of the market so far as shipping our wheat east is concerned, because of high freight rates. Right now our great fruit industry in the whole Pacific coast faces the possibility of increased rates and, because of freight rates, being priced out of the eastern market. It is about time that somebody did something about the variance between what the farmer gets and what the consumer pays.

Mr. WHITTEN. I glory in the desire of my distinguished friend from New York to reduce expenditures, but I do differ with him as to the place where he tries to do it. I think it would be pennywise and pound-foolish to cut here. I hope the amendment is defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 45, noes 45.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
Office of Administrator

For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator, including travel and subsistence expense of advisory committees authorized by title III of the act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1628-1629), and the maintenance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the Agricultural Research Center, \$581,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation current at the time services are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or

reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and other related services, for equipment rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for services, supplies, equipment, and material furnished: *Provided further*, That of the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall be available for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses and experimental farm houses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the estimate submitted and approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 percent of the cost of the building as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is greater.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have just received a telegram that expresses the almost unanimous sentiment of 7,050 farmers. Most of them come from two counties which I have had the honor to represent these many years.

I think you are all aware of the fact that the dairy business—and these are mostly dairy farmers—is having its troubles as far as labor is concerned. It is a most exacting business, as you who are familiar with the dairy business know. It is one of the things you cannot neglect. The cattle have to be milked and the milk has to be processed. They have to have labor, dependable labor, stable labor, well-paid labor.

They cannot be running around the country, taking trips in automobiles. They have to be at home supervising the dairies. This is quite a remarkable telegram. I am very proud of it because I have tried for many years now to vote for economy in government, and have tried to put our country on a sound basis. Here is the telegram, which is addressed to me:

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29, 1952.
Representative DANIEL REED,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

At a meeting held April 25, 1952, the directors of district 1 of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation comprising the counties of Erie, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua, and representing a combined membership of 7,050 farmers, voted unanimously to support the recommendation of the American Farm Bureau Federation urging an overall reduction of \$10,000,000,000 in the 1953 Federal budget, including a reduction of \$200,700,000 in the budget of United States agriculture.

The directors of district 1, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, urge you to support any and all efforts to bring about a balanced budget.

We believe this action is vital for the welfare of the country.

T. A. WINKEY,
Erie County.
RAYMOND HUGHES,
Chautauqua County.
GLENN WIDGER,
Cattaraugus County.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I know how much trouble my friend, the gentleman from New York, has on this matter of raising taxes to pay the expenses of the Government at this time. But, I think I should point out here the record before our committee last year was that the Farm Bureau represented through its leadership that they spoke for 100,000 farmers. Their record this year shows that they voted through their board of directors by a majority of 1 last year and took the position which was presented to us as being the feeling of the Farm Bureau. I was born and raised among farmers. If there has ever been a man who could speak for more than two or three hundred of them, I never have seen him. They are the most independent group of any and I am proud that is true. When it comes to one individual, or any four or five individuals saying they speak for seven or eight thousand farmers, and I know my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] did not say he did because he said that this man purported to speak for that many farmers, I just do not believe that there is anybody who can speak for that many farmers. There is a real interest in agriculture in this country. We are all dependent upon it. Nobody wants to get any more than his fair break in this world of ours, but we all need to give a fair break to the soil and the natural resources of this Nation. I am not trying to take issue with my friend. He is right in trying to hold down the expenses. But, I have tried to show earlier that the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, and I do not know whether my friend heard it or not, are down 32 percent since 1940. All other departments, excluding national defense, excluding the payment on the public debt, are up 360 percent above 1940. So, I think our committee and the Congress have done a pretty good job of holding down the expenses of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. The gentleman mentioned that he was brought up on a farm. I was brought up on a farm. I have lived on a farm, and worked on a farm most of the time. I worked on the farm up to about the time I was 30 years of age. Even when I started practicing law, I worked on the farm. I know something about the dairy business. What I am trying to bring out is this. We are in a period of inflation. It is a creeping inflation, like a paralysis. It is getting very difficult, as the gentleman knows now, to raise taxes to pay the expenses of the Government, and if we cannot do it and balance the budget, we are going to have more inflation, which is going to make it difficult for agriculture, and very difficult for them, what with wages going up and prices going up, and everything that they use going up. The farmers know this. They realize all this, at least it has not been my fault if they do not realize the condition the country is in. I am trying to tell them. They want to cooperate, and I think we should be encouraging them

when they ask us to reduce an item here, which would mean a saving of \$200,000,000 or more.

Mr. WHITTEN. But, what they probably do not realize, and that is not what I am saying they do not realize, is that Agriculture is down 32 percent. The Department of Commerce is up 900 percent. I mean they probably figure that we ought to take the money out of these things that have gone up. As I was saying, the Department of Commerce is up 900 percent; Interior Department, 183 percent; Justice Department, 264 percent; Labor, 1,000 percent; Post Office Department, 266 percent; the State Department, 1,380 percent; Treasury, 744 percent. So, I am agreeing with the gentleman that we ought to cut down, but to reduce the amount of food available is not going to reduce the price, and we all agree that the production of food is highly essential.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I want to back up what the gentleman from Mississippi said relative to one point. Of course, I am not criticising the other things you mentioned, but it is a fact, after all, that the telegram which the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] just read to us represents the direct opinion of a very small group of men, possibly seven or eight of the board of directors, and I do not think, personally, they can actually and honestly say that they represent or know the opinions of 7,050 men that the telegram says that they do represent. I think it is open to severe criticism as to any group making such representations.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. I also want to reiterate what my colleague from Minnesota says. Representing some rural counties, I want to assure the House that the Farm Bureau does not speak for all the farmers in my district or in many parts of Minnesota.

Mr. WHITTEN. I might add, if we are going to legislate by telegram, I have a stack about waist high in my office from farm bureau members, differing with their leaders. But that is not conclusive, either. We should decide this thing on the information that is before us, and perhaps we react too much to telegrams on occasion anyway.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. OSTERTAG. In line with the telegram just read by the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] and not taking issue with whether or not the leaders speak for the farmers, do you not believe that the farmers as Americans are greatly concerned with the cost of government, and feel that they, in keeping with their economy, want to do their part in reducing the cost of government?

Mr. WHITTEN. They are one of the most patriotic groups. There are many farmers who think we ought to cut agriculture. They are just like the people

who allowed 200,000,000 acres of our land to wash out to sea. They are shortsighted, in my opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'TOOLE: Page 4, lines 11 through 14, strike out the words "and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as provided by the act approved June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$3,058,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,000,000."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it comes too late. The Clerk had already started to read the next paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. FORAND). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'TOOLE] is at page 4. The Clerk has read down to and including line 3 on page 6. The amendment comes too late. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the Clerk is not reading word by word. I demand that the bill be read word by word.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Animal research: For animal husbandry investigations; investigations of diseases of animals and of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products; and cooperation in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 429), \$3,681,000.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Page 9, after line 13 insert the following:

"Research Laboratory: For establishment of a research laboratory, including acquisition of necessary land and the preparation of plans and specifications for, and construction of, laboratory buildings and related facilities for research and study of foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases, in accordance with the act of April 24, 1948 (Public Law 496, 80th Cong.), \$24,500,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment contains legislation in that the last clause directs that the money "remain available until expended."

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Nebraska desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman briefly.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I maintain that the amendment is in order because the Eightieth Congress passed Public Law 496 providing for the laboratory. It is not new legislation; it merely implements legislation Congress

has already passed. I am merely trying to implement that legislation by an appropriation which was authorized at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has not been able to find in Public Law 496 any authority that the funds shall remain available until expended.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. If the Chair please, Public Law 496 of the Eightieth Congress is the law that this Congress passed authorizing the construction of this laboratory. I am merely providing funds to implement a law that has already been passed by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is within his rights in offering such an amendment with the exception of the fact that the gentleman's amendment contains a clause stating that the funds shall remain available until expended. That is new legislation.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman, and submit the amendment minus the last clause.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Page 9, after line 13 insert the following:

"Research laboratory: For establishment of a research laboratory, including acquisition of necessary land and the preparation of plans and specifications for, and construction of, laboratory buildings and related facilities for research and study of foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases in accordance with the act of April 24, 1948 (Public Law 496, 80th Cong.), \$24,500,000."

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] because at the present time we face a very serious situation insofar as the foot-and-mouth disease is concerned along the Montana-North Dakota-Canadian border. My colleague the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART] and I have gone into this matter in great detail, and we are very cognizant of the dangers which affect not only American cattle in that particular area but how it may affect other parts of the country as well.

I realize there has been a great deal of consideration given to the outbreak of aftosa in Mexico and that this country has spent hundreds of millions of dollars in an attempt to eradicate the disease down there. From what information I have, it appears that a good job has been done; but within the past 3 months outbreaks have occurred in Alberta and Saskatchewan, across the border from Montana, and up to the present time eradication has not been accomplished.

As a matter of fact, just yesterday it was brought out that the disease had once again broken out in Alberta, and, according to the AP news reports today, a large herd of cattle in that Canadian province will have to be destroyed because of the evidence found there of foot-and-mouth disease.

My colleague the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART] and I have discussed with our people back home the possibility of making use of the world-renowned Public Health Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont., where outstanding work has been done in the control of typhus, yellow fever, cholera, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and other diseases scourging mankind and animals as well. I hope that this amendment is adopted because it is a step in the right direction, and we have to wake up to the fact that as far as the foot-and-mouth disease is concerned, if we do not stop it at the source, it is going to cost us hundreds of millions, perhaps billions, of dollars before it can be done away with.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. D'EWART. The gentleman mentioned the laboratory at Hamilton, Mont. Elaborate precautions would have to be made if it were used. However, it has the facilities, perhaps with some enlargement, to do the research and to produce the vaccine that is necessary. The people of Hamilton have suggested the Government might consider enlarging the present facility, where there are such able men, and where other kinds of vaccine have been worked out, and where vaccines were made in the last war for use all over the world. The threat of foot-and-mouth disease is very real to us in Montana. Only last week there was a new outbreak 50 miles north of us. We have been very fortunate to date, but we cannot rely on good fortune. Border inspections are not enough. We are confident American science can conquer foot-and-mouth disease. What we need now, before a greater emergency is upon us, is a proper laboratory for research on foot-and-mouth disease here in America.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank my colleague the gentleman from Montana and say that I agree wholeheartedly with what he has had to say. I know he has done a great deal of work on this particular subject. This does not affect the State of Montana alone because it can spread and it can cause a great deal of damage, as it did early in the century in the State of California, where, I understand, something in excess of \$100,000,000 in losses was incurred.

As I recall the law passed in 1949, there is authorization for a research laboratory to conduct research into the foot-and-mouth disease. If my memory serves me correctly, something like \$450,000 is still available of a \$500,000 appropriation at that time.

I think this is a very, very serious proposition, and I sincerely hope this committee will accept this amendment because it means a great deal to all of us throughout the United States. I

must repeat, it does not affect just the State of Montana alone, but that is where the immediate danger is at the present time.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. This problem is a very serious one, in fact, so serious that I, as a member of this subcommittee, intend to vote for the amendment even though it means the expenditure of quite a bit of money, because I do not care to put upon my shoulders the responsibility for not doing anything that might be done to keep this dread disease out of the cattle herds of this country. The risk is too great. But I do want the gentleman to understand that this subcommittee never had brought before us a definite location. We have always been in favor of such a laboratory, but it is not our fault that we have not brought it before the Congress. There was no request in the budget this year for it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I appreciate what the gentleman has said. I am certainly glad he is going to support the amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the report on the pending bill—Report No. 1673, Eighty-second Congress, second session—contains the following statement:

The announced purpose of the International Wheat Agreement which was ratified by the United States Senate on June 13, 1949, was to introduce an element of stability in the world wheat trade by assuring supplies of wheat to importing countries and markets for wheat to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices. This committee doubts the latter statement. In the opinion of this committee this is a part of the Nation's foreign policy and, since it does not represent a domestic agricultural program in any way, the committee feels that it should be considered as a part of our international budget rather than a responsibility chargeable to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, I feel it is my duty to point out that the whole history of the negotiation and ratification of the agreement indicates that the foregoing conclusion is incorrect. The agreement was designed primarily to benefit the economy of the United States and especially to aid our wheat producers. It was thought that it might involve substantial expenditures by this Government, but it was recognized that with our domestic price support program for wheat, export subsidies to dispose of surplus supplies would be necessary even in the absence of an agreement.

The views of the Department of Agriculture and of the large farm organizations to this effect were set forth clearly in the hearings before a subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee in May 1949 when ratification of the agreement was under consideration.

TESTIMONY BY SECRETARY BRANNAN

Secretary Brannan said that the agreement represented a good economic deal for the United States. He agreed with Senator THOMAS of Utah that the

aim of the agreement "is to promote the economy of the United States fundamentally." He pointed out that in the past, wheat exports from the United States have fluctuated widely with harmful effects on the producers.

Our farmers by themselves can do little to control or even to influence, the size of their foreign wheat markets. And, of course, the price which our farmers receive abroad has varied as much as the size of the market. The problem is one on which they have logically turned to their Government for help.

Since the war, this problem has, in a sense, grown more acute.

In referring to the maximum and minimum prices contained in the agreement, Secretary Brannan said:

We think they are favorable to the United States and the other exporters. A number of the farm organization representatives and congressional leaders who followed the negotiations have said the same thing.

Secretary Brannan referred to the fact that the United States price-support program for wheat is likely to involve considerable cost for the disposal of surpluses. He said that—

In the absence of an agreement and in the presence of a surplus in this country, we would be looking for some other device to get the wheat out of the country and that might be equally expensive, even more expensive than under the agreement.

After listing all the other advantages of the wheat agreement, Secretary Brannan mentioned that it "would further our foreign-policy objective, help to stabilize the world's economy, so that there is a chance for lasting peace." He added, however, that by making an assured quantity of wheat available to foreign countries at a reasonable price, we would discourage expansion of production in importing countries and that would be "good, sound business."

TESTIMONY OF JAMES G. PATTON, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

Mr. Patton said:

The National Farmers Union believes the price range within which importing and exporting countries are to agree is reasonable and fair in the light of changes in price both here and abroad during the time that has elapsed when the wheat agreement originally was transmitted to the Senate and now.

What ever the subsidy involved in the operation of the wheat agreement may amount to, it is our view that it will enable a saving of considerably more money to the United States Treasury. The heavier the carry-over, the greater its depressing effect will be upon prices, and the greater will be the amount of money that must be spent to maintain prices of wheat under any seriously proposed domestic-farm program.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES MARSHALL, AMERICAN FARM BUREAU

Mr. Marshall, speaking on behalf of the American Farm Bureau, said that—

From the farmers' standpoint, the need for an International Wheat Agreement is clear.

Unless something is done to maintain our newly regained export markets, we may lose them again. The International Wheat Agreement seeks to stabilize world trade in wheat. It seeks to prevent a return of the prewar situation of low international trade in wheat, price-depressing surpluses in the efficient producing countries, such as the United States, and uneconomic production

in other countries. It offers us a chance to maintain a substantial part of our present large export market for wheat. That is why farmers favor ratification of the agreement.

TESTIMONY OF MR. J. T. SANDERS, THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Mr. Sanders, legislative counsel of the National Grange, said that—

The wheat situation of the present and the near future is very critical and we believe would be clearly alleviated by the operation of the presently proposed agreement.

It cannot be said that the critical situation prevailing last year when the agreement was being considered has greatly changed. We have today the prospects for another record-breaking wheat crop. Winter wheat above a billion bushels is now almost a definite assurance and is about 30,000,000 bushels above the bumper crop of last year.

No other wheat-producing country in the world is in such a comparatively great export disadvantage as is the United States at the present. With a surplus this year that is 10 times as great as we exported prewar, any agreement that gives us reasonable assurances for the next 4 years of 168,000,000 minimum export bushels, or two and eight-tenths times our prewar exports, is almost certain to ease the tremendous burden of adjustment that lies ahead of our producers.

Barring unprecedented droughts in the Wheat Belt, even a relatively low parity support level for wheat would cost the Nation great sums. In the absence of a wheat agreement, such a necessary price support could mount to unpredictable price-support costs and unpredictable rigid control of wheat acreage.

REPORT BY THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

In its report to the Senate recommending approval of the International Wheat Agreement in 1949, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee stated:

The Committee on Foreign Relations is of the view that the International Wheat Agreement meets the wishes of the farmers and is in the national interest. It is not a permanent arrangement and there is no danger present that a burdensome mechanism will be created from which there is no release. The committee believes that the costs will be small in comparison with the many advantages to be gained from a stabilized annual market for 168,000,000 bushels of United States wheat. The Department of Agriculture looks upon the agreement as a test of the principle of stabilizing markets and prices for agricultural commodities which may be in burdensome surplus.

For these reasons the committee recommends the Senate's advice and consent to the ratification of the agreement and calls attention to the need for speedy action if the necessary implementing legislation is to be passed at this session of Congress.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I agree with my friend from Montana and others that this matter is as serious as they think. I believe it is much more serious than they think. The Department of Agriculture has appropriated to it \$500,000 to select an island to establish a laboratory for research work on the foot-and-mouth disease. If this amendment is carried, there is nothing to show but what they will carry out their previous intention, and that was to build a laboratory on Prudence Island.

First they wanted to build it on Long Island, and they were talked out of that. Then they were going to build it on Prudence Island, just a few miles off the coast of Rhode Island. They were going to have employees go from Rhode Island each morning to the island and come back each night, most of them. They are in very close proximity to the continental United States.

The testimony before our committee was that they do not know but that birds carry the disease on their feet or in their craw. They do not know how it is communicated. It broke out in Canada thousands of miles from any known source of infection. They have decided that most likely it came in on the clothing of a farmer who worked in Germany for a dairy herd in an area where there had been the disease. That is the best judgment they have had. Now it has broken out in another province in Canada, and there is no known way how it came from one province to another.

I wonder if my friend from Montana would want the laboratory located in Montana, and bring it across the line from Canada into Montana. I doubt that he would be willing to do that.

The point I make is that we are now doing research work on the foot-and-mouth disease with Belgium, France, and England. Our folks are there working with this disease. The research has been going on for more than 25 years. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] says there is no evidence that it ever gets out of the laboratory, but every country that ever carried on these experimentations has had repeated outbreaks. When they carried on research on a ship at sea off the coast of England, the disease broke out in every county adjoining that shore.

I have before me a letter from the chairman of the foot-and-mouth disease committee of the Purebred Cattle Association. In that letter he said:

As chairman of the foot-and-mouth disease committee of the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, which represents the five major breeds of dairy cattle, I want to again express opposition to the establishment of a laboratory where the live virus would be introduced, because I believe it would be a very great danger to our livestock and our national food supply.

So the seriousness of this disease is evidence of the work that you should carry on in research. We made money available to the Mexican Government through us paying other costs, and they put up two laboratories there. They are there now, as my friend, Mr. Harvey, says. We are not carrying on the research there because our own folks got scared to carry it on down there. Then, when we would not, in cooperation with Mexico, Mexico was afraid to carry it on. I am not opposed to research in this matter. Research is provided in this bill. I am saying to put it on an island where we know that the birds will not bring it across to the mainland, and where we know that the workers will not bring it across to the mainland in their clothes. They say that this man in Canada brought it all the way from Germany in

his clothes. I say get an island, but not like Prudence Island. If you appropriate this money, they can build this laboratory on Prudence Island. The Department of Agriculture will have control of a little of it, and the Navy will have a control of a part of it. The rest is owned by people who maintain summer homes there with animals and pets over which we will have no control. I know that Dr. Sims and all of them say they will take every precaution, but in 1946 and 1948 Dr. Sims said the disease was too dangerous, and there was too little known about how it was communicated to risk bringing it to the United States. This involves \$24,500,000. They are trying to work out now a proposition of putting this on an island which might be safe at an expenditure of \$15,000,000. So, under present conditions, certainly there is not any justification for the moment, in my judgment, to run this high risk because of the dangers and because you are increasing the danger if you appropriate the money.

I would like here to give you a history of this disease so far as it has been presented to us.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH-DISEASE LABORATORY

I have a very high regard for those who are so vigorously supporting the establishment of this laboratory. I know they are motivated by a sincere belief in the need for such a facility. Perhaps they are right.

My purpose here today is not to take issue with these people or even to argue with them, but rather to outline all the facts and considerations involved in this matter for your use in passing on this issue. I have been connected with the program for a number of years now and have gone into the matter to a considerable extent.

HISTORY OF DISEASE

Foot-and-mouth disease has been known for centuries and has been long established in most countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America. The United States, countries of the Caribbean area—other than Mexico—Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Ireland, and until recently Canada, have been the principal areas free of the infection.

The United States has had nine outbreaks. The first, in 1870, was introduced into the New England States and New York by way of imported cattle. Quarantine restrictions, aided by restrictions on communications caused by severe winter weather and natural infrequency of travel at that time, were sufficient to snuff out the outbreak. Two outbreaks of very little significance occurred in 1880 and in 1884 in imported cattle. Infection was discovered upon inspection at the ports of entry at New York and Portland, Maine, and because of that early discovery, was quickly eliminated.

The fourth outbreak of record in the United States occurred in 1902, involving the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The source of the infec-

tion was not definitely established. It was first thought to have come from imported hair or wool but later investigation indicated that it might have been, due to contaminated virus, imported from Japan for use in production of smallpox vaccine. The disease was eradicated in about 6 months, using the slaughter method. Another outbreak occurred in 1908 in the States of Maryland, Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania. Origin of the outbreak was traced again to contaminated virus from Japan. About 5 months were required to eradicate the disease.

The most extensive outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States began in October 1914, and persisted to May 1916, involving 22 States and the District of Columbia. The Union Stockyards in Chicago became infected early and were a source of dissemination of contagion in all directions. These yards and others found infected were closed temporarily and disinfected. Final eradication of the disease was effected through the strict application of quarantine and inspection procedures, slaughter of diseased and exposed animals, and disinfection of premises.

The next outbreak occurred in California in February 1924 and lasted until October 1925. The source of the infection was not definitely established but was thought to have come from ship's garbage containing foreign meats. The infection was confined to the State of California and was eradicated by the slaughter method. An outbreak in Texas also occurred in 1924 near the city of Houston. It was discovered first in a herd of Zebu cattle but the source of the infection was not ascertained. After apparent suppression of the disease within 30 days, it reappeared nearly a year later. The last case in this outbreak occurred October 14, 1925, and after completion of eradication measures and disinfection and testing of premises, Federal quarantine restrictions were revoked effective April 1, 1926.

The latest outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States occurred in 1929, again in California. Source of the infection was traced to garbage from ships that had South American fresh meat on board. Because the outbreak was discovered promptly, State and Federal officials got ahead of the disease and were able to stamp it out in 2 months. It is estimated that the Federal Government spent approximately \$8,000,000 in handling outbreaks occurring since 1900, and that total indirect losses to the country amounted to around \$174,000,000.

HISTORY OF LEGISLATION AND APPROPRIATIONS

Legislation authorizing construction of a foot-and-mouth disease research laboratory was approved April 24, 1948—Public Law 496, Eightieth Congress. The Second Deficiency Act of 1949 provided \$500,000 for plans and specifications and acquiring options on a site, and established a limitation of \$25,000,000 for the total cost of such project. In July 1950 the budget estimate of \$24,500,000 submitted to Congress for the construction

of this laboratory was disapproved with the recommendation that further consideration be given to increasing research work being carried out in cooperation with other countries in which the disease was in existence and active research programs were being carried on, including England, Holland, and Denmark. Also it was felt that further consideration should be given to using the laboratory at Mexico City, which was constructed by Mexico at a cost of between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 to serve as a research center for this disease in the Western Hemisphere.

No funds were included in the budget estimates for 1953 for the Department of Agriculture for this purpose, and no funds are included in the bill before you today.

DANGER OF INFECTION

Construction of the laboratory and subsequent introduction of the live virus into an area on the continent or near the mainland of the United States could be a serious menace to the livestock industry of the country. Because of its concern relative to this danger, Congress provided in the authorizing legislation in 1948, and I quote:

That no live virus of foot-and-mouth disease may be introduced for any purpose into any part of the mainland of the United States except coastal islands separated therefrom by waters navigable for deep-water navigation and which shall not be connected with the mainland by any tunnel, and except further, that in the event of outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in this country, the Secretary of Agriculture may, at his discretion, permit said virus to be brought into the United States under adequate safeguards.

Even from the beginning, Congress recognized the danger inherent in bringing this virus into the United States.

This concern appears to be fully justified, since every country that has ever handled this virus for any purpose has either been infected or has become infected. As a matter of fact, England tried to confine the virus to a laboratory located on a battleship anchored a few miles off its coast, but every farm on the adjoining coast developed the disease.

As late as 1946, Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, testified before a congressional committee that it was considered too dangerous to the livestock of the United States to bring the live virus into this country. As late as the spring of 1948, he was unable to testify to the fact that there would be no danger to the livestock of this country through the introduction of the virus into this country.

Recognizing this danger, the Department proposed in connection with the construction request in July 1950 that such a laboratory be located on Prudence Island off the coast of Rhode Island. They also proposed elaborate safety precautions, including fumigation and disinfection of persons communicating between the mainland and the island daily. However, while not a part of the mainland, Prudence Island is only about two miles from the mainland and is accommodated by a ferry system. In addition, under the Department's proposal

it would use only a part of the island, with no control over the rest of the area. The rest of the island contains a naval establishment and is used by private individuals whose animals and pets would be a constant source of danger.

In the opinion of many experts, including officials of all the cattle and breeding organizations in the area, location of a laboratory on Prudence Island would undoubtedly be a menace to the cattle in Rhode Island and the New England area, and might possibly result in a quarantine against cattle in that area. Despite thorough precautions for the fumigation and disinfection of persons and their clothes, possessions, and other safety precautions, there is always the chance of a breakdown of such protective measures or a violation of the rules governing them. Despite similar precautions in Great Britain concerning the handling of frozen Argentine beef in military camps, that country has had repeated outbreaks from this disease which have been traced to military camps. Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry cannot give positive assurance that they can control the virus if introduced in this country. The best assurance they can give is that they believe they can control it.

I have noted with considerable interest the articles which have been inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD recently in support of the laboratory by several Members of the House. I would like to quote from one of the articles which, while supporting the need for such a laboratory, also gives definite indication of the highly contagious nature of the disease:

Foot-and-mouth is a highly communicable disease and yet just how communicable is not known. Most scientists doubt that the virus can be carried by birds. The outbreak in Canada may be traced to virus on the clothing of an immigrant who worked one weekend on the farm where the outbreak started. It is definitely transmitted through meat to garbage and to hogs. When once it is started in an area, it spreads like wildfire.

Let me quote another paragraph from this same article:

In this connection, it should be noted, however, that production of vaccine in the Mexican laboratories was halted some time ago and the Palo Alto laboratory is now engaged solely in diagnostic work. None of these facilities are in use at this time for research, which is most important for the production of vaccine. Mexico does not wish to allow the laboratories to be used for research or vaccine production because of the fear that the virus might escape from the laboratory and start a new outbreak.

It seems to me that the fact that a country which has had the disease is afraid to experiment with the virus should cause this country to give this matter very serious consideration before building such a laboratory in this country.

OPPOSITION TO LABORATORY

A great deal of opposition was found against the construction of such a laboratory at the time this proposal was considered in 1950. As a matter of fact, very few of the supporters of the pro-

posal were willing to have the laboratory located in their area. The people of Rhode Island and neighboring areas were strongly against location of the facility in that area. The only location suggested which has not drawn strong protests is the Puget Sound area. Because of certain technical difficulties, the Department was not particularly interested in this location. And since it is located so close to the mainland, it is doubtful that it would provide any greater safety from infection than would Prudence Island. Among those individuals and organizations opposed to the 1950 proposal were: Anti-Prudence Island Committee; American Guernsey Cattle Club; Boston Cattle Co., Ltd.; Bristol County Farm Bureau, Massachusetts; Anti-Prudence Island Laboratory Committee; Cape Cod Milk Goat Breeders, Massachusetts; Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation; Middlesex County Extension Service, Massachusetts; Attleboro, Mass., Chamber of Commerce; Newport, R. I., County Chamber of Commerce; Massachusetts Guernsey Cattle Breeders; Purebred Dairy Cattle Association; John Chandler, commissioner of agriculture, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Recent correspondence received indicates that opposition in the New England area is still as strong as it was 2 years ago. As many of the letters received point out, none of the basic considerations in this matter have changed since that time.

Most of the opposition seems to center around the following main points:

First. Very active and effective research work is being done in Europe, the results of which are equally applicable to the United States. Department of Agriculture officials have stated that they have had fine cooperation from these countries in joint research work. Through proper arrangements and the use of Marshall plan counterpart funds, it may be possible to expand this cooperative arrangement in those countries sufficiently to meet our needs, without the necessity of bringing the disease any closer to our shores. The World Organization for Food and Agriculture, a United Nations organization, voted 2 years ago to make the laboratory at Pirbright, England, an international center for research on this disease. The British Government has agreed to cooperate with other countries if they will share in the expense of the laboratory.

Second. There is a very real danger to the livestock industry of this country if the virus should escape from a laboratory located on or near the United States mainland. Although many scientists feel that the virus cannot be carried by birds, the Ministry of Agriculture has expressed the opinion that it may be possible to carry it across the English Channel in this manner. Since this possibility exists—at least scientists are not certain on the point—the several miles of water between Prudence Island and the mainland, or even greater separation at certain other coastal islands would give very little protection if this means of transmission of the disease is possible. Further—any breakdown of

safety precautions at such a laboratory would make it possible for any laboratory worker to transport the virus from Prudence Island or a similar island to the mainland. It appears entirely probable that the present outbreak in Canada resulted from virus carried from England on the clothes of an individual.

Third. According to BAI officials vaccines would not be used in this country except as a last resort in the control of the disease, and a slaughter program would be our first line of defense. In the event of discovery of the disease in this country, it would be possible to requisition sufficient laboratory space and adapt it to vaccine production by the time it would be necessary to resort to vaccines.

In this connection, I wish to quote from a letter recently received from Mr. G. A. Bowling, of Port Chester, N. Y., a man who is fully informed on this subject and who serves as chairman of the foot-and-mouth disease committee of the Purebred Cattle Association:

At the present time an effort is being made by one or two farm journals to stampede this country into the construction of a laboratory because of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada. As chairman of the foot-and-mouth disease committee of the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, which represents the five major breeds of dairy cattle, I want to again express opposition to the establishment of a laboratory where the live virus would be introduced, because I believe it would be a very great danger to our livestock and our national food supply. * * * All of the propaganda and generalizations in the Farm Journal and Country Gentlemen were presented to both the House Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and to the Senate Finance Committee at Washington before the Congress finally turned down the requests for appropriations.

CONCLUSION

As mentioned earlier in this statement, my purpose here today is to present all the facts to the Members for their use in determining the correct course of action in this matter. I have tried to present the need for additional research on this problem, as well as some of the facts concerning the danger of constructing a laboratory for this purpose in or near the United States.

Personally, I feel that this is too dangerous a matter to take any chances with and, therefore, funds for construction of such a laboratory should not be appropriated until a site has been selected which will give reasonable assurance by virtue of many miles of separation that this country will not become infected as the result of carelessness, an act of God, or enemy action. I am sure I speak for a majority of the Members of the Committee on this.

The issue before the House is not whether the need for additional research exists. The real issue is—what is the most effective, as well as the safest means of meeting this need. The committee feels that it should not take the responsibility for bringing this dread disease any closer to our shores by recommending appropriations for a foot-and-mouth research laboratory close to our shores.

(Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BERRY. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I want to correct the impression that the gentleman from Mississippi left that the laboratory in England was the source of escape of the virus because they have hoof-and-mouth disease in England continuously. They get hoof-and-mouth disease in England because they are bringing in fresh meat from Argentina, where they have the hoof-and-mouth disease virus in the bone marrow, and the meat which they bring in, and not from the laboratories.

Mr. WHITTEN. I have the highest regard for my friend. I know that is his opinion, but I do not believe that he knows a thing in the world about whether it was in the meat or not. I do not profess to know whether it came from the laboratory, but I say where they had the laboratory they had the outbreak of the disease, and they have had it in every country. That is something that is a matter of reported history. How it got in there, I do not know. Dr. Simms, head of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who would handle this laboratory says he does not know. Now Dr. Miller may know how it got in there, and he may know that it came in the marrow, but I do not know and all the other folks have said that nobody knows.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further, and, if I may say so, not for a speech?

Mr. BERRY. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I just wanted to point out that the medical schools of this country deal with virulent viruses on the door step of millions of homes, and they have not escaped. I thank the gentleman from South Dakota for yielding.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BERRY. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi because I think he is making a very strong argument in favor of this appropriation.

Mr. WHITTEN. It has been necessary many times to do by indirection what we cannot do directly, and this is nothing new. But, this will not be under the control of the medical profession. It will be under the control of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which already has shown the care that they would take of it when they have selected an island that they cannot even control.

Mr. BERRY. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi because I think that the remarks that he made do prove or demonstrate that we need this appropriation at this time to start something going. We have talked here in the Congress for years, and have done nothing. Now the time has come, and we have to do something.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BERRY. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. As I understand the amendment offered by the gentle-

man from Nebraska, it does not state that the laboratory must be on the mainland of the United States.

Mr. BERRY. It does not.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That would have to be brought about through a change in current law passed in 1949. As far as the laboratory at Hamilton is concerned, that has been doing extensive work in very virulent diseases, like cholera, tuberculosis, Rocky Mountain fever, and, to the best of my knowledge, no infections have occurred outside the laboratory because of the research carried on within the laboratory.

Mr. BERRY. I think the record will show that in those countries where they have laboratories, they have fought foot-and-mouth disease already prevalent in that country, so that that does not indicate in any way that the disease has come from the laboratory.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BERRY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. I cannot understand why we are arguing where to locate the laboratory so long as we have the laboratory. Certainly we would not object to the study of any kind of a disease in order to eradicate it. Following the logic of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], we might well do away with all laboratories dealing with smallpox, tuberculosis, or anything else.

Mr. BERRY. We will never have a laboratory anywhere until we make an appropriation of funds.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BERRY. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I want to carry on the argument which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] has made, that while we are arguing where we will put the laboratory, what steps are we taking to prevent bootleg cattle coming in from Canada?

Mr. BERRY. We are taking every precaution to stop this stuff coming in from Canada. But I wanted to point out the fact that while we are spending billions of dollars for defense, this is one thing that an enemy country could bring into this country. This virus could be brought in in airplanes. They could spread this virus over the country, and we have no way of stopping the spread of this disease at this time. With our present modes of transportation and our modes of marketing, this disease would be spread into every farm area of the country. I think this is the most important thing we can do at this time for the defense of the country.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BERRY. If I have time.

Mr. WHITTEN. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman may have two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. There is no difference between us as to what we should

do. I do differ with my friends who argue about where. What we are trying to do is to prevent the disease in our own country and we get excited and through our actions bring it into the country ourselves. So I think we should settle first where it will be. But the record shows it is going to be on an island right offshore, with everybody coming and going, with no control in the Bureau of Animal Industry. You had better see how the money is going to be spent and where, if we give it to them. I am not going to argue with you if you will get an island far enough out at sea, where we do not bring on ourselves that which we are trying to cope with. Meantime, I repeat again, we are carrying on research now, our scientists, in three countries of the world, with a backlog of information that has been built up over 25 years. So we are not ignoring it. But I am not going to be a party to bringing on ourselves that which we are trying to work out some means of handling if it does come.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BERRY. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. There is no evidence that it will be on Prudence Island. That is out of the picture, I understand. There were objections raised to it. There are several places they can go. One is out in Washington on an island. It would not be at Prudence Island. The research being carried on in England, Belgium, and France is very unsatisfactory. The cooperation has not been good. Our scientists have not been able to extend themselves as they would do in this country and as they did do when it came to controlling the disease of rinderpest. They conquered that in 6 months' research work. I am satisfied, if given a free hand and a free mind, the extensive work they carried on in that case, they can do the same thing with the foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr. BERRY. And they did that on an island in the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I had no advance information to the effect that the pending amendment would be offered. As I am certain most of you know, I have been intensely interested in the discovery of some effective preventive and cure for the devastating disease which is known to the medical world as aftosa, and which is commonly known as foot-and-mouth disease. When the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease occurred in Mexico late in 1946, officials of the Department of Agriculture took immediate and appropriate action to prevent the spread of the dreaded disease to the livestock herds of our country. When Congress convened in 1947 the House Committee on Agriculture gave diligent and careful consideration

to all possible eradication proposals. A subcommittee was appointed and a distinguished veterinarian, Dr. George W. Gillie, of Indiana, was named as chairman of the subcommittee, and was directed to give the matter every possible attention. The subcommittee visited Mexico on several occasions and made on-the-spot observations.

A cooperative program was thereafter agreed upon and our Government, cooperating with the Government of Mexico, embarked upon a very comprehensive eradication program. Money was appropriated and provided by our Government and the cooperative program, while very costly, fortunately proved to be very effective. It was actually a slaughter program, the details of which I will not now attempt to discuss. I am glad to say, however, that by 1948 the disease was under control. Up until our Government came into the picture, the disease was spreading like wildfire. At that time no effective medical remedy had been discovered. Neither a preventive nor a cure was available. Members of the House Committee on Agriculture, fully aware of the dangers involved, sought to provide for the building of a laboratory and reported legislation authorizing the necessary appropriation. Difficulties were encountered in locating the laboratory and to date no acceptable site has been selected. In fact, the necessary funds have not, as you know, been appropriated. Apparently no State wants such a laboratory located within its borders.

We have spent a lot of money on foot-and-mouth disease since the outbreak in Mexico in late 1946. Total expenditures to date amount to approximately \$123,000,000, but at least we are happy in the thought that the disease has now been eradicated in Mexico, and the livestock herds of our country have been protected. While the expenditures have been great, I am certain that all of us will agree that it was a wise investment, made not only for the protection of the livestock industry, but in the interest of all of the consumers of our Nation and in the general welfare of all of our people. At the present time there is no evidence to indicate that the disease still exists in Mexico. The Secretary of Agriculture, therefore, has indicated that the quarantine will be lifted on the 1st of September if no further outbreaks occur between now and that time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I might say to the gentleman from North Carolina that I was in Mexico week before last. It is my understanding that most of our people who were there on the foot-and-mouth-disease program are coming home within the next few months.

Mr. COOLEY. The personnel has been drastically reduced, and only a skeleton organization will be maintained there to look out for further outbreaks.

Here is a release from the office of the Secretary of Agriculture dated April 24, 1952:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 24, 1952.

NEW OUTBREAK OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE REPORTED IN CANADA

Canadian officials today confirmed another outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Saskatchewan near the town of Ormiston, according to information received by the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry. The disease was found about 1 mile outside the original quarantine zone, but well within the buffer zone set up by Canadian officials surrounding the quarantine area. Ormiston is less than 50 miles from the United States border and a few miles nearer than any previously known occurrence of the disease.

The diseased herd and a contact herd are scheduled to be slaughtered and buried today (Thursday). Investigation by the Canadian authorities showed that the operator of the farm had purchased meat from a slaughter house in Regina before the foot-and-mouth disease quarantine was imposed. Regina was the original focal point of the disease.

Dr. S. O. Fladness, acting chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, said sporadic outbreaks of this nature are to be expected.

"The important thing is to identify the disease quickly and cut off all avenues for the disease to spread. In this case Canadian authorities discovered the disease early and they hope that they have prevented its spread to surrounding farms."

Dr. F. J. Mulhern, Bureau of Animal Industry observer working with the Canadians, reported the quarantine has been extended to take in the municipality where the disease was found and that inspection of herds in the quarantine and buffer zones is being intensified.

I am advised that another outbreak has occurred in Canada within the last 24 hours. I am not familiar with the details. The point I want to emphasize, gentlemen, is that the building of the proposed laboratory will not be of much benefit in the present emergency. The providing of money will not check or stop the spread of this disease which is now sweeping across Canada.

Someone asks the question, "What are we doing about the outbreaks in Canada?" We have greatly increased the border patrol. We are doing everything possible to keep the disease out of this country. Everything indicates that the patrol did a wonderful job on the Mexican border and we have every reason to believe that the Department of Agriculture will take every appropriate action and will do everything possible to prevent the disease spreading across the Canadian border into our own country. Just what can be done about the prevention and cure of this disease I do not know, but I do know that our scientists have available to them the best laboratories of the world and the best scientists of the world. The study of the disease in Mexico and the measures adopted were approved by the best laboratories and the best scientists.

Only last Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning I spent considerable time in a laboratory in Paris, a little laboratory in which scientists have been working for months and months and months. On Sunday when I conferred

with those in charge I was told that they have discovered and perfected a vaccine which is not only a cure but a preventive. They are little people, they are not businessmen; they have no money with which to market the products which they have produced.

I have just within the hour, not knowing that this amendment would be proposed, had the Secretary of Agriculture and some officials of the Department in my office discussing this very thing. I have a telegram which was relayed to me today through the State Department transmitting a message from our agricultural attaché in the Embassy in Paris who at my request on Monday, day before yesterday, conferred with the scientists in this laboratory in Paris, and he is collecting all of the information and data bearing upon their development of this vaccine. Now, if it is possible—and it may be—that they do have a vaccine which is a preventive and which is a cure, then I say that we ought to delay the building of this expensive laboratory until we have given this particular product a chance or trial. With your permission I would like to read this telegram, which is quite current, having been just handed to me. It is dated April 29.

From Herrmann for Congressman COOLEY and Agriculture.

Visited Roland Bordet laboratory re foot-and-mouth curative anatoxin. Laboratory claims product preventative for 1 year and positive cure all types virus disease. Discussion reveals tests made during past 4 years confined to animals on farms without proper scientific procedures, safeguards, or follow-up checks. Laboratory making plans import 250 Irish cattle without sound advance planning regarding scientific procedures or objective United States or European scientific observers.

Process secret, revealed only in general terms to French Ministry Agriculture. Product now being sold without government control. Other French laboratories also selling products which they claim as preventative foot-and-mouth disease. Approach entirely new; therefore difficult appraise claims but full details promised United States scientist on confidential basis. They will not reveal details to European scientist at this stage.

Dr. Dale, BAI specialist, Amsterdam, ill not available consultation. However, Veterinarian Duckworth, MSA consultant will arrive Paris Wednesday, begin appraisal immediately. Will report earliest.

DUNN.

(By unanimous consent Mr. COOLEY was allowed to proceed for five additional minutes.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think the telegram shows very plainly that we need a laboratory here because here are five little laboratories that do not know what they are doing. If they do have a serum ready for the market we shall certainly need a laboratory in this country to make the vaccine.

Mr. COOLEY. I do not know where the gentleman got that information. I only visited one laboratory.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Several laboratories claim they have a cure.

Mr. COOLEY. There may be many laboratories selling vaccine. Therefore we want to investigate this matter fully. I think it is in safe hands when our agricultural attaché has called in this man from California who is well known, evidently, here in Washington.

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. LOVRE. Is it not true that the Secretary of Agriculture has in his possession right now about \$460,000 that he could use without any further delay to find a site or to purchase a site for a foot-and-mouth laboratory?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman probably has correct information.

Mr. LOVRE. All that is necessary is for Mr. Brannan to get going on this job and to find a site that will meet with the approval of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree with the gentleman from Mississippi that first we should select a site before we go all out in appropriating this \$25,000,000. I do not underrate the importance of this dread disease. It is one of the most horrible threats faced by the livestock industry and by the consuming public of this Nation. But I would like very much for us to explore the possibilities of finding a preventative for it and here we may have something. We should know within a very short time. All these people asked me on Sunday morning was to try to provide them with some opportunity to put on a demonstration here or in Canada or elsewhere to prove that this medicine is effective. It could not involve very much money. It will probably mean paying their transportation to the site of the demonstration. They will bring the vaccine with them, they will make the demonstration. The diagnosis could be made by our own scientists and all determinations could be made by our own scientists.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think the chairman of the subcommittee brought that out in the earlier discussion. During the epidemic in Mexico these same people were here.

Mr. COOLEY. Not these people.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. And the Secretary of Agriculture asked that we put up \$500,000.

Mr. WHITTEN. I did not say that.

Mr. COOLEY. Certainly not these men because Mr. WHITTEN nor anybody in the Department of Agriculture ever heard of these men.

Mr. WHITTEN. The point of my remarks was that the Bureau of Animal Industry was so strong to do that right now, but they did not make the test while the outbreak was going on in Mexico.

Mr. COOLEY. In arranging for this demonstration it must be remembered that this bunch of small scientists who make this claim have to encounter all the red tape of the French Government, they have to encounter all the red tape of the

medical associations in France and they have not been able to put on a proper demonstration under the observation of American, British, or Canadian scientists. What I hope to do within the next few weeks is to arrange for the demonstration to be made. We will have the benefit of it, we will know the result. If it is good, all right. If it is bad, then we must build a laboratory ourselves.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. But it is a secret formula.

Mr. COOLEY. They want first to demonstrate its effectiveness, then it will be put on the market and we can move into the picture, enlarge the laboratories and aid them in manufacturing the vaccine.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. When this bill was up for consideration 4 or 5 years ago there was a Danish group which had some sort of vaccine that they wanted to try on the outbreak down in Mexico. I do not know what became of that particular group.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. Are there not scientists in Canada working on this thing?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes. I suggested to the gentlemen in Paris before I left last Sunday afternoon that they confer with the agricultural attaché of Canada in Paris and to communicate with the scientists in Canada with the idea of cooperating in putting on this demonstration.

I have every reason to believe that these people are acting in good faith and that their purposes are honest and upright.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. Do I understand that there are three or four laboratories dealing with this serious problem right now already in existence, and that our technicians and specialists have access to those laboratories and are getting the benefit of them?

Mr. COOLEY. I am certain that the best laboratories in the world have cooperated with us in trying to find a preventative. This is a new approach, because these people claim that this vaccine is fatal to all viruses which are involved, whereas the vaccines we have been using are fatal to only one or two of the viruses.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further.

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Of course, we will need the laboratory to make these viruses, if such a thing is true.

Mr. COOLEY. The problem may be simplified if we can delay it a short time to see if there is anything to vaccine which has been produced in the labora-

tory I have mentioned and which I visited in Paris.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It seems phony to me that it is a cure-all for this disease, although I hope there is some truth in it.

Mr. COOLEY. It may be shocking to all the scientists in the world, but big things sometimes come from little beginnings.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. BERRY. We have had this money, \$500,000, appropriated for 2 years and have gotten nothing at all from it.

Mr. COOLEY. If the Secretary has funds available in the amount indicated, or even in a much less amount, it seems to me that we could well afford to spend a part of it in the conduct of the demonstration which I have suggested. In response to the consideration propounded by Mr. SHORT of Missouri, I stated that I was certain that the best laboratories in the world have been made available to us in our fight against this disease. Notwithstanding the fact that all of the best scientists in the world and the best laboratories in the world have been available to us, and notwithstanding the further fact that we have expended an enormous amount of money, neither a cure or a preventive has been discovered or provided. If properly equipped laboratories are already in existence, one might naturally wonder why it is necessary for us to spend \$25,000,000 in building another laboratory. Especially is this true since all nations have a community interest in the problems involved. I am neither a medical man nor a scientist and I therefore do not know just what is needed. I do know, however, that frequently scientists and medical men meet with insurmountable obstacles in their efforts to be of service and of value to their fellow man. The building of a laboratory is one thing; the discovery of a remedy or a preventive is quite another thing. You might have the best laboratories possible, but if you do not have men of scientific learning, skilled in the arts of research, the laboratories, however wonderful, will be of little value. Bucket brigades have put out many fires where modern fire-fighting equipment was not available. If we are to really fight the fire of Aftosa, let us call out the bucket brigades—yes, even the little men of science—and give them a chance to make their contribution.

If we provided the money for the building of this laboratory, it would not be ready for occupancy for perhaps 18 months or 2 years, and by that time Canada and perhaps our own Government will have spent additional millions. I hope that we will delay this matter until the House Committee on Agriculture can give further consideration to all aspects of all of the problems involved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I recognize the menace of the foot-and-mouth disease just as well as anyone in the House. I was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations when the thing broke out in Mexico, and had a great deal to do with it. We held hearings for days and days. The House passed this authorization bill for a laboratory and these people came up before the Committee on Appropriations with the most fantastic plans for spending money and building a laboratory that you can imagine. It was entirely out of line, and after we had gone over it thoroughly the small amount, comparatively, that you have heard about, \$500,000, was provided. We hoped that with that fund they might be able to find a site where it could be built, and where some results could be attained, and that then the whole thing could be brought before the committee with an intelligent plan so that we might proceed constructively with something toward getting rid of that dread disease.

I am going to suggest this, and I hope that the chairman of the subcommittee will go along with me, that we indicate to the Secretary of Agriculture that we would like to have him come up and talk to the subcommittee and indicate a plan for the job and for the type of laboratory that might be built. Now this idea of going at a thing of this kind with \$24,500,000, and going at it blind, is not the way to get good results and a good laboratory. I am wondering if the chairman would not feel that he could go along with what I have suggested.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is in keeping with what I believe should be done. I want to commend the gentleman for his suggestion. The subject started off with a feeling that they perhaps should not be permitted to build a laboratory because we were a party to building the laboratory in Mexico. It looked like the Department gave up its plans to do research in Mexico after helping build the laboratories there because this problem gave the Department a chance to get a big laboratory. There was much to indicate that to me, because we were a party to building the laboratory building in Mexico, and we were going to run them in connection with the Mexican Government. When we decided we could not afford to have the virus threat, but must have a laboratory off our own shores, it looked like, you know, the Department of Agriculture might, after the buildings in Mexico were built, want a Pentagon Building for itself. But I am in thorough accord with working with the gentleman in cooperation with the Department in providing and carrying on this research in a laboratory we own, provided we can work out where it can be done.

Mr. TABER. We ought to know where it is going to be and how it is going to be built, and whether or not it meets decent, proper specifications, before we provide such an enormous sum of money.

Mr. WHITTEN. I will be glad to cooperate fully, and I am sure my committee will.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I think the suggestion of the ranking minority member of this committee makes sense. I think it meets with the desires of all of us who have spoken about it if we really get busy and go at it in an orderly way. I happen to come from a State which wanted this laboratory. I do not know who was leading it, but the Cattlemen's Association wrote to me and wanted the laboratory on Cotron Island, which is near McNeill's Island. It is uninhabited, and it was available. The laboratory was not located there. I do believe the feeling of the livestock people in the United States is such that we should follow the suggestion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and go right after this in an orderly way and get it done, if possible before the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. TABER. That should produce results more quickly than to throw something blind into a bill.

Mr. HORAN. That is right.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BAILEY to the amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: At the end of the amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska insert: "None of the funds appropriated for the construction of this laboratory shall be made available until the Agriculture Committee of the House has approved a particular site."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, no further explanation of the purpose of the amendment is necessary.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to make the point of order because the gentleman discussed this with me and I think his reasoning is sound. However, it does conflict with the agreement we just reached that we discuss this matter with the Department officials and all in line with it. In view of that, I hope the gentleman will understand that I believe I should make the point of order, since we have just agreed here that we would hold this up.

Mr. BAILEY. May I inquire of the gentleman from Mississippi if an agreement reached here by the members of the committee precludes the gentleman from West Virginia from offering an amendment?

Mr. WHITTEN. No; but I thought maybe it might excuse me for making the point of order.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I have already made a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman on his point of order.

Mr. McCORMACK. The point of order is that this is legislation on an appropriation bill. That none of the funds shall be made available until a certain committee has approved a certain

site constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill. It is not a limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from West Virginia care to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. BAILEY. I withdraw the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, coming from a district that does not have a farm in it, I am very much interested in the agriculture of our country, because I realize what it means to the greatness of our country. We are very fortunate in this great industrial Nation of ours in having a strong agriculture. It is not only important to our own people, but it is very important as part of our national defense, because a country without agriculture is very vulnerable to attack, particularly if isolated from the sources upon which it must depend for the products of the farm that are necessary for the feeding and clothing of its people.

Everyone who has spoken on this matter has convinced me there should be something done. My friend, the chairman of the subcommittee, has given what we in law call a plea of confession and avoidance.

My good friend from New York [Mr. TABER] has made the same kind of plea. Everyone admits that the gentleman from Nebraska in offering his amendment is absolutely correct. I think, however, that the final suggestion made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] carries considerable weight, which we cannot close our eyes to, that there should be something definite in relation to the location. Until this suggestion was made, I was going to vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Nebraska, and I am still strongly for it. But the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] had a colloquy, and that colloquy was in the right direction, but, in my opinion, it does not go quite far enough. I think it is right to call in the officials of the Department of Agriculture, and I think also the Committee on Agriculture should be in on that meeting, that is the legislative committee, as well as the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture. If, as a result of that meeting, there is some resolution, if we defeat the amendment by reason of this promise made to the House, if the meeting is held and it is resolved into some action, are you going to wait until next year, until another appropriation bill comes up, before the amendment can be offered, or will you bring in a separate resolution, if there is a meeting of minds and if a location is established? Will the Committee on Appropriations bring in a resolution making a special appropriation for this matter, which everyone says is so urgent in the interests of our people?

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. LOVRE. I wish to advise the gentleman, and also the Members of

the Congress, that such a resolution as you have mentioned is already before the Committee on Agriculture. We took it up this morning, and our chairman, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], I believe, is going to call for hearings on it shortly.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; the gentleman made a very fine contribution.

Mr. LOVRE. On a resolution calling for the very same thing you have suggested and the gentleman from New York has suggested.

Mr. McCORMACK. No, no. We have the authority in law. I think action by the legislative committee is vitally important. We have the authority in law for the appropriation. So, assuming this meeting takes place, which the gentleman from New York suggested, and which the gentleman from Mississippi concurred in, and I assume it will be with the members of the legislative committee, and as a result of it you have reached a conclusion as to the site and so forth, are we going to wait until next year, putting it off for another year, or will there be action?

Mr. WHITTEN. Insofar as I am concerned, and I am sure it is agreed in by the others, there is no desire to kill the laboratory or any such arrangement as that.

Mr. McCORMACK. No; I did not say that. I would not say that.

Mr. WHITTEN. I did not mean to indicate that you did, but insofar as I am concerned, if we can get this laboratory in a safe place, I will be for taking action immediately. I mean appropriate action to get the appropriation through the Congress. Of course, I cannot speak for the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course you cannot.

Mr. WHITTEN. But I will certainly recommend to do it immediately if it can be put in a safe place.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman can only speak for himself, I realize that, and then exert such influence as the gentleman himself has personally, by reason of his official position, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] can only do the same thing, and that is all I can do; I ask my two friends if this meeting takes place with the members of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, and the members of the legislative committee, together with the officials of the Department of Agriculture and you reach a conclusion, and there is a meeting of the minds, the authority in law existing for the appropriation, will you then take action to bring in an appropriation?

Mr. TABER. Let me say to the gentleman I should personally favor a special resolution to cover it, if we could get a satisfactory layout and work it out.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman cannot go any further than that. Will the gentleman from Mississippi go that far?

Mr. WHITTEN. I do. I might say this, and that is if that is called for in order to do it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Now, do not qualify it too much.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am not qualifying my position.

Mr. McCORMACK. No, you have not qualified a bit yet.

Mr. WHITTEN. But, there are other things pending which might mean that this would be already in shape to go ahead with. If it takes a special resolution to do it, I will be for it, but it may not take that.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not necessarily confining my line of inquiry to a special resolution, but it may be a supplemental appropriation bill. In other words, if there is a meeting of the minds insofar as you are able to, you will not put it off until the supply bill next year; will you?

Mr. WHITTEN. There is no desire to do that, but we will try to work the other way.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman's suggestion meets with my entire approval. If we can have assurance today that immediate action will be taken through proper channels, by bringing in a separate resolution, I personally will take back my support of the Miller amendment. I will further ask the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] to withdraw his amendment at this time to clarify the situation. I think the gentleman should withdraw his amendment and rest on the assurances made to the House that we will take care of this matter if an understanding is aimed at.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. I agree wholeheartedly in the sane and sensible position taken by the Majority Leader, and commend him for bringing this matter to a head. We all know that something must be done. Why it has not been done before this time none of us can understand. But if we take definite and quick action, after the meeting of the legislative committee and the members of the Department, I am sure the gentleman from Nebraska will withdraw his amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] is to be congratulated for offering his amendment and bringing this to the attention of the House. I have listened very attentively to the debate. The gentleman may disagree with me in my present efforts, but I am trying to make a contribution.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. With that understanding, if the House will permit, I will withdraw the amendment, but I hope it is not like the boy in the little town who said to his father, "We all agree that we ought to have a new church, but let us object to where it is going to be."

Mr. McCORMACK. I agree, but the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] have given us their personal promise that they will do everything they possibly can.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. If I may say to my chairman, we have done a good day's work. We are coming in at 10 o'clock in the morning. May I humbly suggest that the Committee rise at this time?

Mr. WHITTEN. If the gentleman would withhold his request, I would like to work a little while longer, for this reason: There are compelling reasons why this bill should be finished by tomorrow night. They are not personal to me, but there are compelling reasons. To be absolutely safe, I believe we will finish up tomorrow night if we would proceed for a little while now. That is the only thing that leads me to want to go ahead.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I think the gentleman will agree that very seldom do we pass very good legislation after 5 o'clock when the Members are tired. We have had a nice day and performed a great deal of work. I think we can finish tomorrow, so why not quit now?

Mr. WHITTEN. Let us try it a little while longer.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. How long do you consider a little while? I would like to pin the gentleman down.

Mr. WHITTEN. Let us proceed for a little, if you will, and we can discuss it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Animal disease control and eradication: For the control and eradication of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals, scabies in sheep and cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, and dourine in horses, and other inspection and quarantine work authorized by law; for supervision of the transportation of livestock, including administration of the 28-hour law; for inspection of vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the act of March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158), and sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), relating to veterinary biological products, \$8,477,000: *Provided*, That no payment hereunder as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or brucellosis shall exceed (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any purebred animal, (2) one-third of the difference between the appraised value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3) the amount paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperating agency, and no payment hereunder shall be made for any animal if at the time of test or condemnation it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for slaughter.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the question of taxes has been raised here and, of course, the work of the Ways and Means Committee has to do with that subject, to lower them where possible, but to try to keep

the country on a sound fiscal basis. All these things, of course, are coupled up with what has been done on appropriation bills.

Since Korea the Congress has increased taxes three times and as the result the tax burden imposed upon the people of this country is the highest that it has ever been in our history. For many single people the direct individual income-tax burden is higher than it was even during the period of World War II and for all of the people many of our excise taxes are higher than they were during World War II. The tax on cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, for example, are higher today than they were during World War II. During World War II the regular corporate tax rate was only 40 percent—today it is 52 percent and many of our productive enterprises are paying a higher percentage of their earnings in Federal taxes than under the World War II excess-profits tax. The only area where the tax burden is less than it was during World War II is in the case of married couples who were not residents of community property States. As a result of the action taken by the Republican Eightieth Congress these married couples were given equal tax treatment with married couples living in community property States.

During World War II the most we ever collected in Federal taxes was \$44,700,000,000. Net tax receipts for this fiscal year ending in July will be approximately \$20,000,000,000 greater and when the increased State and local taxes are added to the Federal tax burden we find that approximately one-third of our national income is going for taxes. This is more than was ever collected during the peak of World War II. To say that taxes are lower today than they were during World War II, or lower than any other period, is wholly erroneous. The split income provision equalized the tax treatment of married couples and in a few isolated cases there are lower excise taxes. But the plain fact is that the over-all tax burden of the American people is at an all-time high measured either in terms of national income, the amount of tax dollars collected, or the tax rates in the excise, individual, and corporate field.

I only make this as just a little warning that wherever we can reduce these appropriation bills consistently without interfering with the national defense or with essential services we must do it. We must do it even though it is a campaign year. It is most important now that we watch every item in these appropriation bills.

The Clerk read as follows:

White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant to the act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), \$3,300,000, of which \$505,000 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; \$1,750,000 to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,045,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the entire program, method development,

and for operations conducted under its direction for such control, including, but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word to call attention to the fact that on page 17, line 11, there is a proviso of which "as follows" is a part. The language there is all mixed up and I hope that in the morning an amendment will be offered to correct it.

Mr. WHITTEN. I did not realize that, but, attention having been called to it we would be glad to consider the matter. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that we may return to that item in the morning for the purpose of offering a correction amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

The Clerk read as follows:

National forest protection and management: For the administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and development of the national forests, including the establishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care of plantations and young growth; the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed three; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, development, and use of the national forests, including experimental areas under Forest Service administration, except that where direct purchases will be more economical than construction, improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities; timber cultural operations; development and application of fish and game management plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and other resources and development and application of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514); examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the act of June 11, 1906, and the act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests; and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests, \$29,400,000.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GATHINGS: Page 21, line 18, strike out "\$29,400,000" and insert "\$28,814,025."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not mean to press this request unless it is agreeable with the gentleman, but may I suggest that the Committee rise. I thought the gentleman would probably prefer to make his argument tomorrow rather than now, and if it is agreeable to the gentleman I suggest that the Committee rise at this time.

Mr. GATHINGS. That is agreeable to me.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

CREATING A SELECT COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS AND STUDY OF PROBLEMS RELATING TO SEIZURE AND CONTROL OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

(Mr. FULTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I have this day introduced the following resolution:

Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the problems related to seizure and control of private property, of private enterprises, unions, other facilities and organizations, by Executive action of the United States Government

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of 10 Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Five of the members of the select committee shall be appointed from among the members of the Committee on the Judiciary and five shall be appointed from among the members of the Committee on Education and Labor. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation, and study—

(1) To determine whether the President, apart from congressional authorization, has any inherent power to seize, to operate, and to exercise control of private property and private enterprises, the steel industry, the coal, and other basic industries, labor unions, the press and radio, transportation and utility operations, as well as plants and facilities of Government contractors and subcontractors.

(2) To determine the extent and nature of the power of Congress to prohibit, or to

place limitations on, the exercise by the President of powers of the character referred to in paragraph (1) in times of peace, war, so-called emergencies, and police actions in which United States forces are engaged; and

(3) To determine what should be done by Congress by enactment of statutory provisions, or by amendment to the Constitution, or otherwise, to remove doubt and uncertainty as to the respective powers of the President, to make clear the jurisdiction of the Congress, and the courts in relation to the problems involved in seizure and control of private property by governmental authority.

(4) To study and recommend safeguards against the possible future use of unrestrained power by the Executive and the executive departments which might result in dictatorship in this country, and the repression or circumvention of the inherent rights of the people of the United States, the courts, and the Congress, as independent and equal branches of the Government.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

THE STEEL SEIZURE CASE

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, the country is very much concerned about the steel production situation in view of the decision of Judge Pine in the steel seizure case. I call attention to what the judge said in these lines of his opinion:

And it further presupposes, as defendant apparently does, that, this statute being inadequate, Congress will fail in its duties, under the Constitution, to legislate and appropriately to protect the Nation from this threatened disaster.

The judge is referring by "statute" to the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947—Taft-Hartley—and by "this threatened disaster" to a steel strike.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is incumbent now on the Congress to take up this situation and to pass legislation providing for what should be done with respect to it. That is the way to carry out our responsibility.

Accordingly, I urge the constituted leaders of the majority and the minority in the House and in the other body to meet now to determine the programing before the Congress of this issue and of legislation on it. The responsibility, it seems to me, to deal with this emergency

which is facing us in the steel stoppage, is very much up to the Congress. The court has made an historic decision. It proceeds with confidence that the Congress will not be found wanting in respect of its responsibilities. It is up to us to act now.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, in certain of my remarks yesterday there is a clerical error which results in some repetition. In order to correct this, I ask unanimous consent that the last paragraph of my remarks on page 4640 be deleted from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

JUDGE YANKWICH

(Mr. VAIL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAIL. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a resolution to authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the official conduct of Leon Rene Yankwich, judge of the Federal District Court, Southern District of California.

In support of the resolution I submit the material embraced in my statement to the House on March 26, 1952, containing an account of the record of Judge Yankwich and including his amazingly biased comments in the course of the Cole-Loew trial over which he presided in 1948. Judge Yankwich held that the writers did not refuse to answer questions propounded to them by the committee and they did not violate the morals clause of their contracts with the studios, a finding in direct contradiction of submitted evidence. The jury, obviously feeling the impact of the attitude of the judge, returned a verdict in favor of Cole. Judge Yankwich then awarded damages to the plaintiff in amount of \$150,000 and ordered him reinstated to his screen-writing position, thus nullifying completely the labors of the Committee on Un-American Activities, which had exposed Cole's Communist Party membership and his activities in behalf of the U. S. S. R.

While the American public was shocked immeasurably by the actions of Judge Yankwich, its wavering confidence in our Federal judiciary was restored materially by the reversal of his position by the decision of Judge Benjamin Harrison of the Los Angeles Federal court, who on Monday of this week set aside the verdict of a jury which on February 19, 1952, awarded damages of \$84,300 to Screen Writer Adian Scott, another member of the "Hollywood Ten," and granted a motion of RKO Studios for a new trial.

Said Judge Harrison:

I find the plaintiff's refusal to answer the questions was part of a conspiracy to defy the Congress of the United States. The great weight of evidence, in my opinion, shows that Mr. Scott definitely violated the morals clause. To allow the judgment to stand

would be a grave miscarriage of justice. I feel the case should be retried on all the issues involved.

The wide variance in judicial conclusions based upon identical evidence demands congressional inquiry in the interest of the national security, which was clearly endangered, according to the Committee on Un-American Activities, through Communist infiltration into the motion picture industry and the use by Cole and others of the facilities of the industry, through their screen-writing occupations, as a propaganda medium.

In further support of the resolution I submit the following extract from the report of the Joint Fact Finding Committee of the 1948 regular California Legislature:

Federal Judge Leon R. Yankwich voluntarily appeared Thursday, February 19, 1943, at the committee's Los Angeles hearing. He wanted to make a speech to the audience. It was only after he was admonished by the chairman that he finally consented to address the committee.

He stated that he was appearing before the committee because he had learned that his name had been included in previous committee reports, in connection with the Communist school, the Los Angeles People's Educational Center.

After Yankwich was impressed with the idea that his remarks should be addressed to the committee and not to the Communists in the audience, he said, "It was stated that I delivered a lecture before some educational group and the newspaper which reported it had a statement which intimated that I had been taken in by a group * * *. So, all I want to do is this—I want to say this: I do not care whether they are Communists or anything else. * * *"

Judge Yankwich was informed that the committee had found the People's Educational Center to be a Communist-front organization, and that the judge's name had been listed on the organization's pamphlets as an instructor or a lecturer.

Chairman Tenney questioned Judge Yankwich as follows (committee's transcript, vol. XL, p. 729):

"* * * It seems to me that a Federal judge should refrain from lending his prestige to a Communist-front organization.

"Judge YANKWICH. I have never lent my prestige to anyone, but when I was lecturing, and this was 6 or 7 years ago, which I do not do now—I am getting old; I have been a judge for 21 years, Senator; I was appointed, as I told you, by a Republican Governor and elected twice by the people and then appointed by a Democratic President—when I am asked to give the benefit of my study to any group, I will do it, no matter who they are, black, white, Jews, Catholics, Protestants, Communists, or anyone else, if they listen to me.

"Chairman TENNEY. Would you permit the German-American Bund to use your name as a lecturer?

"A. No-yes; not to use my name; yes, I would. I would give a lecture before them, on my own terms, as an individual."

On the morning of February 20, 1948, R. E. Combs, committee counsel, read the committee record of Judge Leon Yankwich into the transcript. The judge was advertised as a guest lecturer at the summer term of the People's Educational Center in 1945. (Labor Herald, April 20, 1945.)

Yankwich was born in Rumania, and was naturalized in Modesto, Calif., in 1912; He has participated in open-forum meetings of the American Civil Liberties Union. In the People's Daily World for April 19, 1945, there is a photograph of Judge and Mrs. Leon Yankwich, together with Dr.

Frank Davis. Under the photograph is the caption which reads as follows: "At a reception at their home for Dr. Frank Davis, newly appointed director of education for the L. A. People's Educational Association; Judge and Mrs. Leon Yankwich discussed with Dr. Davis new perspectives for the PEA."

Dr. Frank Davis, previously a witness before this committee, was formerly a professor at the University of California at Los Angeles. He resigned this position to become educational director for the People's Educational Center. (The first name for this Communist school was the People's Educational Association. It was later changed to its present name, People's Educational Center.)

Mr. Combs also introduced a copy of the Open Forum, published every Saturday at 1022 California Building, Second and Broadway, Los Angeles, by the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. This issue carried an article signed by Judge Leon Yankwich attacking the criminal syndicalism law, held constitutional by the high courts of California and the United States. The bill is aimed at those who advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

The committee finds that Judge Yankwich's conduct and attitude is a disgraceful reflection upon the Federal bench. For anyone to fraternize with the enemies of the people of the United States, its Constitution, and Government, is bad enough in itself, but when a judge of the Federal bench lends his position and name to dignify traitorous organizations, such as the Communist People's Educational Center, then no condemnation is strong enough to characterize such action. In these critical times, when the Federal bench will be called upon to deal with cases involving the traitorous activities of Communist Soviet agents, a man such as Yankwich is not qualified, because of his obvious bias and sympathy for pro-Communist, pro-Soviet causes, to sit on the Federal bench.

INVESTIGATION OF RADIO AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 278, Rept. No. 1836), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed (1) to conduct a full and complete investigation and study to determine the extent to which the radio and television programs currently available to the people of the United States contain immoral or otherwise offensive matter, or place improper emphasis upon crime, violence, and corruption, and (2) on the basis of such investigation and study, to make such recommendations (including recommendations for legislative action to eliminate offensive and undesirable radio and television programs and to promote higher radio and television standards) as it deems advisable.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with its recommendations.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses, and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda,

papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF OFFENSIVE BOOKS, MAGAZINES, AND COMIC BOOKS

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 596, Rept. No. 1837), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of nine Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, three from the Committee on the Judiciary, three from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and three from the membership of the House without reference to any committee. Not more than five members of the select committee shall be of the same political party. The Speaker shall designate as chairman of the select committee one of the members so appointed. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the select committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The select committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study (1) to determine the extent to which current literature—books, magazines, and comic books—containing immoral, obscene, or otherwise offensive matter, or placing improper emphasis on crime, violence, and corruption, are being made available to the people of the United States through the United States mails and otherwise; and (2) to determine the adequacy of existing law to prevent the publication and distribution of books containing immoral, offensive, and other undesirable matter.

The select committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations, including recommendations for legislation, as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution, the select committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the select committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times within the District of Columbia, to hold such hearings, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, and to utilize such employees and facilities of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the select committee or any member of the select committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

THE LATE REID F. MURRAY

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I was indeed shocked yesterday morning when I learned of the passing of our beloved colleague and my good friend Representative Reid F. Murray, of Wisconsin.

Congressman Murray served continuously in this House since January 3,

1939. As a member of the House Committee on Agriculture he exerted considerable influence in championing the cause of the farmer and because of his previous training and educational background was a recognized leader in the field of agriculture.

Reid's office was next to mine in the New House Office Building and while I did not see him in recent months because of his prolonged illness, I recall many pleasant conversations with him prior thereto. I enjoyed Reid Murray's friendship and admired him for his sincerity and loyalty. He always treated me with the greatest kindness and I always thought of him as one of our elder statesmen whose exemplary life and devotion to the people of his congressional district and his native State of Wisconsin will long be remembered by this body.

We shall mourn his memory and must strive to follow his example and nobility of character.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his beloved wife and family. I am sure that our good Lord in his divine wisdom will comfort them in their great sorrow, positive that he is now in His care.

THE WHEAT AGREEMENT STATEMENT IN COMMITTEE REPORT ON H. R. 7314, APPROPRIATION FOR DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I cannot let the bill H. R. 7314 pass without reserving my position on the comment in the report that—

In the opinion of this committee, this is a part of the Nation's foreign policy and, since it does not represent a domestic agricultural program in any way, the committee feels that it should be considered as a part of our international budget, rather than a responsibility chargeable to the Department of Agriculture.

The wheat agreement was not negotiated or approved as a foreign-aid measure. The report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations contains the following statement, under the heading "Main purpose of the agreement":

The agreement, through reciprocal guarantees among the participants, aims at stabilizing the international wheat market by assuring supplies of wheat to importing countries and markets for wheat to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices. The United States would be guaranteed an annual export market for 168,000,000 bushels for the next 4 years at the prices specified in the agreement.

Later the report declares:

The Department of Agriculture looks upon the agreement as a test of the principle of stabilizing markets and prices for agricultural commodities which may be in burdensome surplus.

This point was recognized in the legislation passed by Congress to implement the agreement, which specifically authorized appropriations of "such sums as may be necessary to make payments to

the Commodity Credit Corporation of its estimated or actual net costs of carrying out its functions hereunder. The Commodity Credit Corporation is hereby authorized in carrying out its functions hereunder to utilize, in advance of such appropriations or payments, any assets available to it."

At the time the agreement was negotiated and approved—1948-49—it was estimated that there would very likely be a wheat surplus. The opposite proved true. Therefore, the advantage has been with the importing countries rather than with the exporting countries, but the purpose remains the same—to stabilize the international wheat market. It is not a foreign-aid program.

TAX AMORTIZATION PROGRAM

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I had a special order for yesterday which was not used as the result of the early recess of the House. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include the speech I had planned to make yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in adopting the Revenue Act of 1950, Congress recognized that the industrial capacity of the country would have to be expanded rapidly to meet the dangers thrust upon us by the Communist aggression in Korea. One provision of the bill provided that the cost of some of this expanded capacity could be written off, for tax purposes, during the first 5 years of the defense build-up when taxes are high instead of the usual period of as long as 25 years. It was the intent of the Congress, in writing this provision into law, to restrict its benefits to those facilities acutely needed in the stepped-up mobilization program and which would have limited, if any, commercial value in the postemergency period.

This program has now been operating since October of 1950. In this period, tax benefits have been granted to 8,738 new facilities, representing a total investment of \$17,579,618,000. The Defense Production Administration has certified 64 percent of this total investment—or almost \$11,000,000,000—for rapid tax write-off. Many applications covering unknown billions of additional expenses are pending.

We can recognize the full import of this tremendous Government-aided expansion only when realizing that in the year 1951 the total expenditures on new nonagricultural plants and equipment was \$23,300,000,000. Thus, it becomes apparent that about one-half or more of the total commercial and industrial construction in that year was given the benefit of rapid tax amortization, or to phrase it more bluntly, a Government subsidy.

CONGRESSIONAL THEORY

It is difficult to argue with the theory which prompted Congress to authorize the rapid tax write-off for emergency

plants. A private company cannot be expected to invest millions of dollars in a plant designed and constructed primarily to produce items of direct military value whose usefulness in normal time is highly questionable. The only alternative to the granting of rapid tax amortization probably would be construction by some Government agency itself of the needed expanded facilities and Congress, in its judgment, did not choose to follow this course.

However, I believe the time has now come to take a searching look at this program. I do not believe that many Members of Congress thought back in 1950 that we were entering into a program of such magnitude. Literally, plants producing everything from soup to nuts have qualified for these tax benefits.

Applications for special tax benefits have poured in by the thousands. At one time, it appeared that the chief concern of DPA was the fact that the applications could not be processed rapidly enough, not the merits of the individual case. There is a grave doubt as to the wisdom of some of the certificates issued by DPA. There is a serious question as to whether the intent of Congress has been violated.

MAGNITUDE OF PROGRAM

It is astounding to learn that the magnitude of the present tax amortization program is much larger than the program carried out during World War II in terms of dollars.

In that emergency period, and all of us must admit that the situation we faced then was much more perilous than present conditions, the armed services and the War Production Board approved 54,000 applications covering an expenditure of \$7,300,000,000. This was over the full period of World War II. As I mentioned earlier, to date DPA has already approved a little more than \$10,000,000,000 for rapid tax write-off in a little more than a year and the flood of applications has not yet abated. There is periodic talk of a less liberal policy on the part of DPA in approving applications, but if this has occurred, it is not apparent in the actions of the Government agency.

The one thing which disturbs me most is the broad policy adopted by DPA in approving applications. The test seems to be whether the economy will need an increased supply of the material or service in the next 4 or 5 years, instead of the need by the military. It is safe to assume, I believe, that World War II experience will repeat itself—many of the plants built under the guise of emergency needs will continue to operate after the emergency ends. In other words, the tax advantages given in a period when corporation taxes are at an all-time high will not have been used for the purpose for which they were intended.

REVENUE LOST

Obviously, the Government will lose considerable revenue during the 5-year period when the construction costs are being amortized. Some of this revenue will be recaptured after the expiration of the 5-year amortization period at a lower tax rate, but the pressing need is

for additional revenue now. If companies building these new facilities paid taxes on the basis of normal depreciation, a considerable sum in additional revenue would be secured, thus helping tremendously in efforts to secure a balanced budget and stave off further deficit financing with its inflationary dangers.

I believe I am correct in stating that the need for continuing the present rapid tax amortization program has not been given a full-scale review. The Ways and Means Committee has held hearings on some phases of the program.

I hope the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee will have an opportunity, before the end of this session, to look into this very important matter. If time does not allow this, then perhaps the staffs of the committees can initiate a study during the recess and on the basis of information gathered a more thorough review of the entire program can be pursued next session.

The investigations of the Hardy subcommittee made it clear that much abuse developed in the program during the first months of its operation. If rapid tax amortization is to be continued at all, it should be solely in the field of actual military production.

SYNTHETIC FIBERS

My immediate interest in the tax amortization question developed in connection with the certificates which were granted for the production of synthetic fibers. It is my information that amortization to the extent of approximately \$150,000,000 has been granted for various types of fibers that serve as substitutes for cotton and wool.

The issuance of these certificates for synthetic fibers was halted in recent months, but there is evidence that new applications have been filed and are being actually considered today. I submit that there is no reason at all why this type of certificate should be granted. There is ample production facility throughout the country for every type of needed fiber.

DISTRESS IN NEW ENGLAND

From January 1951 to January 1952 unemployment in textiles jumped 68 percent in Lawrence, Mass., 50 percent in Lowell, 112 percent in New Bedford, and 145 percent in Fall River. In these towns something above 12 percent of the labor force is reported unemployed today, in this day of full employment.

For Massachusetts as a whole there has been a jump in textile unemployment of 30 percent. Other New England States have been hit even harder, but of course no statistical review can possibly describe the tragic story of what being out of a job does to a breadwinner and his family.

Much hysterical talk has developed about the causes of textile unemployment in New England, but I submit that the chief reason is the major increase in synthetic fiber production, virtually all of which is outside of New England. Much of the synthetic textile development is a natural consequence of the economic forces seeking to secure more adequate supplies of fibers at the cheap-

est possible prices. This synthetic development with the help of tax subsidies, however, is not normal economic development. Is it fair, or is it even good common sense, for the Federal Government to underwrite this development which is producing human misery in New England?

It is the height of folly for the Government to underwrite the very type of production which is today causing distress in the textile field. Synthetic fiber production is already upsetting enough of the normal economic patterns of the country without help from the Government.

Of course, one of the reasons for textile unemployment is the general worldwide recession in demand in this field. This lack of demand is further evidence of the lack of need for any subsidy to production.

An attempt to justify tax amortization for expansion of synthetics based on military requirements is without foundation. Even under all-out mobilization the military requirements for cotton could be supplied and still leave about two-thirds of the total United States production for civilians, which is more than civilians consumed prior to World War II. However, coming back to actuality, the present rate of mobilization will require only about 8 percent of present level of total cotton mill production which is being easily supplied at present. In 1951, only about 6 percent of the total rayon and acetate production was used by the military.

It is my sincere belief that no further tax exemptions should be granted, except in the field of direct military supply where there is no other existing source of supply. This is a matter of concern to every American, because the amortization set-up is being paid for by the American taxpayer.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S VIEWS ON SEIZURE OF STEEL

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to include at this point in the RECORD a recent exchange of letters between President Truman and Charles S. Jones, of Washington Crossing, Pa.)

(The letters referred to follow:)

DEAR MR. JONES: I have your letter concerning my radio address on the steel situation and I was very interested in the questions you raised. I wish I could take the time to write to the many hundreds of people who have written me about the steel situation. The majority of the letters I have received indicated approval of the action I took. From the letters indicating disapproval, it is quite apparent that many of the writers based their disagreement on a misunderstanding of the facts. Unfortunately, in the limited radio time I had, I could not possibly go into detail on all phases of the steel case. But I am going to take the time now to answer the specific questions in your letter.

The first question you raised relates to steel company profits. The profits figures which I used in my radio address were profits before taxes.

There has been a lot of discussion of this, but it should be clear that if you are going to establish fair price ceilings, you have to

figure on the basis of income before taxes. If you took income after taxes, you would have to raise price ceilings to compensate for income-tax increases. And if we let prices—and wages—go up to compensate for bigger income taxes, we would obviously not be preventing inflation, we would be encouraging it.

INDEX USED AS STANDARD

This is the reason we have to use profits before taxes in determining whether an industry is entitled to a price increase. It is the same with all other groups in the economy. The wage increases recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board for the steelworkers were based on wages before taxes—not on take-home pay after tax deductions. In adjusting wage rates to the cost of living, which is the practice in many industries, the standard used is the consumers' price index—which does not take account of the increased income taxes paid by workers. In determining fair price supports for farm products, the law does not take into account the income taxes that farmers pay.

Obviously, if we are going to be fair, business must be governed by the same stabilization principles applicable to wage earners, salaried persons, and farmers.

It is true that the steel companies are paying high taxes. So is everybody else. If we allowed the steel companies to get price increases to cover their higher taxes, we would simply be shifting the tax burden to those less able to afford it.

PROFITS AT HIGH LEVEL

As a matter of fact, the steel companies are making so much money that even with today's high taxes their profits after taxes are greater now than the profits they made after taxes in the 3 years before the Korean outbreak—and those were very profitable years. The Iron and Steel Institute has reported that its members—some 90 percent of the industry—averaged \$494,000,000 in profits after taxes for the 3 years before Korea. That comes to about \$6.59 per ton. And for 1951, the institute reports profits after taxes of \$688,000,000—or \$7.07 per ton.

So you see that whether you take profits before or after taxes, the conclusion is still the same. We will never be able to prevent profiteering in this emergency if we give the steel industry special treatment and immunity from the price-control rules.

Second, you ask whether the closed shop was involved in this case. The closed shop is not an issue in this case, but the union shop is. I can understand your confusion on this point. The closed shop and the union shop are actually quite different. However, the two are commonly confused and this confusion has been deliberately exploited in the propaganda of the steel industry. The closed shop, which requires a person to belong to a union before he can be hired by an employer, is forbidden by Federal law. However, the Taft-Hartley Act specifically authorizes the union shop, under which employers and unions make an agreement requiring that workers become union members after they have been hired. There are many variations of such agreements. It is not uncommon to excuse old employees from joining the union, or even to allow a person to drop out of the union after the first year, if he chooses.

BOARD URGED NEGOTIATION

The union shop was definitely an issue in this case. The Wage Stabilization Board felt that the issue was important enough to require a recommendation. The dispute obviously could not have been settled if this issue were not settled. It should be noted that the Board did not recommend any particular form of union shop. It recommended that the parties negotiate the form of union shop to be adopted.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 2, 1952
For actions of May 1, 1952
82nd-2nd, No. 74

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed agricultural appropriation bill, agreeing to amendments to increase FHA loans & reduce personnel, and rejecting amendments to decrease ACP and other items. Senate committee reported foreign-aid bill. Senate committee reported bill to include oleo in Navy ration. Senate passed bill to permit Canada to participate in forest-fire compact. Rep. Abernethy introduced bill to continue ACP.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 7314 (pp. 4764-819). Agreed to the following amendments:

- By Rep. Taber, to reduce administrative expenses of Agricultural Conservation Program from \$30,000,000 to \$25,000,000, by a 115-106 vote (p. 4805).
- By Rep. Andersen, to increase rural-rehabilitation loans from \$110,000,000 to \$120,000,000 (pp. 4810-12).
- By Rep. Jensen, to limit the filling of personnel vacancies to 25%, in general, until a 10% reduction in personnel has been reached; by a 118-109 vote (pp. 4816-17). (Same as adopted by the House last year.)
- By Rep. Andresen, to include the Mississippi River in the areas in which the Department plans agricultural phases of land and water resources development (p. 4781).
- By Rep. Granger, similar amendment regarding the Sevier River (p. 4782).
- By Rep. Rees, similar amendment regarding the Neosho, Cottonwood, and Verdigris Rivers (pp. 4781-2).

Rejected the following amendments:

- By Rep. Gathings, to reduce national forest protection and management from \$29,400,000 to \$28,814,025 (pp. 4764-76).
- By Rep. Multer, to reduce flood-prevention preliminary examinations and surveys from \$7,750,000 to \$6,750,000 (pp. 4778-81).
- By Rep. Javits, to reduce the advance authorization for the Agricultural Conservation Program to \$142,410,000; by a 35-220 vote (pp. 4787-803). He also proposed an amendment to reduce the 1953 figure to this amount, but later withdrew it because of a statement that the amount had been

committed (p. 4803). During debate on this amendment, rejected various amendments to the Javits amendment, which would have reduced the advance authorization to the following amounts:

By Rep. Andersen, \$200,000,000; by a 126-131 vote (pp. 4787-803).

By Rep. Whitten, \$225,000,000; by a 74-139 vote (pp. 4788-803).

By Rep. O'Toole, \$100,000,000 (pp. 4790-803).

By Rep. Andresen, to increase from 5% to 10% the portion of the ACP appropriation which may be allotted to SCS; by an 88-116 vote (pp. 4798, 4803-4).

By Rep. Abbutt, to limit individual ACP payments to \$500; by a 70-103 vote (pp. 4804-5).

By Rep. Fulton, to prohibit ACP payments to persons having a net income of over \$10,000; by a 23-127 vote (pp. 4794-806).

By Rep. Keating, to reduce agricultural production programs from \$10,000,000 to \$7,000,000; by a 37-88 vote (pp. 4806-9).

By Rep. Herlong, to prohibit reallocation of ACP funds to cooperators if they are not used for other payments; by a 76-94 vote (pp. 4797, 4805-6).

By Rep. O'Toole, to strike out the \$611,128 item for farmers' bulletins and the Yearbook of Agriculture (p. 4814).

By Rep. Multer, to prohibit certain political activities of USDA employees (p. 4814).

By Rep. Taber, to decrease CCC administrative expenses from \$16,500,000 to \$14,000,000 (p. 4815).

The following amendments were ruled out of order:

By Rep. Miller of Nebr., to require full effectuation of public-works projects and programs (p. 4814).

By Rep. D'Ewart, providing that, when price supports are in effect for a commodity, it shall not be imported at a price below parity (pp. 4815-16).

Rep. Horan recommended that there be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for foreign-relations and mentioned that such an arrangement already exists in several other departments (p. 4813).

Rep. Patman inserted a DAE statement, "A Chronology of Major Price Support Legislation and Proposals with Reference to Price Support By Commodity Loans at a Percentage of Parity" (pp. 4817-19).

Points of order by Rep. Multer were sustained against provisions in the bill (1) placing \$2,500,000 in a contingency reserve for price support and (2) on cancellation of CCC notes to restore capital loss (pp. 4813-4).

NOTE: It is not expected that the bill, as passed by the House, will be printed until Monday night (since it is ordered printed in the Senate, in such situations, and the Senate is in recess until Monday). This means that the amended bill will not be available until Tuesday, May 6, at the earliest. Concurrently with distribution to this office, the GPO will distribute directly to each Department agency's budget office a pre-arranged supply of the bill. In general, copies will not be available from this office but should be obtained from the agency budget offices.

2. BUDGETING. S. 913, H. R. 5100, H. R. 6029, and H. R. 7624, to create a joint budget committee, etc., were transferred from the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee back to the Rules Committee (p. 4822).

3. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 5 (p. 4825). LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for next week, as announced by the Majority Leader: /^{Mon.} Consent calendar and Defense Department catalog system; Tues., private calendar; Wed., minimum-price agreements; Thurs. and Fri., legislative appropriation bill (p. 4820).

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1952

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.
Rev. A. Purnell Bailey, Grace Methodist Church, Newport News, Va., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we invoke Thy shepherd's love and care upon all who gather here with the authority to make decisions for all the people.

Incline our hearts to Thy will, and endow us with wisdom from on high that we may know right from wrong. Grant us then the courage to follow the light Thou hast given us.

We are but human and have sinned in Thy sight. Thou alone knowest how oft we are tempted to become self-righteous. How easily we claim the works of Thy hand as those of our own. How prone to forget that the nation that turns its back on Thy commandments shall die. Forgive the sins we have confessed to Thee. Forgive the secret sins we do not see.

Grant that our hearts may be cleansed by Thy grace, and that a vision of a righteous nation may be restored. Guide our feet in Thy paths all the day long, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 65]

Adair	Doyle	Kersten, Wis.
Andrews	Durham	Klein
Ayers	Eaton	Kluczynski
Baring	Engle	Larcade
Battle	Feighan	McKinnon
Beall	Fine	Machrowicz
Bender	Flood	Miller, N. Y.
Betts	Gamble	Morrison
Boggs, La.	Gary	Moulder
Boykin	Grant	Murdock
Brehm	Hall	O'Brien, N. Y.
Burleson	Edwin Arthur	Osmer
Burnside	Hand	Passman
Burton	Harrison, Va.	Patten
Canfield	Hart	Phillips
Celler	Hays, Ohio	Powell
Combs	Hébert	Prouty
Coudert	Hedrick	Reed, N. Y.
Cox	Herter	Rivers
Crosser	Jackson, Calif.	Roberts
Curtis, Mo.	Jarman	Roosevelt
Dawson	Jensen	Sabath
Deane	Johnson	Sasser
DeGraffenried	Kee	Sheppard
Dorn	Kennedy	Sieminski

Sikes
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Stockman

Sutton
Velde
Vinson
Welch
Wheeler

Williams, Miss.
Willis
Wilson, Ind.
Wood, Ga.

expects to make today, and include extraneous material.

POLAND'S CONSTITUTION DAY

(Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 3, Americans of Polish extraction will join with those of similar descent in every other country of the world in celebrating the one hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the adoption of Poland's Constitution.

This anniversary is fraught with deepest meaning to everyone of Polish blood, because it marks the establishment of parliamentary government in Poland on May 3, 1791.

Let it be noted that this date, of such great sentimental importance to all whose origins were in Poland, was exactly 2 years and 2 months later than that day in March 1789, when the newly organized Congress of the United States adopted the American Constitution.

The freedom-loving people of Poland were not far behind their counterparts in America on the long road to personal liberty and the recognition of human dignity through government "of the people, by the people, for the people."

Sad to relate, this year as for a number of years past, the anniversary of parliamentary government in Poland will receive no public commemoration by those now enslaved by communism.

Nevertheless, citizens of Polish origin everywhere this year again will seek to establish spiritual contact with those behind the iron curtain, in whose hearts we may be sure still burns with undiminished brightness that secret flame of patriotism which one day will set them free.

Therefore, I deem it a high privilege to stand here today, on the floor of the United States Congress, to extend personal greetings, not only to the Polish-Americans in my own congressional district, but also to citizens of Polish origin everywhere, on both sides of the iron curtain.

Let me take this occasion to express my hope that soon the Polish Nation again will be free and united, under that parliamentary form of government which is the best guaranty of liberty and happiness for men of both high and low degree.

This opportunity to express my admiration for the Polish people, and for those of Polish descent who make their homes in this and other lands, reminds me of something that happened when recently I was abroad in connection with the congressional investigation of the Katyn massacre.

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 351 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentlewoman from Ohio for the purpose of correcting the RECORD.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's RECORD, on page 4661, there is a typographical error, the word "or" in the third line from the bottom should be "for" and on page 4662, the word "food" in the second line of the next-to-the-last paragraph should be "flood." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, with the Speaker's indulgence, may I yield to several of our colleagues who have asked me to do so in order that they may ask permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may yield for that purpose, if he wishes to do so. The Chair recognized the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] to expedite the consideration of the pending agriculture appropriation bill.

In view of the request of the gentleman from Mississippi, the Chair will recognize Members to extend their remarks.

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. WOODRUFF and to include therein a splendid article by Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, United States Navy, retired.

Mr. HINSHAW to include certain material and remarks he expects to make today in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. JUDD in four instances, in each to include extraneous material.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington in two instances and to include extraneous material.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN to revise and extend remarks he made yesterday, and

In the course of committee hearings on that most atrocious of modern war crimes, it was learned that a large number of Polish refugees are living in London. Many of them are connected with the Polish Government in exile which one day, God willing, shall return to its proper seat in Warsaw.

Before the hearings were closed, the Polish Government officials arranged for committee members to attend a memorial meeting for the 15,000 Polish officers who were slain at Katyn. More than 2,500 Poles resident in London were present.

I may say that our reception at this meeting was one of the most heart-warming experiences of my life. It served to increase more than ever my admiration and respect for a people whose fortitude in times of great trouble, and whose love of freedom, remain unsurpassed in all the world.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD or in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. If that is satisfactory to those Members who are standing, without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I am very much impressed with the pending agriculture appropriation bill, especially the provision which provides for the protection of flue-cured tobacco.

In the bill which the House is now considering there is an item for \$40,000 for research in black shank, a disease which affects tobacco. This disease first appeared in the United States in 1915 in the State of Florida. After this, it spread to various parts of the country, and now causes millions of dollars' worth of damage to the tobacco crop in the United States each year. The seriousness of the spread of this dreaded disease has recently attracted a great deal of attention, for it is spreading into new areas and is steadily growing worse in areas which are already affected by it. In 1945 an inspection showed that 146 farms in Virginia were infected by this disease, 800 in North Carolina, and 20 in Kentucky. In 1950 the infection had spread to 2,919 farms in Virginia, 27,035 in North Carolina, and 751 in Kentucky. At the present time there is not a single county in the State of North Carolina which produces large amounts of bright flue-cured tobacco that is not affected by the black shank disease. The same is true of the State of Virginia also.

As the Members of this legislative body know, I am very interested in the problems of the farmers of this country. I have authored legislation for their benefit since I have been a Member of Congress—among which are the Kerr To-

bacco Act, which was the beginning of our present control system, and the Kerr Seed Act, which prohibits the exportation of our tobacco seeds. I urge each Member of this House to support this small request for \$40,000 to carry on research in the black shank disease, which is causing the farmers to lose money each year. We are spending money in all parts of the world. Surely we can afford to spend some here at home to benefit our own people.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I introduced for the consideration of the House, House Resolution 621 requiring the Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct an investigation and study of security conditions in and around the port of New York in order to determine the effect of inadequate Port security upon the mutual security programs of the United States, and upon the shipment of materials, supplies, goods, and equipment which move through the New York harbor as part of those programs.

The port of New York which includes the busy piers of the New Jersey shore, as well as those of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Staten Island, is vital to our national welfare, and vital to our foreign trade. Billions of dollars of cargo move through the port of New York each year. A vast quantity of the material and equipment, destined for our friends and allies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as well as other recipients of mutual security assistance, material and equipment purchased with funds which have been made available by the Congress and the American people in order to aid in the defense of the free world, moves through the port of New York daily.

It is common knowledge that the loading and unloading of ships in that port is controlled to a large degree by racketeers and mobsters who in their disguise as stevedoring companies and self-styled union leaders victimize both the laborers of the port and the various segments of American industry which rely upon its facilities. Murder, theft, sabotage, and racketeering of all kinds in and around those piers is by no means unheard of, and it has been estimated that the loss of cargoes each year through pilferage and larceny is somewhere between sixty and one hundred forty million dollars. Are the cargoes purchased with mutual security program funds also plundered and ransacked as a result of inadequate port security? And, if so, why do these conditions continue?

It is my opinion that one of the principal reasons for inadequate port security is the longshoremen's lack of job security. The system by which longshoremen are hired, ordinarily referred to as the shape-up has enabled racketeers and mobsters to dominate hiring on the piers and to continue their stranglehold on shipping. Hiring bosses who twice a day parcel out the loading and unloading jobs as they see fit dominate every aspect of the lives of the longshoremen. By controlling the shape-up they control the port. To my own personal knowledge, many of these hiring bosses have long-standing criminal

records. One, I know of, is under indictment for murder, but he is on the piers every day, exercising the power of work or no work over thousands of longshoremen who are forced to do his bidding. Welded together into a mob, these hiring bosses have become the operators of a rackets empire. Local authorities have shown themselves to be incapable of cleaning out this infestation of our Nation's most vital seaport. Last year a protest of these conditions by many of the longshoremen who seek an honest day's work on the piers resulted in a work stoppage which almost completely stopped shipping for about a month, and seriously delayed shipments which were necessary to the mutual security program.

The Congress has, in the past, appropriated substantial sums of money for the mutual security of the free world. I fully hope and recommend that it do so again through the passage of H. R. 7005. However, when one recognizes the existence of criminal and corrupt conditions in our major eastern seaport, I believe it incumbent upon the Congress to determine what effect inadequate port security has upon the billions of dollars of supplies which funnel through on their way to Europe and other parts of the free world as part of the mutual-assistance program.

I believe it to be of the utmost importance that the Congress be appropriately informed in this matter to that adequate steps may be taken to protect these supplies. If local law enforcement agencies are unable to offer security to the cargoes of the port, perhaps Federal law enforcement agencies can. The Congress must make certain that crime, corruption, and hoodlumism do not feed, fatten, and grow upon the money which has been appropriated for the economic health and military security of the free world.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION, 1953

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 1953, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7314, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose yesterday there was pending the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

The Clerk will again report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GATHINGS: On page 21, line 18, strike out "\$29,400,000" and insert "\$28,814,025."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized.

(Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations of the House has done a splendid piece of work in cutting down expenditures of this Government. This House also has done a splendid job in trying to balance the budget for fiscal 1953. This subcommittee, headed by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], has worked long hours, tirelessly, to bring this bill before this body. They have done a very fine job, over all.

This one item was an increase. This committee labored through many, many pages of the printed record in questioning Mr. Watts of the Forest Service, and other representatives of the Service on this particular item, and finally agreed to increase it some \$500,000.

If you will refer to the report on page 29, you will see that the committee has brought in \$29,400,000 for the National Forest Service Protection and Management Fund. If you will look at the first column on that page, you will note that this item carries an appropriation for the current fiscal year of \$28,814,029. That is my amendment, to put the appropriation back to what they have at this particular time. I do not believe they have justified their increase of some \$500,000. They said, "If you will give us this additional money we will sell more timber." They said they would bring in more money to the Treasury. That sounds plausible, but if you look into this thing a little further, they are going to continue to sell this timber; they are going to continue to sell these grazing rights, and the money will come in in any event.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. That part of the Monongahela National Forest within the State of West Virginia makes a net return of approximately a quarter of a million dollars to the Treasury of the United States, after giving 25 percent of the net sales of timber from the forests back to the school districts within the forest.

Mr. GATHINGS. There are a good many of these forests that are paying off.

Mr. BAILEY. Now, you want to put them in a position where they cannot make a good return to the Government.

Mr. GATHINGS. The gentleman is speculating. If you will refer to the hearings at page 592, you will find that the over-all net profit was only \$5,000,000—over-all, remember that—yet on 73,000,000 acres they made a net profit of \$12,000,000—on 73,000,000 acres. But on the over-all they come in with a net profit of only \$5,000,000. I say that is not good management at all.

Mr. BAILEY. Did the gentleman ever know anybody who earned money who did not spend money to earn more?

Mr. GATHINGS. Do you think that is good business—an over-all profit of \$5,000,000 while they make \$12,000,000 on 73,000,000 acres of land?

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield.

Mr. TACKETT. In the Ozarks National Forest in the State of Arkansas in which the gentleman lives there was over a million dollars worth of timber sold last year; I do not know how much, do not recall, but I do know that for several months the various sawmills doing business with the Government by buying timber were absolutely stalemated because the Government did not have the money with which to market the timber. I understand this appropriation was raised for that specific purpose. I do know that throughout our section of the country—

Mr. GATHINGS. I wish the gentleman would make his speech on his time. I realize this subject is of great interest to him.

Mr. TACKETT. I would ask the gentleman the question, Would he withdraw his amendment?

Mr. GATHINGS. I am sure the gentleman could not be serious in asking me such a question. There is an adequate amount of money available this year to manage the Nation's forests. This amendment would keep the amount of money for next year at the same figure that is provided for the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have five additional minutes. He has yielded most of his time and I think he ought to have a fair opportunity to present his case.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, provided we do not close off debate on this very important amendment too soon. I think the gentleman should be entitled to an additional 5 minutes; at the same time we want plenty of time for the opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for five additional minutes.

Mr. GATHINGS. Some of the departments of this Government have been trimmed by as much as 21 percent. The appropriations subcommittees have brought in such reductions under the budget recommendations. I am asking only that we put them back where they ought to be and try to get along with the money that they now have—that is all I propose here. We have cut these other departments; I see no reason why the management of the Forest Service should be given an increase in funds.

This increase is not justified, because they are poor managers. If a private corporation should come to the SEC with a financial statement and earning record of this kind as a basis for a stock issue, how far do you think they would get?

Let us look at the record and see what amount has been provided for this item heretofore.

In 1941, the appropriations for the protection and management of national

forests totaled \$10,910,188; 1942, \$11,179,457.

In 1943, it was \$12,710,691.

In 1944, they jumped up to seventeen-million-four-hundred-and-four-thousand-some-odd dollars.

In 1945, it was \$18,325,000.

In 1946, it was \$18,926,000.

In 1949, they jumped up to \$26,759,000.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit an inquiry at this point?

Mr. GATHINGS. Yes.

Mr. BAILEY. Right at the same time will the gentleman advise us how much they have increased the acreage of these forests by the acquisition of additional land all during this period?

Mr. GATHINGS. Now you have this situation: In 1941, some 10 years ago, they got along on \$10,910,000. Today they come in and the committee allows them \$29,400,000, nearly triple what they had 10 years ago.

Mr. BAILEY. And they probably had double as much acreage to manage as they had in 1941; every year they add to the acreage.

Mr. GATHINGS. Does the gentleman think that the Government of the United States should continue in the land business and keep on acquiring land?

Mr. BAILEY. They are doing it just the same.

Mr. GATHINGS. The money appropriated for forest protection and management has almost trebled; the land supervised has increased very little.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield.

Mr. O'TOOLE. The gentleman's figures do not allow for a 43-percent depreciation in the dollar.

Mr. GATHINGS. You have to take that into consideration. The gentleman has a real point there. A dollar today is worth only 56 cents, I believe. I agree with the gentleman on that; but at the same time they have almost tripled their demand for appropriations, I will say to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Just to refresh the gentleman's memory, we had a thousand-cent dollar in 1931 and 1932 but nobody had any dollars.

Mr. GATHINGS. That is right, I know something about that. I went through that period.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Did the gentleman give consideration to the fact that the Nation is crying for lumber for construction? The Government has it for sale but cannot sell it unless we give them enough money to mark and sell the timber.

Mr. GATHINGS. Yes. The record states they are doing a splendid job at the present time. They are getting in considerable money to the Treasury of

the United States if they will continue like they are doing at this time with the same staff they have they can do a good job.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. But they cannot use that money to mark up timber. We have to appropriate money for marking up the timber.

Mr. GATHINGS. They have ample money to do a good job today.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. If the membership will look at the report, top of page 593, they will see that the figures the gentleman has read do not jibe with the facts that are stated there. I do not mean to imply that the gentleman has not read the right figures but the interpretation of them is wrong. The testimony before the committee showed they were planning 20,000 acres more a year, replanting 60,000 acres additional and there was an increase of 2,000,000,000 board feet per year of national forest timber being cut and at the same time they were doing it with 2½ percent less money.

Mr. GATHINGS. I cannot agree that this service is doing all that on less money as I have recited. Let them continue with the same personnel they have at this time. This service has done this same work in the years past for much less money. I hope that the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, there is no one in the Congress for whom I have a higher regard than my very good and able friend and colleague the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS], but I certainly cannot agree with his proposal offered here this morning. If there is any cutting to be done, let us not do it in our own back yards; it should be done on the foreign aid bill. If we cut \$3,500,000,000 off of that bill we will be doing something worth while.

In my statement yesterday, I called the attention of the House to the fact that at one time my State of Pennsylvania was the leading lumber-producing State in the Nation. We still have more than 15,000,000 acres of forest land—with over 12,000,000 acres in private ownership. And most of this privately owned woodlands is in the hands of some 200,000 farmers and other small owners. Repeated fires, heavy cutting, and failure to replant idle acres over the years have reduced a lot of the woodland to a low state of productivity. The State and private forestry cooperation work of the Forest Service in fire control, tree plant-

ing, and forest management has helped bring many acres back into production.

I might also call to the attention of the House that we now have but 260 farm foresters at work on the Nation's 261,000,000 acres of small private forests owned by some 4,000,000 farmers and others.

I also stated that constituents from the Allegheny National Forest in my district continually tell me they want more recreational facilities on the national forests. They are now learning to appreciate the out-of-doors; the cool forests where in the heat of summer they can spend pleasant hours with their families. With more leisure time they want more places near to nature where they can be away from the din of the cities. I looked into the matter and was astonished to find that some 30,000,000 other Americans had visited the recreational areas on the Nation's national forests last year. If there were 30,000,000 visitors last year what can be expected this year with more cars and a greater urge to get away from the crowded cities. These recreational areas must be kept clean and must be made more nearly adequate to meet the demand. New ones must be opened up for the use of the people. Here is another problem which Congress must face. While the national forests were established primarily for the protection of watersheds and the production of timber—they have now become recreational areas of prime importance—because of their natural attributes and the fine manner in which they have been developed and managed. The Forest Service cannot do this job without money.

Now I might say to the Members of the House that the Forest Service is turning in a magnificent performance and to cut the appropriation for forest protection, management, and payroll at this time would be a drastic mistake in my opinion.

They cannot cut number on payroll. They are short manpower now, but they would have to cut under heading of "general administration" the payroll.

The Congress seems to be in a receptive frame of mind to do some cutting, but certainly we should be fair and not cut indiscriminately a group of public servants who have been doing a fine job. Let me point out to the House the information on page 30 of the committee report; the 1952 Forest Service appropriation was \$71,580,050; for 1953 the Bureau of the Budget recommended \$65,433,000; the appropriation for 1953 in the bill is \$61,708,000. This is a cut of \$9,872,050 below the 1952 appropriation and \$3,725,000 below the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget.

Certainly a cut of almost \$10,000,000 is a real cut.

It is estimated that the forests receipts for 1952 will be about \$70,000,000 and 25 percent of the gross receipts will be paid to counties in the forests. An additional 10 percent must be spent on roads so it will be readily recognized they are paying their way.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It is also estimated that the receipts for this coming fiscal year will be approximately \$75,000,000.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to thank my friend for the information. The gentleman from Minnesota, a member of this committee, is a sound, practical, clear-thinking American whose untiring efforts and work have won for him the hearty commendations of the Members of the House. The people of the Seventh District of Minnesota are fortunate in having a man of his ability represent them in the Congress.

Continuing, permit me to say, here we have a branch of the Government taking in \$75,000,000, and 25 percent of the gross receipts will be paid to the counties in the forest area; an additional 10 percent must be spent on roads. So it is readily recognized that here is one branch of the Federal Government that is paying its own way, and I wish that the other branches of the Government would emulate the fine performance turned in by the Forest Service.

The appropriation for land acquisition has been cut out and the appropriation for National Forest protection and management and general administration has been cut. Page 29 of the report indicates that the Budget Bureau recommended \$1,083,379 for conducting additional sales of timber and for additional fire control. Three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, the entire increase for fire control has been eliminated. A part of the increase for timber sales was also eliminated in the \$618,000 cut.

I might point out to the House that the loss of life in forest fires is directly connected with adequate financing of fire control. About 200 fire-fighters have been lost since the Forest Service was started. An average of eight to ten fire-fighters are killed in most fire years. Thirteen fire-fighters were killed in Montana on August 6, 1949, and I understand there is a monument near Emporium in my State of Pennsylvania to eight fire-fighters killed there in 1938. In 1947, fires in Maine killed 16 citizens and in a 1918 fire in Cloquet, Minn., 400 people were killed.

Cuts were also made in the appropriation for forest roads and trail. As I pointed out the bill cuts the 1953 appropriation almost \$10,000,000 and cuts the appropriation \$6,500,000 below the amount available in 1952 and cuts the amount \$3,000,000 below the Budget Bureau estimates for 1953.

Now it doesn't sound reasonable or fair to cut a branch of the Federal Service that is actually self-sustaining. This appropriation, with cuts already made, amounts to \$61,708,000 and the estimated receipts of the forest service for 1952 will be about \$70,000,000. Here is one branch of the Federal Government that is deserving of our fair consideration.

Sometimes I am disturbed at our thinking. Shortly we will have before us the Foreign Aid bill for \$7,900,000,000. Certainly if we can spend these tremendous sums all over the world, we can

look after our own people and the interests in our own back yards. We need point 4 programs in our own national forests and I certainly hope this amendment to cut forest protection, management, and general administration will be overwhelmingly defeated. So why demoralize those who are really doing a good job. I trust the House will turn down this amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, there are some fields of work where it just does not pay to cut too close. The conservation of natural resources is one of these. May I point out to the Members of this House the effect of some of the proposed reductions in appropriations for the Forest Service:

The national forests, as you know, are now returning to the United States Treasury substantially more than their cost of operation. The Forest Service is making them yield a handsome profit. Any governmental activity that thus more than pays its own, in my opinion deserves to be encouraged and supported rather than penalized. Yet the committee has cut the appropriations for national forest protection and management by \$618,000,000 under budget estimates, that for forest roads and trails by \$3,000,000, and the appropriation for control of forest pests by \$1,450,000.

It may be said that most of the national forest receipts come from timber sales and that the timber sale force is not being cut but is actually being increased. May I remind you that in order to sell timber you have to grow it, you have to keep it from burning up, you have to keep the bugs from destroying it, you have to build roads to get to it. It takes combined and coordinated action along many lines for a successful operation, whether it be the production of timber, or of shoes, or what have you. If you were running a shoe factory, for example, you could not expect to sell more shoes by increasing the sales force and firing the men at the shoemaking machines in the factory.

Let us look at this timber sale business a little more closely. The committee has recommended an increase of \$585,975 for timber sales on the national forests. This increase is urgently needed to maintain and expand the national forest timber cut. Timber harvesting on the national forests increased by 34 percent to 4,600,000,000 board feet in fiscal year 1951, and receipts jumped during the same period by 74 percent to more than \$51,000,000. The Forest Service expects the timber cut in fiscal year 1952 to be approximately the same amount as in 1951. Receipts, however, are expected to climb to about \$65,000,000 this year. The committee's report indicates the additional funds should result in the sale and cutting of an additional 400,000,000 board feet of timber with an esti-

mated value of \$6,000,000. This increase in timber sale funds will therefore bring in a tenfold return to the Treasury. It is unfortunate that the committee did not see fit to allow the full increase for timber resource management on the national forests of \$1,083,379 as recommended in the budget estimates. The Budget Bureau recommendation would have provided, in addition to the increased sale and cutting of 400,000,000 feet, for preparation of approximately 2,400,000,000 feet of timber for sale. This additional sale preparation is urgently needed in order to replace the backlog of prepared sales which was seriously depleted by the sudden expansion of timber business in 1951. Without the full increase recommended by the Budget Bureau it may prove difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the timber cut from the national forests at a rate of 5,000,000,000 feet. We should continue to work toward the maximum rate of cutting on the national forests permissible under sustained-yield management.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I wish to commend the gentleman for his very fine statement. I may say that I am quite familiar with the problems that the Forest Service is confronted with in connection with the sale of their timber. I come from one of the great timber areas of the Northwest, and I do know they have not had an adequate staff to properly handle the sales of timber in a timely sort of way. In one instance, we were confronted with an emergency situation where we had a large fire. The Forest Service in the Olympic Peninsula area in the State of Washington are trying to dispose of this timber at the present time. The timber must be sold within 2 years or it will be lost. I think the most imprudent thing this House can do is to cut the management of a great trust, which has been placed in the Forest Service. We have invested several billions of dollars in timber. I want to commend the gentleman for his mention of the fact that there is a net gain to the Government of over \$12,000,000 in these sales. That statement does not take into consideration the tremendous increase in value that has occurred in the past several years in the assets that we have in standing timber. I am sure the House will be making a great mistake if we cut our managers on this great resource. We should more properly manage the timber resource and do a better job than we are doing now.

I hope the House will vote down this amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The gentleman is correct. Of course, being one of the foremost friends of conservation, and a tried and true exponent of all conservation practices, he knows whereof he speaks.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I concur in what the gentleman has had to say, but aside from

the fact that the revenues we receive exceed the expenditures, is it not a fact that we owe something to the protection of the natural resources? It never was intended that it was to be a money-making scheme in the first place. It is a question of conservation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct. When a Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt, got the Forest Service under way, he had that very thing in mind.

Mr. GRANGER. Primarily that was the purpose of its establishment—the conservation of our natural resources.

Mr. MANSFIELD. And for the benefit of all the people.

Mr. GRANGER. For the benefit of all the people.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the gentleman.

The committee has eliminated from the forest research item the amount requested for research to find out how to control the spread of that deadly poisonous weed, halogeton. It has failed to provide the \$700,000 requested for cooperative range improvements in fiscal year 1953. That is cutting into work aimed at reducing livestock losses and getting greater production of meat and wool without depleting the range. It is work not only of great importance to the Western States but to a whole Nation. I fail to see how the Nation will save by cutting out activities such as these, that are pointing to more meat on our tables, produced at less cost.

Every year I receive many letters from the stockmen of Montana urging more money for construction and maintenance of range improvements on the forests. This has been especially true since enactment of Public Law 478 in 1950, which authorized appropriations for these purposes.

Fences, stock trails, watering facilities, and other such structures already built by the Government on the forests must be maintained. Additional new improvements need to be constructed. Congress did appropriate around \$700,000 for this work for fiscal years 1951 and 1952, and while the amounts lacked a good deal of meeting the needs they contributed importantly to more productive management of the livestock. We should continue to provide for range improvements in 1953.

Reviewing the data on page 28 of the report on the agriculture appropriation bill, it will be noted that the total appropriations for the Forest Service are reduced \$3,725,000 below the budget estimates and \$9,872,050 below the funds actually available to the Forest Service in fiscal year 1952. These reductions are extremely serious when we know that the activities carried on by the Forest Service are vital to the defense and economic needs of the country. It is certainly obvious that any further reductions through the medium of broad-ax cuts or a proposed Jensen amendment would dangerously impede the protection, management, and production of vital and essential forest, range, and water resources.

If the Jensen amendment is to be applied, the Forest Service should be ex-

empted. The losses in direct revenue to the Treasury from the sale of timber would be many times the amount that could be saved by the amendment. The added financial cost to the Government for forest-fire suppression because of an inadequate presuppression force likewise would greatly exceed any savings from the amendment. This is aside from the increased timber and property losses that would result from the reduced force available for forest fire control.

The strength of the Nation is measured in large part by the strength of its natural resources. The appropriations we are considering here have to do with activities that are fundamentally wealth-creating. They are contributing to greater national income and to more real wealth in basic resources. They contribute to expansion of the Nation's productive capacity. It certainly would not be sound policy to place additional restrictions on the funds and personnel engaged in the protection and management of our forest and range resources. On the contrary, the work should be fully and adequately supported.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

(Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to request that all Members please limit themselves to 5 minutes. I do not say that I am going to object to any requests, but we have to get through today. I want to urge everybody to be as brief as possible.

Mr. TABER. Why not close the debate now? Let everybody have what they can get.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not want to be in the attitude of foreclosing anyone.

Mr. TABER. Give them a reasonable time.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I do think we should insist that no Member speak more than 5 minutes.

Mr. TABER. I suggest that we ask those who wish to be heard on this amendment to rise.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am going to put it in the form of a request, that all Members please refrain from asking an extension beyond their 5 minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I agree with that; I think 5 minutes should be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. Mack] is recognized.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the United States Government is the second largest owner of timber and timberlands in all the world. The largest owner, of course, is J. Stalin and company, of Russia.

The Government of the United States owns and has under jurisdiction of the Forestry Service 160,000,000 acres of forest and grazing land. That is an area five times as large as the six New England States combined, or seven times as large as the State of Ohio.

Growing on the forest lands that are under the control of the Forestry Service are 258,000,000,000 feet of timber. This timber, according to Mr. Lyle

Watts, the Chief Forester of the United States, in testimony he gave before the Public Works Committee recently, is worth \$3,000,000,000.

In this bill there is proposed an increase of something less than \$600,000 for the operation of the Forestry Service during the coming year. The Forestry Service is going to take off its lands, according to testimony before the committee, an additional 800,000,000 feet of timber which, according to the Chief Forester, will sell at a price on the stump of \$14 per thousand. That means that this additional 800,000,000 feet of timber will return a yield to the Federal Government of an additional \$10,000,000 a year in income from the federally owned forest. To handle that additional timber business will cost an additional \$500,000 or \$600,000, or about 8 percent of the additional receipts that will be derived by the Federal Government from this increased sale of timber.

If a retail store should increase its sales by \$10,000,000, or if a manufacturer increased the sales of his factory by that amount, they would, of course, require more expenditures to handle this increased business. So it is good business, it seems to me, for the Congress to appropriate a little more money than it did last year for the operation of the Forest Service. The additional \$500,000 asked for the Department will enable it to cut an additional 800,000,000 board feet of timber from Federal lands. The expenditure of this \$500,000 will bring the Government \$10,000,000 additional revenue from timber sales.

The gentleman from Washington [Mr. Jackson] spoke of a great fire that occurred in his district last year. That forest fire destroyed, or partially destroyed, 700,000,000 feet of timber valued at about \$10,000,000 less whatever salvage can be realized by the sale of the damaged timber. If we curtail forestry operations the fire hazard naturally increases. It is false economy for any business to endeavor to save money by canceling its fire insurance and, in a real sense, good forest practices are fire insurance.

I hope that this appropriation will not be decreased. It would be false economy to decrease it. I hope also that you will not decrease the small amount of money provided in this bill for research and study of the utilization of waste wood.

It is a deplorable fact that 57 percent of all the wood in the trees in the forest is wasted, from the time the logger gets into the operation to the time the tree reaches a finished product stage.

The forest products laboratory at Madison, Wis., which is making studies of the utilization of waste wood has by its studies and discoveries vastly increased the utilization of waste wood. One factory in my district aided by this laboratory now utilizes all the waste product from its sawmills. This one factory employs 360 people and has an annual payroll of \$1,200,000. It was only waste wood that previously had been going into sawmill burners to be destroyed.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is making a very constructive talk. In other words, how can you expect these people to get this timber out unless we give them a moderate sum of money to do the extra work involved? We gave them \$618,000 below their request. In order to get this additional six or seven million dollars back in the Treasury it is good business to give them that 8 percent the gentleman is asking.

Mr. MACK of Washington. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota who is one of the best informed men in Congress on agricultural and forestry matters for his comment. The total amount of timber in the United States, according to the chief forester, is valued at \$20,000,000,000.

Timber is a tremendously valuable national resource and contributes much toward our national economy in both time of peace and time of war. We must conserve that great national resource and we can conserve it only by providing adequate funds to the Forest Service for the management, protection, and conservation of that resource.

This bill asks an amount that is only \$500,000 higher than last year. With that \$500,000 the Forest Service will get out and market about \$10,000,000 of additional timber. The Forest Service will get \$20 of additional revenue for the Federal Treasury for every dollar of additional expense involved in this Forest Service appropriation. Surely it is good business for the Government to spend \$1 to make \$20.

I hope the amendment of the gentleman from Arkansas will be defeated.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, it is very seldom that I speak on an agricultural bill due to the fact that my district is mostly in a city area; but I feel constrained to speak against the Gathings amendment at this time and in support of the committee allowance for very definite reasons.

The city of Los Angeles and its metropolitan environment lies just below a range of mountains. The watershed within a distance of from 7 to 15 miles rises to a height of around 8,000 feet. It is true that most of this forest land, which is in the hands of the Federal Government and is under forestry department supervision and maintenance, is not covered with board-foot lumber. This territory is covered with what we call brush land. But just to show you how important that, is to us, within the last 2 or 3 years we have had some very damaging brush fires. Where we have had those brush fires the falling waters have not been retarded and we have, therefore, had disastrous floods in the Los Angeles area which caused a loss of many millions of dollars. So while I do not have board-foot type of forests in my

district, I am tremendously interested from a personal standpoint and the people in the Los Angeles area are interested in the protection they get in water retardation and in water infiltration into the soil which is provided by these brush lands and that cannot exist unless the Forest Service saves them by fire prevention.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. Two years ago the chairman of our subcommittee and myself visited those watersheds in the southern California area and what the gentleman is telling the committee now is absolutely true. It is vital to an area that has a large population and needs to conserve every bit of water to provide against any devastation of that area.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the gentleman.

I want to point out that there are 4,000,000 people involved in this particular watershed in the Los Angeles metropolitan area and its protection is vitally necessary.

I should like to point out one or two other things. Last year about 5,000,000,000 board feet were cut out of the national forests, which is about 25 percent below what should have been cut out. In other words, the cycle of growth is such that timber, when it comes to maturity if it is not cut promptly, is usually lost. The Forest Service has been stepping up its program in the amount of the total ripe timber that it is possible to cut. There is a tremendous saving in that, but before this timber can be cut—and this is the important thing and this is what the cut in the appropriations amounts to—it must be cruised and evaluated before it can be cut by the big timber companies that seek cutting privileges. What, in effect, this cut in the Forest Service personnel amounts to is that the timber land cannot be cruised and evaluated properly by those in the Forest Service who are protecting the public interest. It means that the big timber companies can, through a faulty appraisal or lack of appraisal, altogether obtain timberland and cut it out at the expense of the taxpayers for their own personal enrichment. That is exactly what this cut in personnel amounts to, and I want the committee to know that.

Mr. REDDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. REDDEN. Along the line the gentleman has been discussing, may I say that I received a letter this week from a buyer of timber in the national forest in my district who said that he had purchased from the Forestry Department approximately \$60,000 worth of timber. When he went in there to cut it, he found that the timber had not been cut in so long that it had matured and become doty and soggy in so many places and so much of it that he wanted to know if there was not some way that he could get his money back that he paid for the timber.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is directly due to faulty cruising and faulty evaluating, possibly, by the lumber buyer and the Forest Service. I do not mean to say that the Forest Service is not doing a good job. Personally, I think they are doing a marvelous job. I have had some contacts with them on this particular work of cruising and evaluating lumber for organizations in California who were interested in obtaining national park lands recently for a State memorial park, and they did a magnificent job and I want to compliment them on their work. They have a most important job in guarding the public interest, to see that 73,000,000 acres of valuable timberlands are protected in compensation to the people for timber sales, grazing, recreational use, protection of wildlife and other values.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE. It has been established beyond any question of doubt that 2,000,000,000 board feet of timber annually go to waste in this country because it is overripe and is the victim of bugs and various diseases.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. The gentleman is quite correct. I was going to call that fact to the attention of the House. This amendment, well-intentioned as it is, because it does call upon the House to reduce the committee's bill is, in my opinion, a very ill-advised, a very short-sighted amendment, because it does what the greedy man did in the old nursery tale, it kills the goose that lays the golden egg.

Now, the place to make cuts in appropriations, Mr. Chairman, is not to cut the things that are producing money for the Treasury of the United States. The place to make the cuts in appropriations is in the operation of government that is too costly and too wasteful and simply spendthrift. When we make a cut of this kind we merely hold back the opportunity, first of all, of bringing money into the Treasury, but worse than that, and far worse than that, we hold back, when we hold down management in the timber sale operation of the Forest Service, the orderly sustained yield management of the last remaining forest area in this country. We have been very careless in our United States of our forest resources. Beginning somewhere around 20 years ago, conservation practices began to be applied rather rigidly in the forest areas by the Forest Service and by private owners of timber. Great progress is being made on that. A study of proper forest practices revealed, and revealed very clearly, that the management of a forest area did not consist merely of keeping fire out of the forest, because a forest area does not work that way. Trees represent a crop which must be harvested when it is ripe. The forest area of the great Pacific Northwest is mature and is going back, so that when we deny the funds to the Forest Service necessary to sell this timber, to prepare

for its sale, we not only fail to get the money for the timber, but we lose the money that would have come from that timber because it has deteriorated and is rotting. The Forest Service is far undersold on its allowable sales.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. What the gentleman says about the protection of our national forests is particularly true where we have the slow-growth timber, where selective logging is desirable over block cutting, which is possible where we have fast-growing timber, so that slow-growth timber is what will suffer if we do not have an adequate and orderly system of selective logging.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I thank the gentleman.

I want to read a telegram which I received this morning from an operator, a private businessman out in the State I represent, a man who knows what he is talking about. He said in this wire to me this morning, referring to the possibility of this amendment:

I can assure you that from personal knowledge of the workings of the Forest Service in this area which is the largest area under its supervision that they continually work short-handed and consequently are behind in their good forest-management program which includes fire, disease, insect prevention, road surveys, timber sales, etc. I do not think it good business to further hamper a department that is now being economically handled and doing an excellent job in properly administering the Nation's greatest natural resource. Research, tree farms, and utilization of wood waste are mandatory if our country is to continue to be self-supporting in forest products. In case of war, we will need forest products for rayon, cellophane, pulp, molasses, alcohol, yeast, drugs, lumber, plywood, container-board, and many other items. Therefore food, shelter, drugs, and fuel are involved in maintaining a healthy crop of growing timber.

Mr. Chairman, unless we are careful, unless we are intelligent in the management of our last remaining virgin timber stand in this country we are going to be a have-not Nation for timber. The only way we can manage this timber reserve is to take off the mature timber and let the new growth come in. The purpose of the money that is in this bill and which the amendment seeks to reduce is to provide for the sale of this timber. The amendment should be voted down.

Mr. POLK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it will be impossible for me to say the many things I should like to say in opposition to cutting the forestry appropriation, so I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include some notes on Forestry Service appropriations for 1953 and how they affect the work of the United States Forest Service, and also some notes on forestry progress in Ohio.

The CHAIRMAN. Were those notes prepared by the gentleman himself?

Mr. POLK. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. POLK. I hold the gentleman from Arkansas who offered this amendment in very high esteem. I agree with him on many other issues concerning economy in Government. I have joined with him on many occasions in voting to cut Federal appropriations. However, in this instance I find myself in very strong opposition to cutting the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

As the gentleman who just preceded me said, we are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs if we cut these forestry appropriations. To cut them would be penny-wise and pound-foolish. In the Forest Service, as has been well said by many speakers, the Government is receiving in return for every dollar appropriated something like \$10 in profit. This has been a very profitable activity of the Government.

As has also been said, forestry products are a crop. They must be harvested when they are ripe. If we do not cut this timber as it ripens and becomes ready for market, it is lost.

The gentleman from North Carolina very aptly pointed out what had happened in his district where one of his constituents has found that the timber he had purchased was in very bad shape. So I say that I feel it would be a grave mistake for the Members of this House to cut the funds for the Forest Service. I believe that they have been cut too far already by the committee. I feel that the committee has probably been overzealous in cutting the appropriations for the Forest Service.

We, as representatives of the people, must maintain the level of services we have asked the United States Forest Service to perform. The value of these services to the citizens of the United States stands out when we realize receipts to the Federal Treasury in fiscal year 1951 were \$56,000,000 and will be around \$70,000,000 this year. People in search of relaxation and recreation made around 30,000,000 visits to the camp, picnics and other recreational areas in the national forests. More than 10,000 fires on national forests were fought to prevent the destruction of timber and the devastation of watersheds. Basic research necessary to the proper management of our timber, range, and watershed lands is being carried forward to meet the increasing demand for technical information from private and public landowners and managers. Our States profit through the cooperative programs of fire protection, tree planting on idle acres, and good forest management. And the entire program is costing the Government just a little over \$71,000,000 this year.

All these activities provide both immediate and long-range strength to this Nation, and a significant amount of cash for the Treasury. The least we can do is maintain these activities, for any part of them that is abandoned could mean a loss to the Nation that is irretrievable. Burned and barren areas, silt-filled dams, ruined streams, wasted timber, run-down ranges, closed and useless

recreation areas—these we do not want. Let us hold firm on the steps we have taken in the past for the protection and management of our forest and range resources. Let us build on this base with adequate means for the necessary research, State and private cooperation and administrative organization and improvements. Let us provide the funds that are needed by our national forests to process more timber for sale and to assure more complete protection of this timber resource from fire.

I hope the House will exempt the Forest Service from any across-the-board cuts or restrictive riders that would reduce the effectiveness of the Forest Service either in its conservation work or its ability to bring money into the United States Treasury.

SOME NOTES ON FOREST SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1953 AND HOW THEY AFFECT WORK OF THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

Page 30 of the committee report No. 1673 shows: 1952 appropriations, \$71,580,050; 1953 Budget Bureau estimates, \$65,433,000; 1953 Appropriation Committee's recommendation, \$61,708,000. Amount recommended is \$9,872,050 below 1952 appropriations. Amount recommended is \$3,725,000 below 1953 Budget Bureau estimates.

The bill, H. R. 7314, was reported out with the above cuts.

This is a severe cut in a year when Forest Service receipts are high. Additional across-the-board cuts or restrictive riders applied to Forest Service activity will result in large losses of revenue both in cash and in the value of the forest resource.

Nineteen fifty-two appropriations were \$71,580,050—page 30, committee report No. 1673. This is for all activities, research and so forth.

Nineteen fifty-two Forest Service receipts will be \$70,000,000 made up of \$65,000,000 from timber sales and the other \$5,000,000 from grazing receipts and miscellaneous special uses. The cost of running the national forests which will return the \$70,000,000 in 1952 will be around \$57,000,000. Here is a profit of \$13,000,000 on the activity for which the \$57,000,000 was appropriated. No immediate cash returns are possible or should be expected on such activities as research, and so forth.

Nineteen fifty-one receipts were \$56,000,000 from the national forests.

Nineteen fifty-one expenditures for operation, protection, and management and roads was \$54,250,000 on the national forests.

The committee cut the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau for national forest protection and management by \$618,000—page 29 of report—thus giving the Forest Service only about one-half of the additional million dollars it needs to handle more sales of timber from the national forests in 1953. If timber sales can be increased from \$65,000,000 in 1952 to \$75,000,000 in 1953 by appropriating an additional million dollars to handle the sales, the Federal Government has then lost \$10,000,000 in revenue for every \$1,000,000 it saved by cutting below the budget estimate for

national forest protection and management.

The Budget Bureau would also have provided \$370,000 for additional forest fire protection and a slightly larger forest fire attack force. This was not allowed. Last year total damage to national forests from fire was estimated at around \$20,000,000. The Forest Service now has fewer men to fight forest fires than it did have 15 years ago. Costs of manpower, equipment, and supplies have increased considerably.

The committee cut forest research funds \$51,603 below the 1952 appropriations. This is a \$32,000 cut below the budget estimates. To be effective research must be carried on in a continuous manner year by year.

Forest roads and trails were cut \$6,569,420 below the 1952 appropriation and \$3,000,000 below the 1953 budget estimates. Isolated areas of national forest timber cannot be opened up for cutting unless roads are built into these areas.

Over 100,000 miles of existing roads and over 120,000 miles of forest trails must be maintained for fire fighting and logging.

State and private forestry cooperation with the States was cut \$5,000. This is cutting grass roots forestry at a time when the small woodland owners need fire protection, forest planting and woodland management assistance if their woodlands are to be made and kept productive. This cut is not large—neither is the program large—and the States now put up most of the money to carry on this forestry work with the private owners.

FORESTRY PROGRESS IN OHIO

Development of the State forestry program in Ohio has been one of steady progress since 1885. The advancement has been particularly rapid during the last 3 years with more attention given to assisting farmers and other private owners manage their woodlots. Much of Ohio's remaining forest land is part of operating farms so forestry and farming are closely allied in the State. Growing of tree-planting stock for planting on State and private lands has doubled and a better financed and expanded program of fire protection has been placed in effect since 1949.

FIRST FORESTRY WORK AT WOOSTER

Early efforts in forestry in Ohio were directed by a State forestry bureau. In 1906 forestry activities were guided by the chairman of the Department of Horticulture of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster. Edmund C. Secrest headed up this work for years and from 1921 to 1937 had the title of State forester. He was succeeded by O. A. Alderman in 1937.

A department of natural resources was set up in 1949 under the directorship of A. W. Marion. Forestry work with the exception of research was transferred to this new department and the headquarters moved to Columbus. Mr. Alderman is still the State forester with official title of chief of the division of forestry. This reorganization has resulted in new life to forestry and related activities.

FARM FORESTRY EXPANDED

The farm-forestry program began in Ohio in 1943 with three projects. Since 1949 there have been five farm foresters giving on-the-ground assistance to farmers in the management of their woodlands under the cooperative Forest Service-State program. In 1951 the Ohio Legislature gave increased recognition to this work by authorizing seven additional projects. This rapid expansion required a reorganization in the program for the State. Frank Needham was promoted from forester of one of the project areas to be directly in charge of the entire program, with headquarters in the State office in Columbus. Men were hired for the new positions and the State redivided into 12 districts.

New men being trained in their duties and the program is rapidly going forward. Eleven men are now functioning in their farm forestry program and it is expected the additional project will be in operation by June 1 of this year. In fiscal year 1951 Ohio farm foresters assisted 607 farmers with their management problems. This involved 20,760 acres of woodland from which the farmers received a gross return of approximately \$150,000 during this year. Under the expanded program an increased number of farmers will be assisted in 1952.

The service foresters—new term for farm foresters—in Ohio have always been pressed for time in furnishing service to the many timber owners requesting assistance. In order to keep abreast of the work it was found necessary in many cases to offer technical assistance only on the immediate problems of woodland management and to help find markets for the first harvests. Time for furnishing complete management assistance was available for only a relatively few of the owners requesting assistance in the proper management of their woodlands. It is expected that the rearrangement of the district boundaries and the addition of the seven new foresters will do much to enable the State to furnish more complete management service to timber owners with the result that more lasting forestry will be established on the ground.

STATE FORESTS IMPORTANT

The division of forestry manages nearly 140,000 acres of forest land in 21 State forests. Inventorying the timber on this land, preparing plans of management, and selling the forest products for these areas are important jobs. As the growing stock is built up on these lands an increasing amount of forest products will be available to Ohio wood-using industries.

FIRE RECORD IS GOOD

Expenditures for forest fire protection have increased steadily during the last 6 years from \$137,527 in 1946 to \$184,386 in 1951. The fiscal year 1952 budget for protecting from fire more than 5,000,000 acres is \$226,267. Of this amount \$54,092 is the current Federal allotment under the cooperative Clark-McNary program. Ten fire towers erected in 1951 brings the total in the State system to 38. Three State-owned airplanes have been used

effectively in forest fire prevention and detection work. It is understood present plans call for about 65 towers to bring the detection facilities to full strength.

Ohio has done well in expanding and intensifying protection to its woodland areas since organized protection was started in 1922. As a matter of record the following figures are listed to show trends during the past 5 years:

Year	Number of fires	Aeres burned	Cost per acre
			Cents
1947-----	687	15,393	3.0
1948-----	484	7,014	3.1
1949-----	915	17,729	3.2
1950-----	662	14,875	3.9
1951-----	583	5,431	3.7

TREE-PLANTING NEEDS INCREASE

Progress in furnishing tree-planting stock for planting on State-owned lands and for distribution to private landowners has been very good in Ohio in the last few years. The following table indicates the progress that has been made in the cooperative program under section 4 of the Federal Clarke-McNary Act.

Fiscal year—	Budgeted expenditures	Trees distributed
1952-----	\$144,888	17,000,000
1951-----	131,017	4,015,000
1950-----	102,900	3,664,000
1949-----	100,625	3,129,000
1948-----	75,948	2,546,000

¹ Estimate.

During these last 5 years an additional nursery, the Green Springs State Nursery at Green Springs, Ohio, has been activated and advances have been made in increasing facilities and equipment both there and at the Marietta Nursery.

An indication of the need for greater production of tree planting stock is evidenced by the fact that approximately 4,000,000 trees were obtained and planted in Ohio from other sources than the Ohio Division of Forestry last year. With the development of improvements at the Green Springs Nursery the production of hardwood planting stock is expected to increase from about two million in 1951 to about five million in 1954. At the Marietta Nursery a shift away from the production of transplant coniferous stock to seedling stock is also expected to increase the amount of stock available to about five million by 1954. There appears to be an increasing interest in reforestation and greater demand for trees to plant in Ohio each year.

Mr. WOOD of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. WOOD of Idaho asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOOD of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, enough has been said, I believe, in a general way, on the need for not cutting the Forest Service appropriations. I live in an area of the country that is practically supported to perhaps a major extent by the proceeds from forests in northern Idaho. I am heartily in accord with

what the previous gentleman said about continuing the Forest Service program entirely without further cuts. I would like to make mention of a factor for the benefit of the conference committee when the bill comes from the other body, after being considered and passed.

I appeared before the Committee on Appropriations some time in the latter part of February or the first part of March relative to a request which I made that they should appropriate \$75,000 for the research work on the pole-blight disease affecting the white pine in my district. They listened to me very graciously, but they did not allow the \$75,000. For the information of the Members of the House, I want to state a few facts. This pole-blight disease is an entirely new disease. It is usually confused with blister rust. It has nothing to do with blister rust. We do not know what causes it. We do not know how to fight it. It has been going on in the Coeur d'Alene Forest and in the Kaniksu Forest and in the Cabinet Forest for 15 years. It is sure death to the white pine, the most valuable tree crop in northern Idaho, and also of this country, I might say. We do not know how to fight it. I am going to move through the Senators from Idaho—it is too late to bring it before the committee over there—but through the two Senators from Idaho I am going to attempt to get an appropriation through the Senate, and I wanted to mention this to the conference committee which will be appointed from this House later so the conference committee may have the benefit of the information.

This disease is perhaps a virus disease. It affects young white pine trees. As you know, in human beings we have diseases that affect children, those that affect adults, those diseases of senility that affect old people. Apparently we have the same thing in trees. This disease affects adolescent trees, trees from 20 to 40 years old. It is sure death. When it attacks a tree it guarantees destruction of that tree in from 3 to 5 years. The tree is of no use for lumber. White pine blister rust might attack; but if it attacks a developed tree, even though it is killed, if it is harvested early, it will still be used for lumber. Not so with the pole blight. It completely destroys the young growing tree.

It takes from 100 to 150 years to grow a merchantable white pine, which means that after 30 years' growth on the soil of a United States forest one of the most valuable trees of America is taken from that soil. It is destroyed within 3 years from the time it is infested with the blight. So 30 years is gone from the growth of the tree and 30 years' use of that land is gone. It takes another 150 years to grow a tree after that one is cut down. It is of tremendous importance to find out what this blight is due to. There has never been a dollar appropriated for research, either in the House or in the Senate committees, and the disease is running unchecked.

I spent 3 days in the forest adjacent to my area. I stayed out there day and night and went over all the territory and saw exactly what this disease is doing

to our forests. I brought colored, enlarged pictures of areas which had recently been attacked, and those that were free from the disease and those where the disease was well advanced. Those were very instructive, and the Appropriations Committee seemed to get quite a lot of value out of them, but we did not get the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. Wood] has expired.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I wonder if we cannot get some agreement as to time.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that debate on this paragraph, and all amendments thereto, close in 40 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I do not have at hand sufficient data to discuss the Forestry Service on a national basis. However, I am in possession of first-hand facts as to the situation in my home State of West Virginia. There, two of the Nation's larger forest areas, the Monongahela National Forest and the George Washington National Forest, occupy a major part of the acreage of our mountain State.

I just want to name two instances to show how dangerous the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS] would be if it should happen to prevail.

On this Monongahela National Forest, which has been operated from 45 to 50 years, it has been the custom to conduct in connection with the national forest a national nursery to supply seedling trees to all the eastern Atlantic seaboard States in the Appalachian area.

Because of the lack of wisdom on the part of the Appropriations Committee in appropriating for this very item which the gentleman from Arkansas would reduce, the forestry management in the Monongahela Forest were forced to abandon their nursery, and now the State of West Virginia is today operating the nursery for the National Government in order to get the seedling trees it needs, and it is also supplying the sister States of the Appalachian area with seedlings from a forestry nursery operated by the State of West Virginia belonging to the Federal Government.

Another instance to show you how silly this proposal by the gentleman from Arkansas can be, there is this: The Monongahela National Forest also operates some other forest reserves in the State of West Virginia; one of them is the Holly River State Park, acquired back during the depression days and set up as a Federal park. Today there is no money even to maintain fire protection on it; the buildings that were built back during the depression days are depreciating. The State of West Virginia has

asked me to and I have introduced special legislation asking the Federal Government to transfer the title of those 7,000 acres in that park. The State is willing to spend half a million dollars on it, but they cannot spend a cent because the States does not have title to it; yet the Committee on Agriculture will not even give me a hearing on a proposition to turn it back to the State where 7,000 acres of valuable timber land can be properly protected and the park improved. If the Government does not want to let loose of these valuable timber reserves and let the State take care of them, then it is up to us to make the necessary appropriations to reopen the nursery on that huge forest in the State of West Virginia and to take care of these projects that we have taken over. It seems to be a matter of good business and good judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

At the time of the consent agreement limiting time, the Chair observed the following Members on their feet: Messrs. WHITTEN, HILL, HORAN, SCUDDER, HOPE, JENKINS, D'EWART, ANGELL, HARRIS, TOLLEFSON, H. CARL ANDERSEN, TABER, and MILLER of California. The Chair has read the names of 13 Members. The time fixed was 40 minutes. This will give each Member approximately 3 minutes.

The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL] is recognized.

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, it grieves me very deeply to rise in opposition to my distinguished friend from the State of Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS], but when I know he is so completely wrong as he happens to be in this instance, he should rise in his place and thank me for asking him to withdraw the amendment, as did his colleague from the State of Arkansas [Mr. TACKETT], because this is one amendment that this House should vote down.

If there is any natural resource in these United States that this Congress should recognize as first on the order of protection, it is our forests, because witness the great flood which has just occurred along the Missouri River. It is hard to mention any points on this amendment that have not already been covered, but let us consider this Missouri River flood of a couple of weeks ago. What percentage of that flood do you suppose was caused by the cutting and chopping down without any order whatever of our national forests? I hesitate even to say what percentage of it came about because of the destruction of our forests. You have only to ride over the States adjacent to Washington, D. C., to realize what has happened in this area as the result of denuding our lands of forests. It is going to happen in the western area where we have thousands and thousands of acres of forests. We must take care of these forests, but we cannot take care of them on a short-range basis.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps I should speak this afternoon principally on the protection and control of the watersheds of the West. That is a matter that is closer to my heart than any other single subject, although fire, of course, is a part of the general subject of protection of the watershed. Without protection to these watersheds of the West, in the mountainous section of our Nation, we could not have irrigation 50 years hence. The matter of irrigation would be entirely wiped out because we must depend on the trees and the forests to hold back the winter snows and the floods in the spring else the waters would rage downstream and carry our soil out into the Gulf or Mexico. That is a positive fact.

This question of preserving the resources in the form of our great forests goes to the very root of man continuing to exist upon the face of this earth. There can be no denial of the statement that man could not exist on this earth for long if there were no forests.

This amendment offers no economy; in fact, it will result in waste and destruction of our most valuable natural resource, our forest. We should vote down this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

(Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, it is very evident from all indications that the pending amendment will be defeated by a very large majority. Nearly everyone who has spoken has referred to the great western forests of our Nation. The western forests are not only very valuable but they are majestic. They should be protected.

I come from Ohio. We do not have in Ohio any great expanse forests similar to the western forests. But let me say that about 20 years ago I initiated a plan to have the Federal Government come into Ohio and establish a Federal forest. We started from scratch, but the movement was popular from the beginning—my colleague from Ohio [Mr. SECREST] came to my assistance as did a number of other Ohio Congressmen. My early activity in this effort to have the Federal Government come into Ohio was an experiment that has proved the popularity and the worth of Federal forest activities.

The Government did not own an acre of forest land in Ohio until we started our program about 20 years ago. It now owns I think about 150,000 acres. The Government came into Ohio and immediately following those first purchases there came a program of careful purchasing. They purchased only very cheap hilly land.

With these purchases came two or three fine and beautiful lakes and the people now are very enthusiastic about the Federal Forest Service. They appreciate that the land bought by the Federal Government was very cheap land and that the taxes paid to county or State on such land was very small. For several years the counties in which this land is located have been receiving

much more from the sale of timber than the taxes had amounted to.

It may also be of interest to you to know that in the pioneer days southern Ohio produced the finest white oak timber in the world. It had a market in foreign countries, France particularly. They bought a great amount of southern Ohio white oak and made from it the finest furniture that could be made any place in the world at that time. I heard an expert member of the national forest department say in an address in Ohio that the finest hardwoods grown in any part of the Western Hemisphere were grown in the southern part of Ohio. He referred to the white oak, the black walnut, the hickory, and the ash. Since that time, of course, the original forests have been cut over, but the land is still there. It is still just as well adapted to the growth of these fine hardwoods as it was a 150 years ago.

About 10 or 15 years ago my distinguished friend and colleague from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF], who was then a member of the Federal board that had the duty and responsibility of supervising all of the Federal forests, visited our section of Ohio. He brought back testimony to the effect that the finest white oak he had ever seen growing any place in the United States was growing now in my section of Ohio on the very land that the Government had bought for about \$5 an acre. May I say to you that the land purchased by the Government in Ohio for \$5, \$6, or \$8 an acre is worth today several times what it was when the Government purchased it. Those fine white oak forests along Highway No. 75 from my home city of Iron-ton, Ohio, to Oak Hill, Ohio, are what Congressman WOODRUFF said were the finest young forests that he had seen any where in the country.

Mr. SECREST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SECREST].

Mr. SECREST. May I point out also that much of this land was reclaimed from the old strip mines that were used in the mining of coal. That land has millions of trees grown by the State of Ohio. That State purchased over 8,000,000 trees to meet the tree-planting program in my State. The land acquisition funds should go back into this bill and the pending amendment should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted me be yielded to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS. I yield most gracefully to my good friend Mr. ANDERSEN and I think he has been most gracious to me in yielding his time to me and I doubly appreciate this because my friend Mr. ANDERSEN is one of the best posted Members of the House on all the matters

considered in this pending bill. His work as a member of the Appropriations Committee has been outstanding.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman mentioned some little phrase concerning the good manner in which the Forest Service operated. I want to join him in that. I think that everybody who has visited our national forests and watched these men work cannot help but be impressed that they are of the highest caliber of Americans trying to do more than they are supposed to do for the money which they receive from the Government. They are there because they love the work, and I am glad that the gentleman from Ohio mentioned that particular matter. Mr. JENKINS' interest in forestry and agriculture generally equals that of any Member of the House. I have followed his lead for years.

Mr. JENKINS. I appreciate the comments made by the gentleman. I can truthfully say that the United States Forest Service is very popular in our section of the country.

I wish to say further that in connection with this area I mentioned, that the Government has bought, there are several lakes. We have a very beautiful little lake in my county known as Vesuvius Lake. Last year 156,000 people visited this lake—many came to fish while many came to swim and many for entertainment.

Members of the committee, the roads leading up that lake are shamefully dangerous, absolutely dangerous. Out of those 156,000 I dare say at least 50,000 to 60,000 came across from West Virginia and Kentucky. These visitors are young people, old people, children, poor people and on Saturday afternoons, families with dad and mother and the children came there in their Ford cars or on foot or in any way that they could come. And the unfortunate thing about it all is that the road is almost impassable.

The repairs to this road are badly needed and the Government should have money with which this road might be put into shape. If the Government will not do it, I think I will take up a collection among my people in my section to see if we can make these necessary repairs. It would be shameful to leave it in the condition it now is. The bathing beach that we have there is small and unfortunately located. The forest authorities have commenced work toward constructing another bathing beach but their finances ran out before the work had been finished. Of course, I know that as I said at the outset that the forest projects in Ohio are not as extensive as these western forests but I again say that it will be very unwise not to continue the work commenced. Especially is it unwise not to continue projects that everybody knows are worthy and are for the best interests of the Government and the people generally.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. BLATNIK. I want to join my colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and also

the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] and go on record and testify as to the excellent work done by the Forest Service. I personally spent two full years in the Superior National Forest in northwestern Minnesota during 1935 to 1937. At that time I was in the CCC camps and personally observed and took part in the work of the Forest Service in their over-all long-range program of forest and timber use and forest management. I have, without exception, been tremendously impressed not only with the caliber of men in charge, but also with the soundness of their program. I join the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL] who so well have pointed out that this type of saving here just cannot be done. It does not accomplish its purpose. You cannot postpone, you cannot delay, and lay aside this forest management work and say, "We will make up for it next year or 2 or 3 years from now," because that which you now, by way of sound forestry management can bring about, eventually will cost you more to make up for the damage you can do now by an inadequate program.

Mr. JENKINS. I thank the gentleman for his comments. I again say that the pending amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas should be defeated. The United States Forestry Department has done a good job and it should be supplied with such funds as are reasonably necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. SCUDDER].

(Mr. SCUDDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, I believe that the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS] might have a very bad effect on the conservation of the timber stand of our country. The movement which has been going on for several years in the reforestation and the protection of our timber stands is something that must be continued. Fire has raised a terrific havoc on millions of feet of timber throughout our entire country. All the commercial redwood in the world is located in my district. The redwood is not susceptible to the various diseases which are common to other trees, but attention is necessary during its growing period and it must be harvested before it deteriorates by over-ripening. I have been throughout the forests of California and have flown over the various forest stands, and it is amazing to see the amount of overripe timber that exists. It must be harvested and harvested in a proper manner. Other trees such as pine, hemlock, fir, spruce, and so forth, are susceptible to many types of diseases and must be properly protected from pests, disease, and fire, and a proper program must be followed for reforestation.

I feel that the Federal Government does have a great interest in even the private lands and the lands held by corporations, to assist them in coordinating their work for the perpetuation of our natural resources. I know we must look

far into the future. We must sustain and perpetuate our timber to insure the many products necessary for our economy. Corporations in my State have organized and are establishing tree farms throughout the State in order that there may be passed on to posterity this great industry and the products of our forests.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCUDDER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. I commend the gentleman from California on the very excellent statement he has made. I concur in his views. I likewise am opposed to this amendment and feel that it would adversely affect our forest uses.

Mr. SCUDDER. I thank the gentleman. I feel that this amendment should be defeated and that sufficient money should be made available for the continuance of the Forest Service program in a manner that will guarantee that we shall have for all time proper stands of timber and that orderly harvests can be made. I believe the committee recommendations should be followed and that the amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'Ewart].

(Mr. D'Ewart asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. D'Ewart. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. I think the cut should not be made. In my view, the committee has cut the funds for this branch of the Government to an extent that perhaps will be harmful. I believe we should not go further than the committee has gone in making these cuts.

I live in an area which is surrounded by national forests, which are used for grazing, timber resources, for watershed management, timber supply, recreation, mining, and all the uses that go on in a well-managed national forest. They adjoin the great Yellowstone Park. They adjoin and surround our ranches and farms in that area.

It is necessary in order to preserve that great heritage of which the Federal Government has the trusteeship, that some funds be expended on the management of those areas, for range management, roads and trails, for insect control—we passed a special appropriation last year of \$3,500,000 for that—and for flood control. I had occasion one time to visit the area above Salt Lake City, where disastrous floods had occurred that had washed down through that city and done great damage. The Forest Service has been able to stop that kind of damage within the limits of funds.

The timber resources are large and growing. They contribute to our welfare as a whole as well as to national defense. The research program on these forests is of great importance, not only to the United States forests but also to privately held timber, and timber held by other branches of the Federal Government. Mining goes on in these national forests. Our Subcommittee on Mines and Mining has been holding

hearings in regard to the development of these mines. There is a conflict between those who are particularly concerned with timber and those who are particularly concerned with mining development. This can be resolved under present law, provided mining engineers have an opportunity to examine these mine properties and determine whether the claims that are located are filed for the purpose of really developing the mineral resources or are for the purpose of using the timber.

All of these things cost money. I believe, therefore, that the committee has made a just appropriation and should be sustained in that action.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. Angell].

(Mr. Angell asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Angell. Mr. Chairman, it would be a great mistake if we were to reduce the appropriation for the preservation and utilization of our forests. I feel that we, as a Congress, would be derelict in our duty as the representatives of the Government which owns the major portion of this large area, which is under timber if we fail to provide sufficient funds to protect and use these timbered areas. It is one of the greatest assets we have in the United States, and unless we preserve it, we certainly are not going to exercise sound judgment as guardians of Government property, and neither are we going to effect economy by cutting this appropriation for its preservation. We are not effecting economy by cutting this appropriation but are on the other hand dissipating an important asset. Coming, as I do, from a State which has the largest stand of commercial timber of any State in the Union, I feel I have information, personal information, which is of service in the consideration of this question. A considerable portion of my time has been spent in these forest areas. I know from my own personal knowledge that the funds requested by the Forest Service for the utilization and preservation of these large forest areas, will not only preserve that great asset, but it will bring into the Treasury of the United States additional funds.

As was said by my colleague from Washington [Mr. Mack], perhaps only 8 percent of the money that is received by the Federal Government from this asset is put back into its utilization and preservation, and into caring for the forests and protection from forest fires, and protection from pests, which are a great menace to our forests. What we need particularly in the west at the present time is the opportunity to market the portion of this great crop which is now overripe, and if we do not market it, it will be lost. We need additional access roads. We need the ability to examine these forests, and to appraise them so that selective cutting may be made and that they may be sold to the best advantage for forest preservation. Just last week, when I was in Oregon, I had an opportunity to pass through some of these forests. Every forest road in that

area is covered with great trucks carrying logs from forests to the mills. Our rearmament program is requiring most of this great asset, a major portion of the timber now coming from those great forests and owned by the Federal Government itself, is going into our rearmament program. Certainly, it would be penny-wise and pound-foolish not to provide that 8 percent of the revenues received from this great asset should go to preserve it, and not only protect it for future use, but to utilize that portion of it which is overripe, and which will be lost unless we market it.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Angell. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. HALE. The population of the United States is increasing at the rate of 2,000,000 a year. Would not that seem to the gentleman to indicate that the trees were becoming more important?

Mr. Angell. It certainly would.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to a cut in this appropriation for the Forest Service.

I am sure that there is not a single Member of this House who is not sincerely concerned with bringing about economy in Government, whenever and wherever it is feasible and just. This however is not the place where a cut will effect economy. Now, I know what a tough job it was for the committee to weigh all the factors, coordinate all the demands, and come up with the fine bill it finally prepared. If I have any criticism of this bill it deals mainly with what I think is its failure to adequately take into account the importance of our national forests, and their timber particularly, in today's scheme of things.

We just cannot afford to slow down the flow of wood and other forest products from these great public forest areas; wood that is so necessary to meet our defense and essential civilian needs. By limiting Forest Service funds for timber resource management, we are in effect limiting the amount of timber that should be cut for local and national benefit as well as for the good of these forests, themselves. By limiting Forest Service funds for roads and for the necessary work of preparing for sale and harvest almost 2,500,000,000 feet of timber, we are actually limiting next year's timber cut and breaking down the proper course of cutting permissible under sustained yield management of our national forests.

It is as simple as this: For every \$1,000,000 we invest in the proper management of these timber sales, we stand to have \$10,000,000 returned to the Treasury, with a sizable share given to the States and counties in national-forest areas. It is definitely my feeling that we are short-sighted indeed to treat our forest resources in the manner contemplated. Unlike a crop of corn, a forest does not grow in a single season. A forest requires not a single season's tending but years of good care and management. How that management succeeds or fails rests, I think, largely with us. My State of Oregon has the largest stand of commercial timber in the Na-

tion. It is a paying investment for the Government.

And may I say this. If some of the gentlemen are contemplating further across-the-board reductions in Government expenditures I respectfully submit that they will do far more harm than good if they embrace our forests and their proper management in that general slashing. No cut should be made in this item for the preservation and utilization of our forests.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. CARNAHAN. I want to express my opposition to this amendment. The amendment should be voted down, and I urge the Committee to take such action.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I regret my distinguished colleague from Arkansas proposed this amendment. I wish to direct my remarks to him for just a moment about his amendment. I dislike to oppose him in efforts to economize. I am constrained, however, to oppose him in this instance, and I think, if the gentleman would permit, I can show him that it is not economy to approve the amendment he has offered to reduce these funds.

I appreciate that many have explained the importance of the forestry program, and I agree with them. I appreciate the importance of the preservation and conservation of these great natural resources. I agree with all of the things that have been said here as to the necessity of these programs. But, I believe the purpose of the increase here, which is the immediate subject matter before us, is for the purpose of permitting the Forestry Service to sell timber which needs to be sold now. I have read the report explaining the reason for this increase, and I should like to ask the very distinguished chairman of this subcommittee, if that is not the real purpose of this item, and the increase we are considering now.

Mr. WHITTEN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it not true, I should like to ask my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Mississippi, that if this item is not agreed to as your committee reported, would it not prevent the Forestry Service from selecting certain timber which would very likely otherwise deteriorate to the point that you could not get the market value for it?

Mr. WHITTEN. The national defense need for timber is great. With these increased funds the Forest Service can select the timber that is deteriorating, and sell the timber that should be sold. So if you do not provide this money, they cannot sell the timber, or if they do sell it they will have to sell it without selective marking, in which event you would be depleting your timber resources.

Mr. HARRIS. In other words, it is false economy to adopt an amendment like this.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. TOLLEFSON] is recognized.

(Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I trust that the amendment pending before the House is not approved by the committee. I am afraid the economy objective of the amendment would not be achieved. I am very much afraid that quite the contrary would be accomplished and that some damage might be done to our forestry program.

I wish it were possible for every Member of the House to spend at least 1 day visiting the vast forest areas of the West. I am sure that each would come away after a day's visit with a feeling of great satisfaction. You would be thrilled to see the thousands of acres of virgin forest timber yet remaining, despite the depletion and bad cutting practices of the past. I am sure each would be encouraged to see the care that is being given to this valuable resource, which is still available as a contribution to our general economy. I am sure every Member able to visit our forest areas would be greatly encouraged to see the preservation and conservation practices of the Forestry Service and to see the manner in which they are handling a valuable natural resource.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield to my colleague from Montana.

Mr. HOLMES. I congratulate the gentleman on the statement he is making concerning this matter. Is it not the Forest Service that lends most to the wise use of this great natural resource, not only in the forests but in the marketing of the forest products and in the use of the forest for grazing and watershed purposes and so forth?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. The gentleman is correct. I thank him for his contribution.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. I wish to associate myself against this amendment. It is poor economy. In my State of Kentucky about 46 percent of the land surface is covered by a national forest. The Cumberland National Forest in my State has been more than paying its way for many years. I think it is poor economy to take from the forest administration the necessary funds to continue the splendid work they have been doing. I wish to associate myself with my colleague from Washington and others who are opposing the present amendment.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I thank the gentleman. I wish I had time this morning to describe some of the methods of conservation, preservation, cutting practices, and so on followed by the Forest Service. I am sure it would be of interest to the Members of this House.

The knowledge that a valuable resource is being excellently taken care of would be a source of encouragement to every Member. Let us not endanger this resource by unwisely cutting appropriations which are needed to continue the conservation practices and the sustained yield programs of the Forest Service.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] is recognized.

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I too oppose this amendment as one of false economy. The forests of this country are a part of our national heritage. We are obligated to pass these forests down to those who come after us, in the same condition or in better condition than that in which they came down to us.

I am mindful of the fact that many of the big timber companies now recognize the necessity for the preservation of the forests, and the fact that "Timber is a crop," which is a slogan which one of the big corporations does business on indicates the acceptance of this philosophy.

Very little has been said about the value of the forests for recreation purposes.

As our population increases and as people must seek surcease and rest from the big cities, it is the forests to which they turn. It is in the interest of our national economy to maintain the forests. As a matter of fact, I believe that we should plow back into the forests for their preservation more of the money received from the sale of forest products; it should be used for their preservation and rehabilitation. As the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL], so properly said, you cannot maintain and manage forests on a short-term basis; it has got to be on a long-range planning basis. We need the money, and we need it now. Taking this amount of money out of this appropriation is to my mind a step in the wrong direction.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] is recognized.

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, our subcommittee held hearings on the Forest Service, as we always do. It is our job to try to relate the expenditures for the Forest Service to the work that is to be done.

The Forest Service, according to the budget, has some 6,041 permanent employees; and permanent and part-time employees number around 8,085. It is a matter of record, however, that despite the pay raises which account for most of the increase since 1945, the Forest Service has been losing, because of inadequate salaries, some of their very best men. The average salary, according to the budget, for the general schedule grades is about \$4,500; for crafts, protective, and custodial work, about

\$3,600; and for ungraded stations, about \$3,100. These reflect the pay raises that we have voted in the past 5 or 6 years.

Much has been said about the rise in revenues in the last few years. We took in about \$16,000,000 from forest sales in 1945. This year we will take in some \$70,000,000.

The Forest Service has to take care of and utilize and protect about 181,000,000 acres in the national forests of the Nation. On those forests some 9,000,000 head of livestock graze, and the Forest Service has to look after that and regulate that. In addition, the Forest Service has a contingent responsibility to act in cooperation on 427,000,000 acres of State and privately owned forest lands; and in addition to that they perform advisory and consultative service on 345,000,000 acres of privately owned commercial forest lands in the United States. They have also to cooperate in many ways even to the assistance in forest-fire protection for the forest lands that are under the Interior Department and other departments of the Federal Government. In addition to that, millions and millions of people go into the national forests every year for recreational purposes. Many fires are started because of that. The Forest Service personnel have to issue fire permits and supervise the users of the forests and that sort of thing. It all takes work. We cannot run our national forests without looking after the welfare of some 8,000 people who today work for the Forest Service of the United States in your interest.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is recognized.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, contrary to all precedent, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I can agree with every word that anyone has said here about the forests and still I would be in favor of cutting this item.

On page 160 of the hearings on the Interior appropriation bill, Mr. Clawson, head of the Bureau of Land Management there, asserted that their operating costs did not exceed 40 percent of comparable Forest Service costs. An analysis of both hearings would appear to lend substantiation to this claim.

I have been present a number of times when hearings on this forest matter were taking place in the deficiency committee and in other committees. They have sold 4,400,000,000 board feet of timber and they received for it approximately \$70,000,000, as the gentleman from Washington just told you. How much is that per board foot? Sixteen dollars a thousand board feet. The amount that they received has been so far less than the commercial outfits have been receiving that it makes me feel if they followed these things up a little more they would not have so much time for some other things that do not count so much.

Somebody has told you here that the appropriation for the Forest Service was \$10,000,000 below last year. But let me tell you what the facts are. The only

items below last year are one of \$5,000 for forest roads and trails where operations on that item have been postponed by the committee because of the war situation, and there is \$6,000,000 cut on forest roads and trails on account of the war, \$3,000,000 in there that always comes in as a deficiency item, which always makes the year's figures bigger and that was for fighting forest fires. So the thing is higher than it was last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, my good friend from New York [Mr. TABER] said that even if he believed everything that has been said about this matter he would still be in favor of the cut. I think the world of the gentleman from New York but I rather believe that he agrees with his own estimates of himself.

This money was put in here after strenuous efforts on my part to see if there was any way of getting around granting an increase. There is a demand, due to public housing needs, private housing needs, and military needs, for more timber. In all likelihood that timber is going to be sold and most of it is going to come from the national forests. Either we can give the Forestry Department the people to go out and mark those ripened aged trees that are deteriorating so that when you sell that amount you have not depleted your stock of timber, or if you do not give them the people—it is not money here, it is people—to go out and mark the timber they will sell the timber perhaps without being properly marked. The timber will be sold for approximately \$6,000,000.

It is the falsest kind of economy not to give them the people to select the trees that ought to be sold and that will decay if you do not sell them instead of just selling the timber as you come to it. You know, in this country through the years we have sold too much timber as we came to it. As a result we have 20 percent of the timber today that we had 150 years ago.

Somebody was as short-sighted as the gentleman who offered this amendment throughout the history of our country, and I think this is no time to be short-sighted. I have a thought I would like to put over, and I do not want to be put in the attitude of lecturing anybody. But we sit on the committee and we try to realize that each section has its problems and we try on this committee to look at the national interest. Now I want to say to my friends who have spoken so forcefully against this reduction—and I am looking at them—you are against cutting this because you know and understand it. But I see many of you come down here and try to cut everything else that you are not affected by. Now I say that is not in the nature of a lecture, but this committee sat for 3 months trying to reduce Federal expenditures and at the same time look after the national interest. I hope you will defeat this amendment and I hope you will help us defeat others that help somebody else.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Acquisition of lands for national forests
Superior National Forest

For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minn., under the provisions of the act approved June 22, 1948 (Public Law 733), \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

(Mr. SECREST asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SECREST. Mr. Chairman, the committee, in accomplishing its job of cutting appropriation items, has eliminated one item of \$75,000 for the purchase of forest land within established national forest boundaries. This cut is not an economy—to the contrary its effect will probably be a loss in forest resource values, plus flood and erosion damage, many times the indicated savings. I want to tell you very briefly why I make this statement.

My district is in southeastern Ohio, adjacent to the river. A substantial portion of the southern part of my district is within established boundaries of a national forest purchase unit. Most of the hilly, hardwood type forest land within these boundaries is still privately owned. The primary value of much of this land is for watershed protection and timber production. So far private owners have not been financially able to grow timber crops and maintain satisfactory soil cover to protect watershed values. Many of these lands have been clear-cut more than once. Some have been burned, and a part even used to raise corn where a forest cover should have been retained. As a result, part of the area is in a badly depleted condition—a condition which will facilitate the start of gully erosion and stream overflow which would pour excessive mud and water into the adjacent Ohio.

Proper watershed cover on this forest land is very important to the residents of my district. It is even more important, however, to communities within flood danger zones of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers below my district. A suitable annual appropriation to permit the purchase each year of key tracts within established national forest boundaries is essential to maintain needed watershed cover conditions in these areas.

You are all familiar with the tragic damage this spring resulting from floods in the Missouri and adjacent watersheds. Floods have occurred—and may be expected to occur again—in the Ohio watershed. Let us benefit from our very expensive lessons to date. In my district, such improved watershed conditions can at the same time provide valuable annual crops of forest products, which in turn will permit permanent payrolls for timber cutting and wood-working activities.

The flood potentials and the need for establishing and maintaining proper watershed cover conditions, with which

I am personally familiar in my district, undoubtedly exist in many other congressional districts of the Ohio and other tributaries of the Mississippi. An appropriation of \$75,000 is not too much—it may be too little—of an investment to minimize floods and flood damage, and to increase receipts and other benefits from our valuable national forests of the eastern United States.

I urge the committee conferees to agree to restore the \$75,000 national forest land purchase item, which I hope the Senate will see fit to reinstate.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I call the attention of the Committee to a statement in the report on page 9, which reads as follows:

It will be noted that no funds have been approved for 1953 for acquisition of lands under the Weeks Act and various special acts authorizing annual appropriations for land purchases from forest receipts.

Mr. Chairman, I very seriously question the wisdom of the committee in taking this action.

My district in southeastern Missouri includes practically all of one national forest and a substantial part of another. Within the boundaries of these national forests the Forest Service has acquired over a million acres, and there remains about an equal acreage of intermingled similar private land—exclusive of land suitable for farming or other more valuable use which it is neither planned nor desired to acquire.

I am personally familiar with the area concerned, its history, its needs, and what it should contribute in the future, both to the local economy and to national security. Some of these lands are of special value for recreation, including hunting and fishing. A much larger portion of the area is most valuable for timber production—for maximum sustained yield of forest products to supply woodworking industries, including logging operators, with an annual timber harvest and permanent payrolls.

Before the war Congress appropriated an average of two and one-half to three million dollars per year for the purchase of privately owned forest land within the 70 to 80 national forest purchase units in the East, established under authorization of the Weeks law of 1911. Following the war—in 1947—Congress reinstated the program with an appropriation of \$3,000,000. Since then it has made a heavy cut in this item each year, until the present appropriation—fiscal year 1952—of \$75,000. I would be the first to recommend a cut at this time from the two-and-one-half- to three-million-dollar appropriation, due to the financial situation and special needs of the armed services. On the other hand, proper protection and maintenance of these public-forest properties may be as essential to the long-time economic stability of the Nation as its protection by our armed services. Each is essential to maintain the other. Too great weakening of either will bring undesirable results to the Nation.

Personal knowledge leads me to believe that the conditions and needs of the

forest lands of southeastern Missouri necessitate continued public ownership of much of the land and resources involved. Proper protection and development of these resources necessitate in turn some land acquisition each year. Part of this can be done by exchange, but an essential part must also be done by purchase. Complete stoppage of acquisition funds would endanger, if not sacrifice, values many times that of the appropriation item concerned. Resource values involved, though small in themselves, are a part of the Nation's economic security and it is sound economy to appropriate sufficient funds each year to protect and consolidate such values.

In my opinion the committee was badly advised in eliminating the national forest-land-purchase item under Weeks law authorization. Such a mistake can easily occur and is not too serious if promptly remedied. Remedial action, however, should be taken at the earliest possible date. It is doubtful whether this fiscal year's item of only \$75,000 is adequate, and I hope the Committee will give careful study to this question in considering the fiscal year 1954 appropriation bill. In view of conditions in my district and adjacent districts in my State, about which I know personally, any cut in the \$75,000—set up for the present fiscal year—would be a serious error and certainly not sound economy.

(Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I ask the gentleman to yield not for the purpose of unnecessarily hastening the consideration of this legislation, but for the information of the Members of the House we have another bill, the legislative appropriation bill, following the measure under consideration, and if we should dispose of both of those bills today it is my intention to go over until Monday. I know no one will misunderstand this observation of mine, but I would like to let the House know my views and intentions as quickly as possible.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Is the majority leader prepared at this time to say anything about the program for next week, or would he prefer to do that later?

Mr. McCORMACK. Later. I have it pretty well in my mind, but if my good friend will permit me, I will make the announcement after we dispose of both bills today, or if we have to meet tomorrow, some time then.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask a question or two of the committee and to make the point that we should begin to look at this appropriation with a somewhat critical eye.

In my opinion the most meritorious amendment was that offered by the gen-

tleman from New York [Mr. TABER] with regard to the marketing research which is carried on by the Department of Agriculture. I feel that the committee has not carefully enough examined the activities of this branch of the Department.

For example, I have been reading the reports coming out of Research and Marketing and find that repeatedly they refer to a great discovery they have made with regard to lettuce crates. This started about 2 years ago. The Department, discovered that if one strand of 15-gage bailing wire is placed around a crate of lettuce it reduces the breakage of crates considerably. They discovered that the standard lettuce crate did not quite fit the lettuce, and recommended a change in the size of the crate so that more lettuce can be shipped in a standard-size box car. They also found that if you take the ordinary crate that is used for shipping melons, and instead of putting it in the car horizontally you set it up on end like a barrel, you will not have as much spoilage of fruit.

That seemed all right. I called the Department and asked, "How much did these discoveries cost you?" They said that these things were discovered under contract with a private shipping association. They said, "not taking into account the regular pay of departmental officials, we paid \$85,000 as I recall on the contract."

It seems to me that this amount to discover that you should put a strand of wire around a lettuce crate, change the size of the crates so as to accommodate more lettuce, and set a crate up on end instead of laying it flat is considerable overpayment.

Another discovery they have made, I note in a recent report on potatoes, is that as the season progresses and the supply of potatoes grows less the price is inclined to increase.

I think the committee should have examined much more carefully the research and marketing activity. As we go on we should put aside this attitude that this appropriation is perfect, because there are many operations, I am convinced, in which greater efficiency is possible and in which by transfer of funds, rather than decrease, we might be able to effect a better operation of the Department of Agriculture.

Those of you who have read the report will find the Soil Conservation Service repeatedly saying, "We are doing things which we really should not do." Research and Marketing says, "We are not supposed to do basic research but we have to do it." The Secretary says, "I would like to place all of the soil-conservation projects under one head, but I am having trouble even getting these various agencies and various branches of the Department to move their offices into the same building."

I am convinced that if the committee had transferred funds from one office or branch of the Department to others, the Department would have followed the dollars. The Department of Agriculture would follow the dollar and would reorganize if we appropriated to

those branches which we thought were doing the most effective job of research, to those which were doing the most effective job of education, and to those which were most effectively carrying out various projects which are now scattered throughout the entire Department of Agriculture.

I hope the Committee on Agriculture will take up legislation to reorganize the whole Department.

(Mr. McCARTHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I hate to take this time when we are all trying to move forward, but so that the position of the subcommittee may be understood I do want to relate to you what we have done with regard to research. By surrendering the authority we have to select projects, and all that, we have turned over to the commodity committees in the trade and in the industry the right to go over the projects that are submitted, in an effort to point out to the Department those things that are needed in the business; so any project they are working on has had the close scrutiny of representatives of those that deal with the commodity, and the project is in line with needs.

I do not know of any more effective way to put emphasis in our research program on the things that are needed than we on this subcommittee have brought about through this method of having committees that go over it.

That is the basis on which this thing has worked. Insofar as duplication is concerned this committee, and I take some credit for it, has pushed continuously for bringing the work of the Department together. We hear from time to time of duplication in the Department of Agriculture. We have minimized it as far as it is possible for us as an appropriation committee to do so. If there be duplication, it is because the Congress passed laws making it possible. The cure lies with the legislative committee, if you want to center all like activities under one head. Insofar as an appropriation committee can we have sought to simplify operations and avoid duplication and we are the ones who pushed them to get these various activities in one building. We are the ones who pushed the use of the technical services of the Soil Conservation Service in soil conservation work under the ACP program. We are the ones who have pushed the research people to let the industry select those things most vitally needed. I am not trying to pass the buck at all, but I am just trying to say that Congress by the laws that they pass says how certain things should be handled, and we, as a committee on appropriations, have to use the channels set out by the law.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. McCARTHY. Then the gentleman will agree with me in saying that the Committee on Agriculture very properly should consider this question of reorganization so that the burden of trying to consolidate activities will not fall

on the legislative Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. WHITTEN. Certainly they should, and, when I say that, I mean that kind of thing should be a continual thing with regard to any legislative committee. A continual review as to how to find better and better ways of doing things should be the practice. I do want to claim for this subcommittee that there is no group that I know of who tried to work harder to see if in our limited way we could not bring about improvements. I think we can prove that we get more for the dollar. If you do not believe that, when you realize that we are putting one-third as much physical effort in agriculture today as we did in 1940, and we are putting 360 times more money in every other department for the same civilian work, I think you are bound to admit that agriculture comparatively is doing a splendid job.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I am constrained to object. I want to say to my good friend I must do so because I agreed at the outset that I would object to any such requests because of reasons which are imperative, although they do not affect me personally, that we get through with this bill today; that is the only reason that I must object because I promised I would at the outset, and I regret very much that I have to do so.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, then I will try to proceed in order.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield? As far as I am concerned, I have told the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] that as long as this matter refers to a Member of the House, I am willing to waive any limitation as far as speaking out of order is concerned, and I hope the gentleman from Mississippi will permit the gentleman from Michigan to proceed.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say I have had five Members on this side tell me that they want to speak out of order. If we allow that to be done in this instance, what are we going to say to other Members?

Each of them has a separate problem. Five Members here have already asked me about speaking out of order. I hope our friends will cooperate with us.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, for various reasons I withdraw my request, and yield back the balance of my time. The matter which I wished to call to the attention of the committee will be brought up and discussed later in the day in another manner.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

FLOOD PREVENTION

For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22,

1936 (Public Law 738), as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement, and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of the Columbia Basin area, the Arkansas-White-Red River area, the New England-New York area, the Colorado River area, and the Missouri River area, in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, to remain available until expended, \$7,750,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, without the specific approval of the board of county commissioners of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided further*, That of the funds available herein, not in excess of \$5,556,540 (with which shall be merged the unexpended balance of funds heretofore made available for these purposes) may be expended in watersheds heretofore authorized by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, for necessary gully control, floodwater detention, and floodway structures in areas other than those over which the Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsibility.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MULTER: On page 25, line 11, strike out "\$7,750,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,750,000."

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I am very happy that the distinguished chairman of the committee in charge of this bill preceded me with his remarks because I think he will have to agree that this amendment is directly in line with the explanation he made of the very valiant attempts this committee is making to coordinate activities of the various departments of Government, and to save money.

The New York Farm Bureau Federation, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and any number of others have been pounding us, and I have some of the telegrams in front of me, asking that we save money; that we eliminate duplication of activities; that we try to coordinate the activities of the various departments of Government so that we can cut down on Government expenditures. We have heard that same argument during the course of the debate on every appropriation bill that we have had before us. Here is a chance to save some money, which will simply cut out duplication of effort.

I am for flood prevention and for soil conservation, even though it does not affect my district. To cut this appropriation by \$1,000,000 will save that much money, because the same thing is being done by the Army engineers and by the Department of the Interior. We

have already appropriated in other bills that have passed this House a total of \$524,000,000 for flood prevention and for soil conservation by appropriations to the Department of the Interior and to the Army engineers.

In the very report on this bill you will find that the committee agrees that these matters should be carried out by those departments and not by the Department of Agriculture. Here is a place where you can save a million dollars by eliminating the item for preliminary examinations, and surveys by this Department, which is a duplication of the work which the Army engineers are doing and which the Department of the Interior is doing.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Does not the gentleman realize that in this work all of these departments are necessary, and that the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture has to come in this bill?

Mr. MULTER. Yes; but it is not necessary to increase that by over a million dollars. Here is the best proof that you do not need this. The language is that this \$7,750,000 shall remain available until expended and that you shall merge with these unexpended balances the funds heretofore appropriated and transferred to this Department for this very purpose. In other words, they do not intend to spend this money this year. They have never spent the full amount allowed, and they will not do it this year. Let us save this million dollars, and if they need this money give it to them by a supplemental appropriation.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. O'TOOLE. The Interior Department bill and the Army engineers appropriation provide for exactly the same work, word for word, in their own bills.

Mr. MULTER. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Under the statement you have made, that it is not necessary, why not cut out the whole thing?

Mr. MULTER. Offer a substitute and I will vote for it.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. No. I am for leaving it as it is, but on your argument you are taking arbitrary figures.

Mr. MULTER. No; I am taking a million dollars that the committee in its report says is being allocated for this purpose. I assume the committee means what it says in telling us that this \$7,750,000 shall remain available until expended. That means it will go over until next year. You have done that before. You do not need that million dollars. You can do without it. If you should run short—and I do not see how you can, when you have unexpended bal-

ances now—but if you do run short you can get a supplemental appropriation.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I went along with the gentleman and some of the other New York delegation in your fight for margarine as against butter produced in the farming sections, but from the gentleman's remarks and his reasons for wanting this slash in this appropriation, he does not know as much about flood control as he knew about the dairy industry in this country.

Mr. MULTER. You may be absolutely right. Therefore, I am relying on what the committee tells us on this subject and what the farm bureaus tell us.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What is the gentleman's position with respect to flood-control expenses in France, and other foreign countries?

Mr. MULTER. I am for preventing floods wherever they happen. In our own country first, and elsewhere if we have enough funds with which to do it. But I am not for appropriating two or three times the amount we need.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I think anyone who has given very much thought to flood control has come to the conclusion that one of the best ways in the world to prevent floods is to stop and hold the rain where it falls. It is true, of course, that it is necessary to have large dams on some of the main streams for municipal water supplies, irrigation, reclamation, power, and for flood control; there is no question about that; but definitely, unless we do also carry on with a program of small dams upstream, and gully stoppers, and so forth, contour plowing and proper soil and moisture conservation measures—in other words, unless we carry on with a program of stopping and holding the rain where it falls, we definitely, in my judgment, will not do a good job of flood prevention and control. If we carry on with a program for our country, of proper contour plowing and other soil-conservation measures and of small dams upstream and all of those methods that are known by experience and scientific investigation to stop and hold the water where it falls, I say if we carry on with that program, we definitely are going to eventually whip this flood condition that brings such great and tragic annual loss of life and property.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I am glad to yield to my distinguished colleague from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Is it not a fact that of the flood-control dollar this program represents an insignificant part?

Mr. MORRIS. That is absolutely correct. As I recall the figures, out of every dollar appropriated for flood control, only 1 cent, 1 penny, goes for stopping the water where it falls, which is probably the most important element for flood control of all; and still some, it seems, want to cut that 1 cent. I always want to be accurate, and I think if you will check the figures you will find that I am accurate, in saying that 99 cents out of every dollar related to this subject goes for the big dams, rivers, levees, harbors, and so forth, and only 1 cent for this kind of program that is so vitally important in preventing floods.

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. STIGLER. I wonder if the gentleman knows if this amount covers operations for 11 watersheds throughout the United States, none of which have been completed; and if we continue at the rate we are going it will be at least 50 years before any of them are fully completed.

Mr. MORRIS. The gentleman is absolutely correct with one exception: In my judgment it will be about 70 years instead of 50, and after much of our soil has been washed away and after great and irreparable damage has occurred to both life and property.

To my mind if this amendment should carry this would be one of the most cruel cuts we could possibly make and also one of the most uneconomical. I am really very much surprised that an amendment was offered to reduce this item. I think it ought to be increased instead of decreased; that is my honest opinion, although I recognize the sincerity of the gentleman from New York; I know he is sincere in everything he does, and even when I disagree with him I respect his views always; but he certainly is wrong about this, in my judgment.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, in order to get some agreement on time, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, the last five to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, the point that I want to address myself to specifically in regard to this amendment is the statement that there is a conflict and a duplication of functions with reference to the flood control that is provided for in this watershed program that is actually so inadequately financed at the present time from the standpoint of appropriations. I come from an area where we are attempting to coordinate every type of flood control and where we need every bit of it. The watershed area is basically needed in every type of flood control program.

As to the charge that it is not being coordinated, that it works at cross pur-

poses with the Army Engineers, the Interior Department and the Bureau of Reclamation. I invite every member of this committee to come down to see some of the efforts that are being made to try to hold this water back in the hill lands that are being eroded and washed away.

When you take these lands out of production, when you reduce their productive capacity that enables us to produce the food and fiber for the population of this country, you are acting then to increase the cost of living and to make the situation harder for the consumers of this Nation. When you take this productive land out of production by refusing to act to prevent this erosion that is cutting away at the very heart and strength of our country, the agricultural productive capacity which has enabled us in the past to produce all of the food and commodities that we need but which today is threatening to give out in the long run, you are doing a thing that is vastly detrimental to our Nation.

In the country adjacent to where I live I can show you thousands upon thousands of eroded acres on which once corn, cotton and various other grains and food grew, where cattle could graze, but today that land is no longer in production. This watershed protection, one of the 11 programs mentioned by the chairman of the subcommittee, is being operated on a small portion of this area. It is restoring to production some of that land.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HOLIFIELD). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'TOOLE].

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, previous speakers who have spoken in opposition to the Multer amendment have totally beclouded the issue. Examination of the Interior appropriation bill and examination of the money granted to the Army engineers will show that \$326,000,000 were given to the Army engineers and \$234,000,000 to the Department of the Interior for exactly the same purposes, word for word, comma for comma, and colon for colon.

This is just simply a repetition. This entire bill, I warn you, is filled with repetitious appropriations that have been granted to other departments or will be granted to other departments in the future.

I warn you gentlemen on both sides of the aisle that when you talk of the rivers and harbors bill being a pork-barrel bill that that is now superseded by the measure before you. This is pork-barrel bill No. 1, and I ask each and every one of you to give it your honest consideration. You will find in it more waste and more logrolling than in any piece of legislation that has come before this Congress since this session started.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES].

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I think it is unfortunate that the persons who do not understand the prob-

lem with which we are dealing take so much interest and try to put out so much misinformation on a proposition like this. The author of the amendment has said that the committee is making a recommendation. Well, of course, the committee says that it is imperative that the full budget estimate be approved. The only reason I can see that a million dollars was taken by the author as a proposed reduction is because it says that this million dollars is included for preliminary examinations and surveys. That is a decrease of over \$859,000 below 1952, so that the committee has made a reduction. I think it should be appreciated that the flood-control projects carried on by the Department of Agriculture are small projects, not to be confused with the major projects of the Army engineers. As has been pointed out by some of the other speakers, it is necessary that we try to take care of this water where it falls. It is done in comparatively small areas. It is a very vital and necessary work. I live in a section of the country where this work has been carried on, and for the results obtained it is one of the best investments that we can make. I appreciate and I respect the opinions of the gentleman from New York on things with which he is familiar, but I say that I think this is something that he has absolutely no experience with, and I would say that he knows very little about the problem.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, the primary project carried on by the Army engineers is the building of these large dams on the streams.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. And the primary project of the Department of the Interior is to carry on with irrigation and reclamation, also in connection with the large dams.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. But this program is a different program entirely from the programs mentioned there and is, as you say, a most effective way to prevent floods.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. And probably the most efficient, economical way in which we spend money for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, this program which calls for an expenditure of \$7,500,000 is, as my colleague and others have pointed out, only a small fraction of the flood-control moneys being appropriated, and it is appropriated for a purpose entirely different from appropriations which are made to the Corps of Engineers, and to the Bureau of Reclamation. At the present time we have 11 authorized projects in this country, construction on which is proceeding at a snail's pace. Seventeen projects are now under study. If this money is appropriated, I understand, only 5 of these

17 can be completed so far as plans and study are concerned this year. It seems to me that here we are cutting one of the most vital projects so far as flood control is concerned that we have ever inaugurated.

It is a program that tries to stop the rainfall in the creek watersheds and keep it on the farms. This program not only preserves the fine fertile soil of the creek and river bottoms of this country but prevents siltation of the huge reservoirs below, into which the taxpayers of this country have poured hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. May I add that this program goes hand in hand with the proper soil-conservation programs, without which you will not have proper soil conservation.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is correct. The gentleman knows this program thoroughly. He has been over the territory in different States where these programs are being inaugurated. I wish my friends from New York would come down to Oklahoma, Texas, and elsewhere, and see what a fine thing is being given for the future of this country for so little money compared to other expenditures made by the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. At this time the Chair would inquire if the committee wish to use their time on the Multer amendment? The Chair has been informed that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] will seek recognition on amendments foreign to the Multer amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do wish to use the time of the committee. If I am correctly informed that the amendments are to add the names of certain rivers, I would ask unanimous consent that that be done. If it is for something else, I would reserve the time for the committee.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman, I understand, will agree to the August H. Andresen amendment to include the Mississippi River area.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am also of the opinion that we should agree to the desire of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER] to include the name of the Seiver River. May I say that the funds for these particular rivers are not in this bill, but these amendments will include them in the bill so that when budget estimates are submitted appropriations can be made.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Will the gentleman from Mississippi agree to include a project that has not heretofore been authorized?

Mr. WHITTEN. It merely includes the names of those rivers so far as having surveys made of them is concerned, but as far as works of improvement are concerned, I would not try to get into that.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. What is the purpose of listing these new rivers then, to authorize surveys on them?

Mr. WHITTEN. For river basis investigations.

If this is coming out of my time, Mr. Chairman, I will have to insist that I use the time against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, we can all appreciate the feelings of our friends from New York who presented these amendments. Since I have been a Member of the House, I have seen many an occasion where I have felt like introducing a few amendments to needle my friends, but I have tried to refrain from doing it.

This is a national problem we have in flood control. I have told you a number of times that the hardest task I have had to perform in this Congress was to sit last year on a committee to approve the appropriation for the Missouri-Kansas flood, tragic in its nature, with \$2,000,000,000 in loss to the people of that area. The Federal Government spent \$60,000,000 in appropriated funds, and authorized loans of another \$70,000,000. Dirt and silt filled every home along the line of that river. There was loss of life and property. Sand piled up on farm lands to such an extent that it will take years to bring them back into production.

We have been the most shortsighted of any nation in history in taking care of our natural resources. Even today, as this amendment is offered, the paper carries reports of another flood in the great Missouri River. We have allowed here \$1,000,000 to study these rivers to see if there is not some way we can retard this water in the upper reaches of the watersheds so that it will not wreak the havoc it does, and so that millions of tons of topsoil will not flow down the Mississippi River each year.

Goodness knows we all have an interest in these floods, even my friends from New York. If we let the land go down the rivers and have less food, the food will become more expensive for you and me here in the city of Washington.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. BOLLING. I would like to say, as one who comes from that area, affected by these two floods, my only regret is that the amount appropriated in this bill is not substantially larger. This program is urgently required, and I feel very strongly that the amendment should be defeated.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. O'TOOLE. We, from New York, want the gentleman to know that when we had the flood-control bill up before us, we felt it was not sufficient and we, from New York, voted to give the maximum sum when most of the opposition came from the other side. We still feel that way. We still feel that this appropriation, which we are now discussing, should be used for more general flood relief, and not for the repetitious purpose to which it is assigned to here.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I answer my friend by saying that I am not trying to take exception to the gentleman's desires on this. Here is what I am trying to say. The flood-control bill takes care of things after the water has collected. This flood control in the watersheds keeps the water from becoming dangerous, and it is ten times cheaper to stop a thing before it happens than after it happens.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. In recognition of the fact that true soil conservation must begin at the crest of the watershed, we have earmarked 4 pages later in this bill \$1,000,000 to add to this and to open the door for the proper consideration of what true soil conservation is.

Mr. WHITTEN. We are 50 years too late in finding out that we ought to be having flood prevention, which this is, instead of flood control. It takes funds for flood control now because we have not had flood prevention in the past.

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. LOVRE. I want to compliment the gentleman on what he is saying, and I certainly must associate myself with him. Only within the past two or three weeks, we have had a flood in the Missouri Basin, where the damage will exceed \$1,000,000,000. The time has come when we cannot afford not to do this work, and we must appropriate the money to carry on this program of flood prevention. It is in the national interest that everything be done than can be done to preserve the resources of this country. We cannot afford billions of dollars of flood damages year after year. The money asked for in this bill for flood prevention is in the interest of not only this generation but generations to come.

Mr. WHITTEN. When we will have 190,000,000 people in this country, only 23 years from now, and percentagewise as the population gets bigger, the increases will be greater in number, we must realize the importance of this work. We are all dependent upon the productive capacity of the Nation because our food must come from our productive capacity. We are all very interested in the Missouri Valley.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: On page 25, line 4, after "Missouri River area", insert "Mississippi River area."

(Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I have offered an amendment to include the Mississippi River area in the flood prevention section of the Agriculture Department appropriation bill which is found on page 24. This amendment is offered to line 4 on page 25 immediately after "Missouri River area."

It is not necessary for me to call the attention of the committee to the devastating floods which have occurred during the past 3 weeks in the Mississippi River watershed. The flood stage of the Mississippi River and its tributaries has been the highest in all records kept by the Government. Untold damage has been done not only adjacent to the Mississippi River, but in all tributaries to the river, and I definitely feel that this large area should be included in the flood prevention program provided for in this bill.

So that there may not be any misunderstanding as to the intent of my amendment, I wish to make it crystal clear that the purpose of the amendment is to take care of the entire Upper Mississippi River area and the Mississippi River watershed, which includes the Root River watershed, the Zumbro River watershed, the Whitewater River watershed, the Cannon River watershed, the Minnesota River watershed, and all other watersheds in Minnesota tributary to the Mississippi River. It also includes the watersheds in other upper midwest States considered as tributaries to the Mississippi River.

It is very important that provision be now made for a program of flood prevention throughout the entire area. I am very glad that my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, of Minnesota, and Mr. JAMIE L. WHITTEN, of Mississippi, have agreed to my amendment. The passage of this amendment will give encouragement to the men and women living on the farms and in the cities and villages throughout the entire watershed that their Government will now actually begin work on projects to prevent annual flood damage in the area and in the various watersheds.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I have spoken to the chairman of the subcommittee, and we are in full agreement on both sides that the gentleman's amendment should be accepted without debate.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I thank the gentleman very much.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On line 20, page 25, after "Oklahoma", insert "Neosho, Cottonwood, and Verdigris and tributaries in Kansas."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit me, I would like to ask him if he would yield for the purpose of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER] who does not have time offering a similar amendment. I will say that the committee has no objection to either of the two amendments.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it an amendment to the pending amendment?

Mr. GRANGER. No, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a substitute amendment?

Mr. GRANGER. No, Mr. Chairman. It is an amendment which may be considered independently. Or, Mr. Chairman, I can offer it as an amendment to the amendment, if I may.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman might be able to ask unanimous consent that the amendment be reported and then let it be acted upon later.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be reported and acted upon later.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRANGER: On page 25, line 4, after the word "area", add the words "Seiver River area."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair feels that this amendment should be voted on separately.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlemen from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment, and I ask permission to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, it has been my contention that the Department of Agriculture could—and can now—do much to help prevent floods, and save a tremendous amount of our top soil by establishing an over-all soil conservation watershed program in our State and in our area. It ought to be done in a real systematic manner and would include soil conservation in the highest degree. It would also provide the building of smaller dams near the tributaries of our rivers, as well as the clearing and straightening of our streams where practicable. The procedure I suggest would, at least be helpful in prevention of floods. Such plan, if carried on a systematic basis would go far in the saving of our soil.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. GRANGER. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, this bill calls for the expenditure of rather large sums of money. Before the Members of the House vote upon a proposition as important as this one, I think the country is entitled to know whether we are a body of men and women who are possessed of sufficient intelligence and character to pass upon a bill calling for the named amount of money.

We all know that taxes are high and that our constituents are protesting that they want and must have economy. If it be true, as has been publicly charged, that this body has within its membership a large number of "tipsy, drunken Congressmen," it is not competent to pass upon a bill calling for expenditures such as those named in this bill.

In the Washington Times-Herald of this morning, there is a statement which reads as follows:

DRINK SWILLING COLLEAGUES IRK NEW YORK LEGISLATOR—HALL CALLS COLE CHIEF COCKTAIL MIXER

One New York Congressman last night charged another with being the "chief drink mixer for the New York delegation" as Washington cocktail parties became an issue in the Empire State's thirty-seventh district campaign.

The charge was made in a Binghamton, N. Y., speech by Representative EDWIN HALL, an avowed nonsmoker and nondrinker who declared he resents "Congressmen who get genuinely soused at cocktail parties."

Target of the blast was Representative W. STERLING COLE, HALL's opponent for the Republican nomination from the newly created district.

HALL demanded to know whether congressional observers tipped at recent Nevada atomic bomb tests, and challenged the atomic energy committee to call him to explain similar remarks made last week.

"I resent the cocktail parties in Washington," HALL said. "I feel a Congressman has better things to do than to go around and get publicly intoxicated. I resent Congressmen who get genuinely soused at cocktail parties."

HALL said he stopped attending such parties "long ago."

COLE commented wryly: "Our primary contest has now degenerated to the depths I thought it would, and hoped it would not."

The Binghamton Press, under date of April 22, previously carried a statement which reads as follows:

AS COLE HEADS TO A-TEST, HALL ASKS: "ARE ATOMIC SECRETS LEAKED TO REDS BY TIPSY CONGRESSMEN ON JUNKETS?"

Representative EDWIN A. HALL last night asked whether atomic secrets are "leaking" from the joint Senate-House Committee on Atomic Energy.

Addressing a Townsend Club group at 21 Main Street, Mr. HALL noted that Representative W. STERLING COLE of Bath was planning to go to Nevada to witness today's atomic-bomb experiments.

Mr. COLE, ranking House Republican on the joint Atomic Energy Committee, is opposing Mr. HALL for the GOP nomination this summer in the new thirty-seventh Congressional District.

"I see that my opponent is going to Nevada, ostensibly to witness an atomic bomb explosion," Mr. Hall said.

"Well, it will probably be another elbow-tipping party. That's what a lot of these congressional junkets are. It's time the people of this district stopped them, and it's time they got a look at their candidate."

"A lot of atomic secrets are leaking out. Where are they leaking from? Are they leaking from the parties these high-hat Congressmen on the Atomic Energy Committee attend?"

"Are there stooges of the Communists present at these parties, and when they get these Congressmen a little tipsy are they spilling out secrets that are going into Russian hands?"

"We are on the outside looking in. My opponent supposedly is on the inside looking out. We can hope that after next August 19 [the date of the GOP primary], he will be on the outside looking in," Mr. HALL said.

We all know that there are various organizations composed of reputable, patriotic, and loyal citizens who on occasion ask us out to dinner, who ask us down to spend a social half hour, but being myself a nondrinker and a nonsmoker—may I say that I have not the slightest doubt but that St. Peter has certain offenses listed on his book against me, even though I do not drink nor smoke, and which I hope to discontinue as I grow older, and for any conduct which is not just as it should be I most humbly apologize and ask the forgiveness not only of the House but of the Divine Ruler.

These two newspaper stories indicate that our colleague, EDWIN ARTHUR HALL, has publicly made the charge which, by inference at least, is to the effect that one of his colleagues from New York, whom he names, has served on and with a committee—the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy—which had been on and was going on another "elbow tipping party." His statement carried the further charge, by justifiable inference, at least, that valuable atomic secrets were being channelled into the hands of the Russians by Congressmen who were "a little tipsy."

Our colleague, EDWIN ARTHUR HALL, also states, according to the Washington Times-Herald, that he resents Congressmen who get generally soused at cocktail parties. That statement is, by inference, a broad general charge that an appreciable number of the Members of Congress drink to excess and destroy their ability to tend to their official duties.

My colleagues will note that the Congressman from New York, Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL, states that last week he challenged the Atomic Energy Committee to call upon him to explain similar charges made some time ago. So far as I have been able to learn, that committee has not called upon our colleague for an explanation of his statement.

Mr. Chairman, my service here extends over a period of more than 15 years, and, during all of that time, I have been in frequent contact with the gentleman from New York, W. STERLING COLE. Never, at any time, have I seen him, neither in office, in committee, nor on the floor of the House, when there was any evidence whatsoever that he had been drinking intoxicating liquor. Never have I smelled liquor on his breath; never at any time, by word or act, has he given any indication that he had been drinking—much less, drinking to excess.

Our colleague, Mr. COLE—and I know of no one in the House who does not respect him, does not have confidence in his ability—has been, over the years, an able, faithful, patriotic servant of the people who elected him.

Not only have I never heard a word uttered, or seen an act performed, by our colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. W. STERLING COLE] which in any way reflected upon him, either personally or in his capacity as a representative of the people, but I have never, from a Member of this House, nor, for that matter, from anyone else, heard any criticism of him personally or in his capacity as a Representative.

The remarks of our colleague the gentleman from New York, EDWIN ARTHUR HALL, not only challenge the good reputation of our colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] in his personal and in his Representative capacity, but they are a direct challenge to the sobriety and the good conduct of the Congress as a whole.

Unless the leadership of the House disapproves, it is my purpose at an early date to submit a privileged resolution to the House, asking that the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL] be given an opportunity to explain his remarks which reflect not only upon his colleague but upon the membership of the House as a whole.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. Is the gentleman to whom the gentleman from Michigan referred present helping us perfect the legislation before us?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I do not see him and have not seen him for the last 2 or 3 days. I understand, however, that he is campaigning for reelection, attempting to convince the voters of the importance to the welfare of the Nation that he be returned as a Member of this body where he can set an example for the rest of us.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE. I would like to tell the gentleman from Michigan that I boarded a plane with the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] who was mentioned in this article, and together we flew to the Air Force base in Nevada. We attended a briefing that lasted 3 hours. We rose at 5 o'clock in the morning and went to the proving grounds. There was no cocktail party. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] acted in a way that was a credit to this Congress, a credit to any citizen of the United States.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. It is my hope that other Members of the House will, at the first opportunity, express their views on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title III of the act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the act of August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011 note), including research and investigations into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil, and moisture depletion, and methods of soil and water conservation (including the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and the construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations); making conservation surveys and plans and establishing measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs); establishment and operation of conservation nurseries; development and management of land utilization project lands and facilities; dissemination of information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and furnishing of subsistence to employees; \$60,210,000: *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such building and with the exception of buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has established a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior approval of such central State agency before they shall become effective as to such district: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations under the act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the organic act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed at per diem rates to perform the technical planning work of the service: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell at market value any property located in Yalobusha County, Miss., administered under title III of the act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and suitable for return to private ownership under such terms and conditions as would not conflict with the purposes of said act.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I regret to have to object—

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I might say that I was one of the Members who visited the atomic test, and while I do not think I should make a point of personal privilege, yet I wish to deny the accusation which was made at least by inference in the newspaper article mentioned by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. WHITTEN. If the gentleman did not happen to talk entirely to the bill I would not listen too closely.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman is, as usual, very kind.

I wanted to compliment the committee on bringing this fine bill to the floor and on the fine attendance we have here today and to tell the committee that I flew over the agricultural lands of the West and came to light in the little town of Las Vegas, Nev., and also witnessed the atomic explosions out in the desert lands which are not fit for agricultural purposes.

I was very much alarmed and a little disgusted, I might say, when I saw this item in the local press. In my opinion the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is exactly right; it reflects upon the integrity and the character of not only members of the Atomic Energy Commission but on every Congressman.

I believe it has come to a pretty poor pass in the American political life when derogatory statements are made which are absolutely untrue of an opponent who has the reputation for honesty, integrity, and valuable service to this House that the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] has.

I have served on the Atomic Energy Commission since its inception with the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]. I know of his valuable service to the committee; I know of his industrious application to the committee work and to the atomic energy legislation which has been brought before this House. I can say that I have been in his company many times and I have never known of his comporting himself in any way other than a gentleman and a Member of the House. He is a man of fine ability and great integrity.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I want to subscribe wholeheartedly to the statements the gentleman from California has just been making to the House. I was with the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE], not only on this atomic energy trip but I have been with him on several other atomic energy trips. I know of no finer character in the House than the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]. He reflects credit upon the whole membership not only of the House of Representatives, but of the other body. He brings good character to the Congress of the United States. He is one of the most able members of the Committee on Armed Services of the House, one

of the hardest working members of that committee and of the Atomic Energy Committee and has always been one of the hardest workers on all of the official trips on which I have been with him. I also made the trip to Eniwetok with the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE], and I can assure the Members of this House that all of these trips were made in the interests of national security. They were not pleasure junkets, by any means. They were rugged, hard trips and most of the time was spent en route on planes for many hours. Once at the site of these tests we attend hours of briefing. We have rigid schedules and very little chance for recreation of any sort. STERLING COLE is a man who has the highest regard and respect of every Member of this Congress.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the gentleman for his observation. May I say for the information of the Members of Congress that we occupied a slit trench 3½ miles from the atomic bomb explosion with some 2,000 troops in order that we might see exactly how the troops would react under danger when the explosion occurred. I would say, without any effort at self praise at all, it was with some trepidation that we who knew the qualities of the atomic bomb agreed to go into this danger area. After the explosion was over we went through this area with the troops in order that we might bring the knowledge back here to the Members of Congress.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I read that press report this morning and I just want to say that a malicious, unjustified, and completely unfounded personal attack has been made upon one of the most able, finest, most decent, and most respected and most patriotic Members of the House of Representatives, and I refer to the Honorable W. STERLING COLE, of New York.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say another thing. I agree also that in considerable measure the statement is a reflection upon the membership generally of the House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California may proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I realize that many times matters of this sort may better go unnoticed. But my long association and friendship with the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE], and my service in this body, prompts me to speak at this time. It is obvious, so it seems to me, that it was hoped that the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] would be prejudiced with the voters in that district. It is not up to me or to anyone else to undertake to tell the people of that district for whom they ought to vote. They are per-

fectly able to determine that for themselves. But I think I might be permitted the expression that the voters of no congressional district are going to be bamboozled by any such tactics as those which appeared in the press today.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] and I came to Congress in the same session a number of years ago. I have been in his home in New York, he has been in my home in Indiana; his children and ours have grown up together. We have been the closest of personal friends. May I say that out of that close friendship and association with him, as well as from my association with him here in the Halls of Congress, I have found him to be one of the greatest, one of the finest men I have ever known.

In the Eightieth Congress, when we were called upon to merge the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs into the Committee on Armed Services, that meant, when that merger took place, that the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE], who would have been chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, was forbidden that very fine assignment for which he had worked so long and to which he was so well entitled. But he took it with the good grace that has characterized everything he has ever done here. So I want to speak that word for him here on the floor, among his colleagues, who respect him and admire him as I do.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the gentleman, and I agree with him 100 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, I served in this body with STUBBY COLE ever since he came here. I am 100 percent against him politically, but I can truthfully say, from being in his company and from working with him in committees, from observing him on this floor, that there is no better American, no better husband, and no better Representative than STUBBY COLE, and I am proud to stand up and praise him.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHELF. I want to say that I give a hearty, resounding amen to everything good that has been said about the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]. I would like to say for Mr. COLE that he has gotten more for the people of his district within the committees and on the House floor accidentally than his accuser has ever been able to do on purpose. STERLING COLE is a gentleman, an able legislator, and a real American.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I have taken this time to express to the House the shock that I felt when I read the attack that has been made on the reputation of such a Christian gentleman as STERLING COLE. I would say briefly that I have known Mr. COLE, his wife, and their splendid sons since the beginning of the Seventy-fourth Congress in 1935. I can imagine no man of stronger character or higher purpose, nor any home where good influence is so apparent. Any intent or any attempt in any sense to attack Mr. COLE should certainly react upon the person who makes so dastardly an effort to blacken the reputation of a man that cannot be blackened. I would state with conviction that every man, woman, and child in his district will indubitably recognize in STERLING COLE a man whom they can be proud to have represent them, and whom they can well respect for his character, for his integrity, for his strict self-discipline and for the kindly service that he gives each one of them and each one of us.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I hope we may be able to get evidence of unanimous approval of the statement that the gentleman and others have made as regards this incident by Members standing and giving approval thereby, when the gentleman shall have concluded his remarks.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, to say that I was absolutely stunned is putting it mildly when I heard of the charges that had been made against our good friend and Member the gentleman from New York, STERLING COLE, a man of outstanding character. I was in Congress when he came here. I have had him speak in my district to audiences

that appreciated him and his character, and they have never forgotten the speech that he made. He is a patriot in the highest sense of the term. I cannot imagine what would cause any man to make the charges that have been made against him, and I want to say here, after all these years of service, I am sure no one will resent it when I say that I know of no man who has made a more patriotic, outstanding record in the House of Representatives than has STERLING COLE. I know that I am expressing the unanimous sentiments of the New York State Republican Representatives in the United States House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from California, a member of the Atomic Energy Committee.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy since its inception and as a Member of this House for 14 years, I must say that never in the course of that entire experience have I ever heard such remarks made in a political campaign as those that were recently reported as made by the Representative from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL]. I hesitate to dignify him by calling him a gentleman, because such remarks are not only entirely uncalled for, they are entirely unwarranted by fact.

As a matter of fact, when he takes on a committee of this House such as the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which I think has and certainly well deserves the reputation of being the tightest-lipped group in the entire United States on this exceedingly important subject, then by allusion to say as is said in this report of his remarks, "A lot of atomic secrets are leaking out. Where are they leaking from? Are they leaking from the parties these high-hat Congressmen on the Atomic Energy Committee attend?" is going quite a bit too far. That is taking in entirely too much territory. He is, in effect, accusing members of the Atomic Energy Committee of treasonable conduct.

I think myself that any Member of this House who intended to accuse a committee of the House in this fashion, by inference and by innuendo, certainly will create for himself such a loss of efficacy as a Member of this House that his own future, if he has one as a Representative in this body, is materially diminished.

I think that we all here agree that the Atomic Energy Committee and its members, including the very able and distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] have performed a kind and type of service to their country as well as to the Congress which is of the highest order. We sit for long hours in executive session to monitor this extremely

important program and thereby learn the highest secrets in the land. Anyone who by innuendo would stoop to insinuation that secrets leaked out of that committee certainly deserves the condemnation of the Congress of the United States. He should be required to offer either proof or an apology. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Chairman, I append the report of his remarks:

[From the Binghamton (N. Y.) Press of April 22, 1952]

As COLE HEADS TO A-TEST, HALL ASKS: "ARE ATOMIC SECRETS LEAKED TO REDS BY TIPSY CONGRESSMAN ON JUNKETS?"

Representative EDWIN A. HALL last night asked whether atomic secrets are leaking from the Joint Senate-House Committee on Atomic Energy.

Addressing a Townsend Club group at 21 Main Street, Mr. HALL noted that Representative W. STERLING COLE, of Bath, was planning to go to Nevada to witness today's atomic-bomb experiments.

Mr. COLE, ranking House Republican on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, is opposing Mr. HALL for the GOP nomination this summer in the new Thirty-seventh Congressional District.

"I see that my opponent is going to Nevada, ostensibly to witness an atomic bomb explosion," Mr. HALL said.

"Well, it will probably be another elbow-tipping party. That's what a lot of these congressional junkets are. It's time the people of this district stopped them, and it's time they got a look at their candidate.

"A lot of atomic secrets are leaking out. Where are they leaking from? Are they leaking from the parties these high-hat Congressmen on the Atomic Energy Committee attend?"

"Are there stooges of the Communists present at these parties, and when they get these Congressmen a little tipsy are they spilling out secrets that are going into Russian hands?"

"We are on the outside looking in. My opponent supposedly is on the inside looking out. We can hope that after next August 19 (the date of the GOP primary), he will be on the outside looking in," Mr. HALL said.

Mr. REED of New York, Mr. Chairman, under permission granted me I include the following:

MAY 1, 1952.

HON. W. STERLING COLE,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR STUBBY: We the undersigned, comprising the entire New York Republican delegation in the House of Representatives, with one exception have joined together in this letter to express our deep regret that in the course of a primary campaign in your new district your character has been impugned and also to express what we think of you personally.

We feel we should do this as congressional colleagues in all fairness to you.

In all the years of our service with you, we have found you a man of the highest personal integrity, temperate, fair, and diligent. It is our unanimous and considered judgment that there is no man in public life today who has given more patriotic, unselfish service to his country than you or one who has been a finer American and Christian gentleman in public and private life. You have been a good Republican but beyond that you have always placed the welfare of your country above any personal considerations.

We hope very much that this letter will make some amends to you for the pain which

we feel that these statements made about your character must have caused you.

Sincerely yours,

LEONARD W. HALL; HENRY J. LATHAM; ROBERT T. ROSS; FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR.; JACOB K. JAVITS; RALPH W. GWINN; RALPH A. GAMBLE; KATHARINE ST. GEORGE; J. ERNEST WHARTON; BERNARD W. KEARNEY; DEAN P. TAYLOR; CLARENCE E. KILBURN; WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS; R. WALTER RIEHLMAN; JOHN TABER; KENNETH B. KEATING; HAROLD C. OSTERTAG; WILLIAM E. MILLER; EDMUND P. RADWAN; JOHN C. BUTLER; DANIEL A. REED.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time only to express the hope that the RECORD will show that at the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] and the other Members of the House there was a standing ovation accorded to W. STERLING COLE.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I personally want to commend the members of the House Appropriation Subcommittee on Agriculture for providing in this bill adequate funds to support the Soil Conservation Service during the next year.

No public supported activity is more vital to the welfare of our Nation than is soil conservation. Our soil is our most basic natural resource. The food that we eat, the clothes that we wear, and the houses we live in are all products of the soil. Unless we conserve and improve our soil in the years ahead, we may be forced to accept a lower standard of living in the United States.

Our population is growing fast. The demands on agriculture are rapidly increasing. Farmers are already making their soil produce more than it ever has before. And they are using about all of the land in the United States that can be maintained in economic crop production. The only way to get the additional products we need from the land is to make the soil produce more.

The Nation is already benefiting from the public funds that have been invested in soil conservation. The Chief of the Soil Conservation Service says that increased soil productivity has been achieved on many farms, but probably not enough to offset soil deterioration on other farms.

I urge every member of the House to read the testimony he gave this year at the subcommittee hearings. I will quote a few excerpts from Dr. Salter's statement:

There are many farms throughout the country where erosion is still exacting a heavy toll from our soil resources. On even more farms soil fertility is still on the downgrade. For example, on our most productive land in the Midwest and the Great Plains, exploitive systems of farming have been followed on many farms ever since the land was broken. Much of the soil humus has been burned out. The inherent productivity of the soil has declined continuously, and is still going down.

Reversing the downward trend in soil productivity would give another sharp rise in crop production. Herein lies one of our greatest opportunities for expanding the

capacity of American agriculture to produce. Soil-conservation activities of the future could determine whether the production curve will be brought into line with the demand curve.

Dr. Salter goes on to explain that modern soil conservation has come to mean applying the necessary practices on a farm to increase production and to build up soil productivity, both at the same time.

The Soil Conservation Service serves farmers through soil-conservation districts which are units of local government run by local people. Through districts the people who own and operate the land assume leadership in getting conservation applied. They can get technical assistance for conservation from the Federal Government by requesting the services of technicians of the Soil Conservation Service. Those technicians help farmers develop a scientific inventory of their land resources. They help farmers develop conservation plans to use and treat the land to prevent erosion, to increase production, to maintain high-level production, and to prevent floods. They help farmers apply the needed conservation measures.

The funds provided in this bill for the Soil Conservation Service will help speed up the application of conservation on the land throughout the country. The various soil-conservation activities of the Department of Agriculture have been brought into close harmony during the past year. The programs are being coordinated and the causes for past objections have been wiped out.

I consider this appropriation for the Soil Conservation Service a sound and profitable public investment that will create new wealth and help to maintain our expanding national economy. I urge all Members to vote to appropriate it in the full amount provided by the subcommittee.

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Water conservation and utilization projects

For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions of the Department under the acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (Public Law 132), and September 6, 1950 (Public Law 760), relating to water conservation and utilization projects, to remain available until expended, \$235,500, which sum shall be merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to said Department for the purposes of said act.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 27, line 4, for the purpose of offering an amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I will have to object.

The Clerk read as follows:

*PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources*

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including

not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; \$250,000,000, to remain available until December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952, carried out during the period July 1, 1951, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, of which amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation practices related directly to flood prevention work in approved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$30,000,000 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$4,966,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice or practices and has complied with all other requirements as conditions for such payments and that the statements and information contained in the application for payment are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order No. 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1953 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices, under the act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$250,000,000, including administration, and formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds available for payments and grants among the several States in accordance with their conservation needs as determined by the Secretary, except that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more than 15 percent from the distribution for the next preceding program year, and no participant shall receive more than \$2,500); but the payments or grants under such programs shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made in conformity with farming practices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 percent of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any county may, on the recommendation of such county committee and approval of the State committee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the

agricultural conservation program in the participating counties, and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single account for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical and other assistance in such counties: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary under programs provided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of violating the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of any Member or through the proper official channels.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say a few words about the item in the Department of Agriculture's appropriation bill which is called conservation and use of agricultural land resources.

This is the appropriation for the agricultural conservation program—a program which attacks national soil and water problems down where they start, on the individual farms of the Nation, a program whereby farmers and Government work in partnership to save and improve the Nation's soil resources, a program which encourages farmers to further a definite conservation program for each farm, on the basis of the "most needed" practices first. This program is an integral part of the total soil conservation program, efficiently coordinated with the other parts, and an essential aid in getting the job done.

Apparently, today no one questions the advisability—indeed, the urgent need—of conserving our land resources. The unfortunate attitude on the part of many people, however, is "let the farmers do it."

The protection and improvement of our soil resources is a national responsibility—the concern of all of us, not merely the farmer. We seek to maintain and improve our agricultural productive capacity as a means of insuring an adequate supply of food and fiber for a growing population.

While the farmer benefits from conservation work, the rest of us also gain through this assurance of the things needed to sustain or improve our standard of living.

This need for continued productivity of our farmplant is a basic problem which we cannot set aside for a while, to take up at a later and more convenient date. We need to protect our soil re-

sources now, to build up our soil fertility now, to prepare now to meet the greater requirements of an ever-expanding population.

The population of the United States is increasing at the rate of more than 2,000,000 persons a year. By 1975 the farmlands of our country will be called on to feed five people for every four they now feed. This means that if we are to eat as well then as now, we must increase food production by at least 25 percent.

We have kept pace with our increasing numbers thus far by increasing our crop yields. Improved crop varieties, more and better fertilizers, mechanization—all can help our farmers produce to feed and clothe our people, but basic to all of these is a strong and fertile soil.

And it is a fact that, since 1936 when the agricultural conservation program was started, crop yields have increased tremendously. Total agricultural production in 1951 was about 40 percent above average. Crop yields per acre are now more than a third higher than during the prewar period. The program is cheap insurance to the Nation that it will not go hungry for lack of adequate food production in the years to come.

There does seem to be some misunderstanding about the way the program works. It actually costs farmers money out of their own pockets to earn the assistance this program offers. ACP assistance represents less than half of the cost of the conservation practices carried out under this program; the balance of the cost is paid by farmers themselves, who many times also contribute the necessary labor. The ACP stimulates for more conservation work than it pays for.

At times the statement has been made that we don't need a program of financial assistance—that all that is needed is a desire on the part of farmers to carry out conservation and a knowledge of how to do it.

This statement completely disregards facts. We went along many years knowing that wise farming practices would improve our farm lands and passively accepting the desirability of such improvement without doing very much about it. It was only when we got a program which gave farmers practical help in removing the economic obstacles to conservation farming that we started real progress toward sounder production practices—toward consistently higher yields from about the same acreage.

Would farmers really carry out all the needed conservation work without financial assistance from the Federal Government? They did not. Back in 1948, when farm income was reaching its peak, the ACP appropriation was reduced about 53 percent below the funds available for the previous year. Program accomplishments fell about 43 percent.

The agricultural conservation program deals with one of our basic and most precious resources—the soil. And the general fertility level of our soils—

in spite of all our research and education and practical assistance—is still on the downgrade. We are barely, or not quite, holding our own. The yearly removal of plant nutrients from our soils by cropping alone is nearly twice the amount we are returning to it.

Let us not be penny-wise and pound-foolish by neglecting to do everything possible to insure a continuously productive farm plant—the basis of all our national strength and welfare.

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JAVITS: On page 29, line 13, strike out "\$250,000,000" and insert "\$142,410,000" and on page 31, line 5, strike out "\$250,000,000" and insert "\$142,410,000."

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, this is the largest single item in this bill. It is an item which is controversial even in the farm ranks themselves. As I understand it, the American Farm Bureau Federation has suggested that the program should be reduced to \$100,000,000. Last year they suggested that it be reduced to \$150,000,000, which was a \$100,000,000 reduction.

The question here is a very simple and a very clear one. We are asked to decide whether or not farmers will engage in conservation practices, the character of which has been so eloquently described by the gentlemen handling the bill on both sides of the aisle, whether or not they are paid the total amounts which are called for by this bill.

My amendment does this: It takes the amount which the committee has allocated for direct payments to farmers for conservation practices, and cuts it by 50 percent. The amount, if Members will refer to page 1262 of the report, as carried in the last column of the table on that page is \$221,500,000, which the committee has reduced by \$6,500,000, making a total of \$215,000,000, which I have cut by 50 percent. I have added to that the amount set up here for the PMA, county committee operating expense which is roughly \$30,000,000, plus National and State office operating expenses, which is roughly \$5,000,000, making this total of \$142,410,000. I point out that no cut is intended whatever in the personal services to be rendered by PMA, county committee, or county agents. That no cut is intended in the National or State direction of the program. But, the one thing that is cut is the 50 percent in the actual payments directly to farmers for conservation practices.

I respectfully submit that where you have an argument like this one between one of the most influential of the farm organizations, and the views of our colleagues in the House here as to what farmers will do for themselves in conservation practices, that in a time when these gentlemen have been advocating great and stringent economy on the floor, the least we can do is to see if we cut the payments 50 percent rather than providing the full amount in the bill we

are nevertheless, likely to get the very same kind of conservation practices that we want.

I hope very much the House will decide this on the merits. Perhaps city members who do not have farms in their districts can look objectively on what is appropriated in the farm situation. My colleagues who have farms in their districts are certainly entitled to, and do seek as they state to look objectively at the problems we have in the cities. I hope, therefore, that we will discuss this question on the merits, and I think the least we ought to do in deference to economy is to see if we cannot save \$100,000,000 in round figures in these direct payments to farmers for conservation practices in their own self-interest, which the Farm Bureau Federation implies they will probably do anyhow.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Do I understand that the gentleman would propose to cut the payments which have been earned during the fiscal year ending June 30, this year? Would you cut the payments that would be made on the obligations that have been already incurred, or would you only cut that which would be made in the future?

Mr. JAVITS. As I understood it, the amount of money which I have left in the bill for direct payment \$107,500,000, will cover the obligations undertaken, in addition to which the bill has some language in it dealing with obligations on previous appropriations.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. You do not want to cut out anything that would prevent the Department of Agriculture from paying its obligations and for work that the farmers have performed and are in the process of performing now?

Mr. JAVITS. As I understand it, these arrangements are made per crop year, and I want the amount that is left in the bill to be adequate to deal fairly with all people who have actually done work, but I understand my amendment would not disturb that.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I think the gentleman is in error.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. JAVITS: On page 31, line 5, strike out "\$250,000,000" and insert "\$200,000,000."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, much as I dislike to see any reduction whatever in the size of the program for next year, I am offering this amendment as a substitute to prevent what I term the gutting of the entire soil-conservation program.

Yesterday I made a few remarks about the 3 months work which this subcommittee had devoted to bringing out a bill which would be agreeable to the Con-

gress of the United States. It is our considered opinion that this great Nation of ours can justly expend \$250,000,000 to preserve the soil of America for future generations. We have brought that \$250,000,000 figure before you.

All legislation is the result of compromise. We do not claim to know all the answers. Our subcommittee recognizes that we have to arrive at a figure for this controversial item in the bill that will meet with the approval of the House. Consequently, as one who wants to see the \$250,000,000 figure in the bill, I am willing to compromise to a certain extent rather than to see it gutted.

I am willing to accept a compromise, and I think the \$200,000,000 figure is a fair figure. But let us not do anything here today that will mean the end of this great program; and remember this, the first part of the gentleman's amendment is untenable; for we, the Congress, have said to the farmers of the Nation that we will pay them so much money toward soil-conservation practices for the crop year 1952. We are committed to that; we cannot go back on our word. So that part of the gentleman's amendment which refers to this crop year is entirely untenable; to fail to support the 1952 funds would be to violate the word of the Congress of the United States to the farmers of the Nation.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to my colleague from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I wish to ask if the substitute offered by the gentleman from Minnesota for the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York would reduce only the so-called soil-conservation benefit payments for not planting and not raising; or would it also include money for the kind of soil conservation that builds up the land, protects the land, keeps the water where it falls, and also aids in flood protection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I may say to the gentleman from Iowa that of course in this item you cannot separate, much as we would like to, the good practices from the bad. Our subcommittee has for years wanted to try to put this money on the right pathway.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

(On a request of Mr. CUNNINGHAM and by unanimous consent, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN was allowed to proceed for five additional minutes.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. For years our subcommittee has urged that this money be applied to proper and real methods of conservation. We want such conservation to come out of these assistance payments to agriculture.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Then I will ask the gentleman this further question: If the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] should prevail it would destroy the kind of soil conservation practices that are now taking place in the Midwest that not only build up the land, preserve our valuable soil, keep the raindrops where they fall, but also aid greatly in the prevention of floods such as recently devastated the

Missouri River basin. Am I not correct in that?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I think the gentleman is absolutely correct.

Perhaps we do have to accept a compromise. If it were left to me, Mr. Chairman, I would support the \$250,000,000 as I supported that figure in the subcommittee. But I recognize that we must reach an agreement. I plead with the membership not to do anything here today which will set back the cause of soil conservation.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Reference has been made that this money is going to the Midwest, I believe. I am sure it applies to the entire country, to the State of New York, and to every State in the Union where they comply with soil conservation practices. Is that correct?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. These assistance payments for proper soil conservation practices go into every agricultural township and county in the United States of America, as we all know.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to my good friend from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Does a part of this appropriation go for fertilizing the land?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. What the gentleman refers to does come under this particular item.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to my colleague from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman; I thank him especially for his kindness in stating what he did about me; and I may say if it will do him any good in his district I feel the same way about him.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from New York has always had the reputation of being a real gentleman on the floor of the House.

Mr. JAVITS. At the time the vote comes on this amendment it is my intention to ask for a division of the amendment, for it is susceptible of division.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Of course, if the House will accept my substitute, the gentleman will not have that opportunity because his amendment will be entirely wiped out.

Mr. JAVITS. I am only pointing that out in fairness to the argument made by the gentleman from Minnesota and the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. As I understand it, the gentleman from Minnesota has offered an amendment to the \$250,000,000 item on page 31 only?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct. It covers the 1953 crop year.

Mr. CRAWFORD. So that eliminates the other question with respect to the obligations now existing?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It is my understanding that the entire amendment of the gentleman from New York

will be replaced by my substitute, if it is agreed to.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. There are those of us in the House who want to vote for every good soil-conservation practice. However, the gentleman has spoken of the good and bad practices that were included in this bill.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct. We are endeavoring to change those into what what can be termed good practices. That is one of the biggest sections of our work in our Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations.

Mr. FULTON. What amount of this would be used for the purpose of not using certain areas or not growing certain products?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. As far as I know, there is no amount in that category.

Mr. FULTON. Is that in the next paragraph?

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, everywhere where there is a limitation imposed by the Agricultural Department upon the amount of acreage to be planted, this would apply as a contribution.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That, of course, only relates to two crops today.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTEN as an amendment to the substitute amendment offered by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN: On page 31, line 5, strike out "\$200,000,000" and insert "\$225,000,000."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment just offered by me to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota fixes next year's program at \$225,000,000.

I heard one of my friends ask, Is this the money that pays you not to plant, or to do this, that, or the other? I just want to say that there has been no such thing as that in this program for many years.

Let us have an understanding that this money is spent on land; and in order for this money to be spent on land, the farmers themselves must spend an additional amount of about twice this sum on the land. That is what it is.

Oh, you say, in some areas the practices are not as good as they might be. I say that in every instance where that is true the practices were selected in that community. If in any of your States this program is not doing what it should do, it is because the people in that area selected the practices that are not as good as they might be. The practices are selected in the local communities. I know we have worlds of farmers who now, because labor is short and it is hard

to do the essential things on the farm, are looking for some excuse not to treat the land like it ought to be treated, and they are writing you to say that we ought to cut this program now to prove that agriculture is willing to take its share of reductions. For 150 years we have had many farmers in the United States who have felt that they could not put as much attention to the land as they ought to for the time being because we are in an emergency. As proof of that look at your 200,000,000 acres of land that has already washed down these rivers. Look at the watersheds in the Kansas and Missouri areas and the dirt that washes down those streams.

Now, what is the reason that I have offered this amendment, notwithstanding the fact that we are giving far too little attention to our soil?

Now, let us look at this. For 12 years we have been taking out of American soil about 20 percent extra. If this were a factory, and it had been running overtime 20 percent, they would set aside a sufficient amount to amortize the cost of the plant. Oh, you say, let the farmers do it for themselves. And they ought to, but for 150 years they have not, and our 500,000,000 acres of good cropland is now only 300,000,000 of good cropland. I mentioned before that by the city of Memphis, Tenn., down the Mississippi River each day there flows the soil of 50 forty-acre farms. I have heard farmers say, "I take care of mine; let them take care of theirs." We all have an interest in our soil. We do not pay too much attention to it; we pay too little. I have tried to do my part toward providing those practices that count. I was responsible for getting the Soil Conservation Service to set up the practices, and check them.

This year in one county in each State a new program has been undertaken, whereby PMA people call on the farmers, particularly the farm land that needs conservation the most. In one more year they will have it in every county, and then we as a Nation will be giving the proper attention to it. Here is something that I want you to know, and I want you to tell your folks about when you go back home.

For the first 6 months of this year the United States of America spent more than \$100,000,000 on the soil and on the agriculture of foreign countries. Under the Marshall plan over the years we have spent \$734,000,000 on soil conservation and forestry in foreign lands. That money spent there for those purposes, being our money, came back here to us for commodities and the basic raw materials which come from our own land.

I am not passing judgment on the foreign programs, and a majority of the Congress supported them. I am saying that if they are needed, if they are necessary, they should not be at the expense of cutting the throat of our own people, of those that are dependent upon our lands for their livelihood. We should not do it that way.

I know it is popular to be for economy, but I am telling you that there is a compelling reason not to reduce this bill on

agriculture because it is 32 percent below that of 1940. We have a 53-cent dollar today. We have raised salaries 70 percent. As a result, you are paying one-third less attention to agriculture than you did in 1940, at a time when you are taking 20 percent more out of it.

Why do I say that you should not cut agriculture? It is 32 percent below 1940, and every other department of Government exclusive of national defense is 360 percent up. You go home and say, "Yes, I cut agriculture," but you cannot avoid the responsibility for raising everything else 360 percent, because the record proves it.

Here is something I think we ought to remember. The reason these individual farms have gone down so that there is a total of 200,000,000 acres of wasted farm land is that the man who owned the farm was always in an emergency. He never could afford to put back into the land a proper share of what he took out. Should we as a Nation be guilty of the same thing? Now that we are taking out 20 percent more, should we put back less? I leave the question with you. Goodness knows, the amendment I have proposed for \$225,000,000, which will be magnified 10 times by the effort the farmers themselves will make, certainly is as little as we can do for ourselves, for our Nation, and for future generations of this our country.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment of the subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, the \$250,000,000 which is represented here goes 40 percent for lime and fertilizer—I may be wrong there; it might be 39.5 percent—which is handed out to the farmer. It goes to them otherwise for such things as the development of soil practices like planting grass, grass crops of different types, and things of that kind. Only 16 percent of the whole thing goes to them for the establishment of terraces and that sort of thing, which really helps to preserve the land.

I come from a farm district. My farmers want to pay for what they get. They do not want a subsidy. This is a subsidy. Twenty-five million dollars in the fiscal year 1952 went out of this for salaries of county committeemen and that sort of thing, and most of them spent their time going around propagandizing the farmers to come into this thing a little deeper.

Next year, it is proposed that they have \$30,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 for administrative expenses which is absolutely ridiculous. For my own part I feel, and I know the farmers in New York state feel that this should be reduced more than the \$50,000,000. A \$50,000,000 cut on this item is the lowest cut that I can see, which we can fairly make. I am going to support that cut. I hope it will be adopted, and that the Andersen amendment will be put through. I also hope that after that, we will be able to reduce the request from \$30,000,000 for administrative expenses down to \$25,000,000, what it is going to be this year. I hope that the Congress will have that attitude when we approach it. It is one

of the things that grew up. Farm income has gone up since 1940 from \$4,800,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000 in 1950, and the farmer is in better shape to take care of his own situation. I think we can honestly and fairly to the farmers of this Nation adopt this Andersen substitute and cut this item to \$200,000,000. It is absolutely necessary that we bring this bill somewhat in line with the situation which appears with reference to the other appropriation bills. I know that the farmers of America want to see the budget balanced, and want to stop inflation. For that reason, I am sure, that they will approve the action of the House in adopting the Andersen substitute and not cutting down the reduction to a mere 10 percent.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think the record will show that the Secretary of Agriculture this week testified before the committee of which I am a member that he has 75,000 employees in this department. Certainly, I want to join the gentleman in saying that the farmers of my district are willing for the \$200,000,000 to be taken out of this item.

Mr. TABER. And I think the farmers in my district are also.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I have gone to the desk three times with an amendment to bring that about, but in view of the parliamentary situation, I cannot offer the amendment. I would like to support a \$200,000,000 cut.

Mr. FULTON. Within this amendment is there any method of using it for the limitation of acreage, or is that amount of the limitation of acreage, say on crops solely, the \$4,500,000 in the next paragraph under agricultural production program?

Mr. TABER. I understand that the requirement for participation in this program, is that the farmer shall have complied with the acreage requirements where they exist. I understand, however, that the only ones that are in vogue at the present time relate to tobacco and peanuts.

Mr. FULTON. But, they could be changed?

Mr. TABER. They could be changed by the votes of the different groups.

Mr. FULTON. So there are possible limitations right in this section?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I made some remarks yesterday and I am not going to repeat those remarks, but I would like my good friends, and I hope I have many of them, from the urban centers of this country to turn to page 4667 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday, in the lower column, the last paragraph, and read what this program means to the consumers of this country.

There has been altogether too much said on this floor that this is a subsidy to farmers. All of us in this country are interested in soil conservation. Soil conservation, the utilization of our soil is

the life and breath of the people of this country. We have been altogether too slow in protecting and maintaining our soil resources.

The great Committee on Agriculture several years ago authorized the annual expenditure of \$500,000,000. That has never been spent, Mr. Chairman. Never have we come anywhere near stopping the waste of our soil in this country which in time will be the downfall of this country unless we do protect our soil resources.

I am in favor of the \$250,000,000. If I could support it I would be in favor of the full amount, \$500,000,000. The situation that has developed is this: We have three proposals: A proposal to cut to the ridiculously low figure of \$142,000,000 which violates existing agreements with farmers. We have another compromise proposal thrown in at \$200,000,000. I am going to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi, the chairman of this committee, for \$225,000,000. I am doing that in the hope that I can get more. I would like to have the full \$250,000,000.

Now, what happens when we cut this figure to \$200,000,000? That is what we ought to think about. We know what happens when you cut it to \$141,000,000. You have done away with the operation of the program entirely. But what happens when we cut it to \$200,000,000? You are simply eliminating from the program those practices which tend to be permanent practices under this program. The practices which will be put into effect are those which are customarily used. People engaged in research, people engaged in a study of this program have said that we ought to put into effect more permanent practices. Those permanent practices will be put into effect by the amount of money which is appropriated above \$200,000,000, not below. We just passed a very fine provision in our appropriation bill to provide technical services, but we do not accomplish soil conservation until those practices are put into effect on the farm itself. History has proved that the cut that was made in the Eightieth Congress cut down materially on the part of practices that were put into effect. We cannot afford to have that kind of thing happen again.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the average soil-conservation payments which each farmer receives under this program amounts to approximately \$70 per year. So, whether the Andersen amendment prevails or the Whitten substitute prevails will make little difference. The Andersen substitute would reduce it about one-fifth, which means that each farmer would receive about \$14 less than the amount which he would receive if the \$250,000,000 appropriation were made for the next crop year.

If the Whitten amendment prevails, each farmer would receive on an average of about \$7 less. I am quite sure that the farmers of America are not too much concerned as to whether they re-

ceive about \$56 in payments or whether they receive \$63 in soil-conservation payments per year. But what the American farmer wants, and I have visited thousands of them all over America, as well as my own people—they want the 90 percent support price on basic storable farm products, they want the commodity ceiling program, and they want genuine soil-conservation practices as carried on by the Soil Conservation Service, all of which has cost the taxpayers of America very, very little compared to the benefits to every American.

We must remember that the national annual income over the past 25 years since we have mechanized our farms has been almost exactly seven times the annual farm income. The laboring man receives in wages \$4.20 for every dollar the farmer takes in. Business sells about \$4.10 worth of goods for every dollar the farmer takes in, so take your choice my city friends, whether you want an annual farm income of twenty billion or thirty billion or more. Remember, all wealth springs from mother earth.

The Soil Conservation Service really does the job of conserving the soil in helping farmers terrace their lands, contour their lands, build retention dams, and strip farming, grassing the waterways, and so on, in order to hold the rain where it falls and hence hold the topsoil in place, and that valuable service has been costing less than \$60,000,000 a year for 24,000 soil-conservation districts. We now are about to catch up by conservation practices with the terrible waste, destruction, and erosion of our priceless land. It has been a struggle, but had it not been for the Soil Conservation Service with the help of the farmers who saw their land washed away year after year, this Nation of ours would not be producing today nearly as much food and fiber as they are, possibly 25 to 30 percent less, which would have had the effect of much higher food prices today.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman mentions the good work of the Soil Conservation Service. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and I have cooperated over the years to make certain that the Soil Conservation Service received ample funds to implement their new districts as they were created.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman is right. We have cooperated fully.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. And this year for the first time it has been unnecessary for me as a member of the subcommittee to put in an additional amount to take care of new soil conservation districts; the budget has seen the light.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. He has fought fairly and consistently for justice for our farmers, and he deserves great credit.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the Javits amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'TOOLE to the amendment offered by Mr. JAVITS: Strike out "\$152,510,000" wherever it appears and substitute in lieu thereof "\$100,000,000."

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, while I admit that the only farmers that I represent are the Bay Ridge window-box farmers, being an American and a Representative in this Congress and hoping to live here for a long time, I have been listening with rapt attention to the laudatory talks made by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] in praise of the achievements of the New Deal agricultural program of the last 20 years. I had always thought that we had accomplished much, but not until I heard these two gentlemen tell how much farm conditions have improved and how far the farmer has progressed under the Democratic administration's guidance, did I realize the efficacy of my party's program. To know that the terrible conditions of 25 years ago are now but a memory and to realize fully that no longer is the farmer mortgage-ridden and that no longer does he fear the blowing away of his top soil is indeed reassuring.

I recognize as does every thinking person the necessity for a soil-conservation program. I realize that the soil is the very life blood of our economy. While I have had very little opportunity to study the effects of the soil-conservation program, I am forced to admit that scarcely a day passes, but that I do not hear comments upon the extreme waste in this program—tales and jokes about the immense amount of fertilizer, chemicals, and other aids to the earth that have been forced upon the farmer against his will.

During this week, the United States Chamber of Commerce and its affiliated groups gave a series of banquets to the Members of this Congress. They laid before us their program, which was for the major part a reiteration of thoughts that I have heard expressed from both sides of the aisle in this House from time to time, their main thought being the necessity of restoring to the States the rights, duties, and obligations that belong to the States. Here I think there is a golden opportunity to act in that direction. Through our Federal program we have improved the lands in the South, the Far West, the West, the Pacific Coast and, for the sake of discussion, almost every corner of our country. In some States we have practically created the land, changing arid, barren, sterile soil into arable and garden-like spots. Every bit of this was done with the Federal dollar. Done despite the fact that if these farms are ever abandoned they then become the property of the individual States and the Federal Government has no jurisdiction whatsoever. Since the State governments may have an ultimate fee in all of the land within their borders, it is my earnest and sincere belief that the problem of soil conservation should gradually be transferred to the respective States. If the responsibility for the conservation program rested upon the individual State governments, you may be assured that there would be far less waste and far more interest than now exists. Every governor would be extremely anxious to establish as fine a record as possible, but

at the same time in the interest of his administration, he would see to it that it was done in the most economical manner possible. The primary cause of the existing weakness is the fact that the county farm agent, or whoever has charge of the program, is from one to three thousand miles away from the central agency, the Department of Agriculture. There is a drastic need for localization. Localization of appropriations and localization of administration. From the stories that I have heard in this House from men who seem to know the problem, I am of the opinion that at the present time only 1 dollar in 5 is spent for the purpose that this Congress has appropriated. Only today, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] said that the agents spend the greatest part of their time propagandizing and attempting to make the program bigger in order to perpetuate themselves in positions.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'TOOLE. No, I do not yield, but I thank the gentleman for staying awake.

The only way that we can force the individual States to do their duty is by a gradual reduction of the congressional appropriation. This reduction will necessitate the States taking an interest and when they take the interest we will have a far more beneficial program. I sincerely hope that the House will support my amendment to reduce this fund by \$150,000,000.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the proposals made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'TOOLE] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] would not only violate the obligations of a contract that has been entered into between the Department of Agriculture and the farmers of this country for this year's program, but they would, if adopted, result in substantial harm, if not an entire scuttling of the soil-conservation-payment program.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that the gentlemen from New York should be the last Members of this House to offer amendments which would destroy the soil-conservation program of this country because more than anyone else the people that they represent will have to pay in one way or another for the loss of soil fertility and production that will result if we abandon or severely curtail this program. Our population is increasing at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent per year. Our acreage of cultivated land is not increasing at all; it will not increase, it cannot increase. That means we are going to have to increase the productivity of the acres we have by $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent per year if we are going to maintain the same standard of food and fiber consumption in this country that we have at the present time. If and when the time comes that we reduce those standards it is going to be the people in the cities who will either have to pay far higher prices for what they consume or take far less in the way of good food and

other farm products than they are getting now.

The most important items in this bill are those which deal with research and conservation because what we do along those lines is going to determine the very future of this country; not only the future of the farms and the people who live on them, but the future of the Nation itself.

I am supporting the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]. I think we can very well expend \$250,000,000 a year on a conservation program if it is administered in an effective way and if the money is spent for real conservation activities. But I do not think the farmers are in any different situation than the other people of this country. If we are going to cut expenses, I think farmers want to bear their share. Now their share is not a \$150,000,000 cut as proposed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'TOOLE] or the \$100,000,000 cut as proposed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS]. But I believe that the 20-percent cut that is called for in the Andersen amendment is a fair cut and I believe that the farmers of this country are willing to go along on a reduction of that amount in a period when it is necessary for us to reduce expenses.

There are some farmers in this country who would go further. Two farm organizations have passed resolutions urging that Congress go further. I respect those organizations, but I do not believe that in taking this position they are speaking for the great majority of the farmers of this country. While farmers want to do their share in bringing about economy, I am sure they do not want this item cut to a point where it would paralyze or cripple this program. Surely none of us want to do that, whatever we do.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BAILEY. Will the Chair please state the legislative situation facing the Committee of the Whole at the present time, and give us a clarification of the amendments and substitutes and cross amendments?

The CHAIRMAN. Under the existing situation, the four stages of amendment permissible under the rules of the House are now before us:

The gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS], offered an amendment to the bill. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] offered a substitute to the Javits amendment. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], offered an amendment to the Andersen substitute. The gentleman from New York [Mr. O'TOOLE], offered an amendment to the Javits amendment.

The votes will come in this way: First, on the O'Toole amendment. Second, on the Whitten amendment to the Andersen substitute. Third, on the Andersen substitute. Fourth, on the Javits amendment to the bill.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the Chair.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it was hardly necessary for the gentleman from New York to apologize for not being well informed concerning the important matter now under consideration. His speech actually clearly indicated that he did not understand the purpose of the program and the nature of their operations. His speech further clearly indicated that he did not understand fully the effect his amendment would have in the event it were adopted. As pointed out by the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], a moment ago, this amendment would not only affect the great soil-conservation program through which we are trying to preserve and to protect the fertile topsoil of our farm lands, but it would actually result in a breach of faith on the part of this Congress. The good faith of Congress is at stake in the Javits amendment. I doubt very much if the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] understands the real effect of his proposed amendment. If the amendment is actually adopted, the Department of Agriculture would be forced to break faith with all of the farmers of this great country who have in good faith contracted with their Government. A part of the amendment would arbitrarily reduce the amount of money to the point that the Secretary of Agriculture could not possibly comply with the contracts which he has in good faith and pursuant to law made with the farmers who have participated in the soil-conservation program.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I think we should keep in mind that we have money in this bill based on last year's commitments, and that the Andersen and Whitten amendments apply to next year's commitments.

Mr. COOLEY. That is the point I am trying to make, that the Javits amendment sweeps clear across the board and decreases the amount which we promised to pay to the farmers if they would comply with the contracts which have been executed.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I stated that my amendment dealt with both subjects, both the future and the present, and that it was my intention in all fairness to ask for a separate vote on each part of my amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. Is the gentleman in favor of the first part of his amendment, which breaks faith with the farmers that we contracted with last year?

Mr. JAVITS. As I just said to the gentleman, the facts as they were given to me originally indicated that the \$107,500,000 was adequate to pay all the commitments to the farmers. If the gentleman will represent to me that the amount of \$250,000,000 is required for that purpose, I will at the proper time

ask unanimous consent to withdraw from consideration the first part of my amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. I will refer the gentleman's inquiry to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Mississippi. I understand the committee after careful and diligent consideration of all the information concluded that \$250,000,000 would be needed to meet these commitments. Is that right?

Mr. WHITTEN. There is no question about it. We announced the program last year. To the extent that it has been accepted and acted upon it is a flat contract. We further said in the report that if the \$250,000,000 did not meet it the money would be borrowed, because it is an outright contract.

Mr. COOLEY. So the gentleman will modify his amendment?

Mr. JAVITS. At the proper time I will ask unanimous consent to withdraw the first part of my amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. I might also ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'TOOLE], if he will not be kind enough to withdraw his amendment, since it now clearly appears that the money provided in the bill will be necessary if the Government is to keep faith and to carry out the obligations of the contracts which were made in good faith with farmers who certainly had a right to rely on their own Government? May I ask the gentleman from New York if he will withdraw his amendment, since he now has this information?

Mr. O'TOOLE. In my most polite manner, I would say "No."

Mr. COOLEY. That clearly indicates that the gentleman from New York would like very much to scuttle this vital part of the farm program. He is a part of this Congress, and the faith of this Congress is a part of the contracts which must be executed.

I shall not attempt to discuss at length the virtues of our soil conservation program. I assume that every man and woman in this House knows that the fertile soil of our Nation is the richest resource of our Republic. Certainly, the Soil Conservation Service has performed magnificently and has served well the needs of our people, but its activities have been and are now very limited. The SCS has reached many farms, of course, but the agricultural conservation program now under consideration has actually revolutionized agriculture in America, because it has reached and improved just about every farm in our great country.

I take great pride in the Soil Conservation Service, because the father of the Soil Conservation Service in this country is a native North Carolinian, Dr. Hugh Bennett, who is now retired from the Department of Agriculture. He has done more than any living man to arouse the people of this Nation to the importance of soil conservation. I certainly am in favor of economy. I am perfectly willing to follow the advice of JAMIE WHITTEN's committee. I know those men are just as intensely interested in agriculture as anyone could be. I want to congratulate this committee on agriculture appropriations. I think they

have done a fine job. I want to emphasize this, and I do not think it is generally understood that the Agriculture Department has done more to put its own house in order than any other department of the Government. Thirty-three and one-third percent reduction in the budget since 1940, probably a 25-percent reduction in the personnel. The present Secretary of Agriculture has coordinated the activities of the Department, and has consolidated many agencies, and has done much to make the Department operate more efficiently.

While I have great confidence in the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations, and while I appreciate the sincerity of all of its members, I do not believe that the amount of \$250,000,000 provided in the bill and recommended by the subcommittee in charge of the bill should now be reduced, and I hope, therefore, that all amendments providing for a reduction in the amount specified in the bill will be defeated. Every dollar of this money will be an investment in the future welfare and security of our people. Any effort to reduce the amount provided in the bill is ill-timed and ill-advised. In this great emergency, higher and higher goals are being set and greater demands are being made upon our farmers to produce the food and the fiber which are necessary to the well being of our people.

We are in a rather strange situation. Unfortunately, many farm leaders and farm organizations have turned on the Department of Agriculture and are actually urging absurd and ridiculous reductions in appropriations which are necessary if the farm program is to continue to be successfully operated. I want to make it perfectly clear that neither the North Carolina Farm Bureau nor the North Carolina State grange is in favor of this kind of false economy. I have received communications from the farm leaders of North Carolina and from thousands of farmers urging that agricultural conservation payments be continued to the end that the soil-conservation program may not be impaired. I am glad to know that farm leaders of my State are bold enough to stand on their own feet and to express their own thoughts in a matter of such great importance.

I know that the chairman of this subcommittee, my good friend JAMIE WHITTEN, is just as interested in the welfare of farmers as I am, and I know that my good friend CARL ANDERSEN, an able and distinguished member of the subcommittee, is perfectly sincere in presenting his amendment and I am certain that he believes that we can still have a good program even if only \$200,000,000 is provided. But the subcommittee recommended \$250,000,000, and it did so after careful consideration of all the pertinent facts and circumstances, and I do not believe that we should now compromise because some Members believe that it is expedient to do so. We might as well have a show-down. If we have to accept \$225,000,000, and if that is the best we can do, then certainly we can have a program but not a program

as good as the one we now have. When a Member says that the farming of his district is carried on in window boxes, it must be plain to the rest of us that he does not understand the problems of the farm.

I earnestly hope that all the pending amendments will be defeated, but if we must accept either of them, then certainly it should be the Whitten amendment, rather than any one of the others which have been offered. This House has worked its own will many times before and has refused to yield to pressure. While I realize that the pressure now applied comes from a rather unexpected source, I hope that we will be able to work our will and act in the welfare of our people.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Andersen amendment.

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, all Members of the House who know the problems of agriculture believe in soil conservation. But, after all, we are at war. Today, I do not think we can go as far in putting up money for this purpose as we could in normal years. After this war period is over, we should go back up to the \$300,000,000 figure annually. My substitution has been offered so that the severe cuts asked for by the gentlemen from New York may be rejected. I personally favor \$250,000,000 now and \$300,000,000 following this war emergency. However, as I have stated before, I am suggesting this compromise of \$200,000,000 so as to secure sufficient support here today to reject the Javits and O'Toole amendments. Our soil conservation plan would starve to death if the House cuts this program more than 20 percent, as I suggest in the nature of a compromise.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I think it well to inform the House that this bill before us now carries actual appropriations for all types of soil conservation in excess of \$300,000,000.

First we have the soil conservation service. For that we have appropriated in this bill in excess of \$60,000,000. Then we have an appropriation carrying out the contract entered into last year, which is in the bill at \$250,000,000, a reduction of \$6,000,000 over last year's commitment, for which we have made a pledge as a subcommittee that if that is not ample we will borrow the money and make up the deficit.

So what is before you now is not a cut in this bill. What is before you now is a cut in the commitment for next year. I think that the Andersen amendment is perfectly in order. I have no real choice as to which of these amendments carries. I am glad they are both here for they enable us to consider this subject fully. But we have had before our subcommittee many criticisms of the practices being carried out for which payments are made. Every farm group that came before us testified that we needed to re-

vise and to look into and revamp our soil payment practices.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. As a matter of fact, the practices, however, are selected at the local level, are they not?

Mr. HORAN. That is correct. That is one of the problems, because we feel we could have more cooperation and a greater feeling of responsibility at the grass roots for what the practices should be. There is a feeling that since a practice is productive it should be abandoned. That is, once it is proven to be a good one it ought to be eliminated as far as further payments are concerned. Once the farmer has found out that lime will increase his own income, perhaps the Federal Government should not pay him for that practice but should encourage him to use some other practice.

The committee has recognized this. There is a feeling that some of this money should be used for flood control and upstream detention, the building of stock ponds and that sort of thing. I submit to you that the Andersen amendment will be entirely ample to take care of the program while we review the things that have been done under it in order to find better ways to spend this money in the name of the welfare and future of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could not come to some agreement as to time for debate. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph, and all amendments thereto, close in 40 minutes, reserving the last 5 minutes for the committee.

Mr. POAGE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, most of the speakers have had 5 minutes and then 10 minutes. I think the rest of the Members ought to have at least 5 minutes each.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time be limited to 50 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object. After all, this is the one important paragraph in the bill, and I think every Member should have a right to speak for 5 minutes. I suggest that we let it go for a little while and let the Members speak. We could stay here an hour later, if necessary.

Mr. WHITTEN. I want to ask unanimous consent to limit all debate on this paragraph, and all amendments thereto, to 1 hour and 10 minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the time for debate on this paragraph, and all amendments thereto be limited to 1 hour and 10 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Why do you not make it on this amendment and all amendments thereto?

Mr. WHITTEN. I expect to be here the rest of the week, but I understand it is imperative that we finish this bill today. The only reason I am pressing this is that we must get through.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Who says it is imperative? Is it the Derby horse race down in Louisville, Ky.?

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi that all debate on the pending paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour and 10 minutes.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) there were—ayes 147, noes 51.

So the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. There were standing at the time the agreement was read the following Members: Messrs. WHITTEN, CRAWFORD, JONES of Missouri, SMITH of Mississippi, CUNNINGHAM, GRANGER, POAGE, McVEY, FULTON, GROSS, BOLLING, MCCARTHY, HERLONG, VURSELL, BOW, LECOMPTE, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, MULTER, ABBITT, FORRESTER, MAGEE, MORRIS, ABERNETHY, HOEVEN, TABER, H. CARL ANDERSEN, EVINS, BAILEY, O'HARA, RAYBURN, ALBERT, REES of Kansas, and Mrs. KELLY of New York.

Has anyone been missed?

From the long list just read it breaks down to approximately 2 minutes apiece.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN].

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I think the situation we are facing now is simply this: The provision in the bill for \$250,000,000, for all practical purposes would seem to be out of the bill in view of the fact that the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. WHITTEN] has proposed an amendment to the Andersen substitute for \$225,000,000. The Javits amendment as amended by the O'Toole amendment for all practical purposes also seems to be out. This, of course, leaves the Andersen amendment which would fix the sum at \$200,000,000. The choice at the moment, therefore would seem to be between the Whitten amendment for \$225,000,000 and the Andersen amendment for \$200,000,000. If neither of these two amendments prevail, we of course, will have to consider the figure in the committee bill. I expect to vote for the bill in the last analysis. As has been said before by my colleague from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], it is not going to make a great deal of difference whether we adopt the \$225,000,000 figure or the 200,000,000 figure. The difference in payments to the farmer will be comparatively small, perhaps about \$14 for the average payment. The American farmers are loyal patriots. They are among the heaviest taxpayers in the country. They want economy in government as well as any other segment in our economy. They want the budget balanced and the cost of government cut down. At least that is what they tell me in no uncertain terms. The Andersen amendment only amounts to a token reduction. It really comes to us as a compromise and perhaps it is the best solution of the problem under all the circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(By unanimous consent Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN yielded the time allotted to him to Mr. HOEVEN.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. As the gentleman from Iowa has so well stated, it really does not make so much difference whether we have two hundred and twenty-five or two hundred million in here. The main thing is we do not want to gut the entire program by accepting the lesser figure.

Mr. HOEVEN. That is exactly my position. I have always supported our soil-conservation program and would be the last person in the world to hinder it. However, we are in an emergency. When we get back to a peacetime economy we can review the entire situation and restore the funds if need be. We are all interested in soil conservation. I do not know of anything that is more important than soil conservation today. It is really the basis for agricultural prosperity. We have just gone through a most disastrous flood in the Missouri River Basin, as you all know. Thousands of acres of the most valuable, tillable black loam in the world have gone down the Missouri River. I want to do what I can to retard such floods and a good soil-conservation program is certainly a part of that effort. I have always contended that we must try to hold the raindrops where they fall. We must continue our soil-conservation program, including reforestation, fertilizing, terracing contouring, and whatever else is necessary in a successful soil-conservation program.

Let us not forget that we are the Nation which produces food not only for the people of this country but for much of the world, so we must have a soil-conservation program that meets the needs of the hour.

I am sure we are trying to do the best we can under very unusual and difficult circumstances. We want to maintain our soil-conservation program, and at the same time we want the world to know that the American farmer is also interested in reducing the cost of Government. We have cut other appropriation bills most drastically. Here we are considering a comparatively small reduction. I am sure the average American farmer is not going to object to some reasonable reduction in the agriculture appropriation bill if it will mean balancing the budget, and if it will tend to put our financial house in order, that in the long run may contribute largely to preserving our freedom and the free enterprise system which has made this Nation strong and great.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY].

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I regret exceedingly that the time has been limited on this very important subject. There are a good many of us who come from agricultural areas and who serve on the House Committee on Agriculture

who want to be fully heard on this particular feature of the bill. As the gentleman from Minnesota has said, this is definitely the most important item in the bill; in fact, it represents approximately 25 percent, if not more, of the entire bill. Therefore, I voted against limiting debate. I feel that those of us who serve on the legislative committee on agriculture and who sponsors the legislation authority for this all-important program should not be limited to such a brief period of time in our discussion of it.

I am especially interested in soil conservation. The ACP program has contributed materially to the restoration and conservation of our greatest natural resource—the soil. In many sections of my own district this program has made fertile and highly productive farms out of eroded hillsides and gully lands.

The program has been one of the best investments the Nation has ever made. Not only is it restoring the preserving the fertility of our soil but it has increased the income of our farmers by increasing the per acre yield and in turn increased the wealth and health of our people.

Since 1940 the volume of agricultural production in the United States has been increased 28 percent. This program is very largely responsible for that increase. Only by increasing the yield per acre and the general productivity of our farms have we been able to produce the tremendous quantities of food and fiber which have been necessary during the past decade and which are going to become increasingly necessary in the future.

The program is a temporary one. It must be reconsidered every 2 years. It will expire at the end of the year for which we are now appropriating unless further continued by the Congress during this session. I have therefore introduced this day a bill which will extend the life of the program for two additional years.

I believe that the program is one that should be constantly studied and revised where necessary in order to see that we get the most conservation and the greatest increase in productivity for each dollar spent. I believe that the efficiency of the program can be improved.

In my judgment we cannot afford to stop this vitally important work or cripple it at a time when the need for agricultural production is greater than ever before.

(Mr. ABERNETHY and Mr. HOEVEN asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the Clerk's desk. Does the Chair desire to have it considered now? I could proceed to discuss my amendment now if it is in order.

The CHAIRMAN. We cannot consider the gentleman's amendment until we dispose of the others.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FULTON. Because there are those of us who have other amendments at the desk, is it possible to have the time allotted on the amendments now pending, and then as to the other amendments have the time reserved without just taking them up in the last few minutes? In other words, can we have the amendments reported and then hold debate on them later?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will put the pending amendments, provided the membership is ready. The plan the Chair thought might work best was, when the names were called, those who had amendments would so state, and they would be transferred to the other list and their time transferred until the other amendments were disposed of.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Would it be possible, by unanimous consent, to have these amendments read, so that as we speak on the amendments which have already been proposed we would have some idea of what the other amendments related to? Would it be possible by unanimous consent to have the amendments read but not offered until the proponents are ready to offer them?

The CHAIRMAN. That would be permissible.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the proposed amendments be read at this time and that the gentlemen offering them be permitted to speak on the amendments at this time, if they so desire.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment which I would like to have read at this time.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 31, line 13, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$500."

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman wish to be recognized now or later?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Later.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment which I would like to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FULTON: Page 31, line 13, after the figure "\$2,500" insert "and none of the funds shall be paid to any person having a net income in excess of \$10,000 in the previous calendar year."

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman seek recognition now?

Mr. FULTON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I favor the Andersen amendment as I believe it is fair to the soil-conservation program, the farmers, and the taxpayers. I feel that people who are looking for a balanced economy as between agriculture and industry, and a balanced defense as well as balanced assistance to our allies, should favor this sum of \$200,000,000 for the soil-conservation program. We must

realize that the farmers of the country deserve a break, too. When we on the Committee on Foreign Affairs are before the Congress asking for necessary military aid to our friends standing with us in the defense of the free world, we should likewise not ask any more than we would do for our own farmers. So I believe the Andersen amendment is a good compromise, and that for proper soil-conservation purposes we should have it.

My proposed amendment limits the payments to participants to those who earned less than \$10,000 in total net income in the previous calendar year. If Congress is trying to help the farmer who needs help, we certainly do not need to subsidize the farmer who has made more than \$10,000 in the previous calendar year and is more than able to take care of the expense covered by this average net payment of \$75, and absorb it without even knowing it. Such farmer is the last person who should be coming to the Government for help and for protection. The top income bracket farmer should take care of his own soil when he is able to. This bill is a case where we should be helping the farmer who needs it. This is a good liberal limit. It is not a low limit because the farmer can then earn \$10,000 net after deduction of all expenses from any source, so that he then is in a class where, compared to the average city worker, he is making far more than the ordinary person in the city and making much more than the average farmer. I do not see why the taxpayers of this country should be called upon to subsidize anyone making more than \$10,000 total net income after payment of expenses in any one year.

I ask that my amendment be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

(Mr. GRANGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to these amendments. I am surprised at the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], who are proposing and supporting these amendments to reduce the appropriations for soil conservation. The people from agricultural areas have always had to stand together and fight for the interest of agriculture. It has been my experience that when we have an urge to balance the budget we begin with the appropriation for agriculture.

It is generous, I admit, on the part of the Farm Bureau to make this gesture of willingness to have the appropriation cut, but I do not concede that they know any more than I do of what the farmers of this country need, at least in my congressional district.

Our great Committee on Agriculture went all over the country a few years ago and studied this problem. The thing the farmers wanted most, above everything else, was the soil-conservation program. It was necessary then, it is necessary now.

We are spending vast amounts for soil conservation all over the world. Why not a little for our own farmers?

In the main, the programs selected and practiced in my State are well adapted to that section of the country. The water conserved alone is worth millions of dollars in the production of food and fiber.

I repeat again, it is a mistake to cripple this program.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

(Mr. O'HARA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that all of us who are familiar with the program that is under discussion here would agree with the statement of our colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] that this is the most important item for discussion in this bill. Those of us who have had the experience of witnessing this program know that this is an extremely effective and important program on both a short- and long-term basis.

In my own congressional district there have been these so-called plowing contests, which gives a demonstration to the farmers of our communities of the well-thought-out and the well-developed plans of those in charge of this program.

I do feel, Mr. Chairman, that while all of us who support the program, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] is the appropriate, the proper, and a sensible amendment at this time in the area of both the practical and the economical.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I agree with what the gentleman has said, and I hope the amendment offered by our colleague will be adopted.

Mr. O'HARA. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY].

By unanimous consent, the time allotted to Mrs. KELLY of New York and Mr. MULTER was given to Mr. McCARTHY.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I have tried to follow the argument with regard to this proposed reduction in the appropriation for soil conservation. As I understood the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], he stated that we could cut the appropriation \$25,000,000—from \$250,000,000 to \$225,000,000, without making any appreciable difference.

Mr. WHITTEN. If I left any such impression, I want to say I am sorry. My own idea was that \$225,000,000 was just a whole lot better than \$200,000,000, and the reduction was just a matter of recognizing a situation, and not from any desire to curtail it in the least.

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the gentleman. In any case the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN] then, did make the point that there was little or no difference between \$225,000,000 and \$200,000,-

000. The question in my mind is how many \$25,000,000 cuts can we make without making any difference.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? Is the gentleman referring to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]?

Mr. McCARTHY. To Mr. HOEVEN commenting on the Andersen amendment.

Mr. HOEVEN. I was making reference to the prior remarks made by my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] who pointed out that the difference between the two figures would only amount to a very slight difference in the check that went to the individual farmers, \$14 as I remember it.

Mr. McCARTHY. All right. Again the question comes to my mind, as to how many \$25,000,000's can you cut, if you do the cutting by one amendment after the other, without seriously affecting the soil conservation program. My personal opinion is that the full \$250,000,000 should be appropriated for this purpose. I make my appeal especially to representatives of urban districts, even though the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture here in replying to the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'TOOLE] stated that, in his opinion, anyone representing an urban district really should not take a position on a matter affecting agriculture. I am sure that not many of us can go along with that thesis because it would mean that anyone from an agricultural district should probably disqualify himself whenever there was a question affecting the city and everyone from the city should disqualify himself when there was a question here affecting agriculture.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. YATES. Do not the taxpayers from the urban communities pay a portion of the taxes, at least, on this soil-conservation program?

Mr. McCARTHY. Certainly they do. This soil-conservation program is a program directly affecting public interest, and, therefore, is a program in which representatives of urban districts should be directly concerned, and on which they should oppose this cut. I would be much more willing to support a cut on appropriations, let us say, for the support of peanuts. I can see why. Members from a city district, especially from Brooklyn, might be concerned about the price of peanuts, and the support of peanuts. All Congressmen should be concerned about adequate soil conservation. If we do cut this program, the cut will not affect those practices which the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has described as being questionable soil-conservation practices but rather as subsidies, or at least aid to the farmer in securing fertilizer which has a one-crop effect. The principal effect of the cut will be on the basic and fundamental soil-conservation program, as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] pointed out in his remarks earlier today.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In view of the proposed amendments that are before us, considering that there might be a reduction to \$200,000,000, I assume that the gentleman would go along with the amendment I have already submitted that would limit any of these payments to \$500 maximum.

Mr. McCARTHY. I think it is desirable if a cut is made. If a cut is not made, it might have the effect of preventing abuses.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. We have had this question up many times, and I know that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is motivated by the best of intentions, but the complaint is that the money would be distributed in such dribbles that the practice would not amount to anything. When you limit the amount that goes into a project you are thereby making it worse than it was before. You are directing the money where it will be least usable instead of where it will be used to produce a real benefit. I think the approach of the gentleman from Kansas is completely wrong.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I would like to call attention to the fact that 70 percent of the participants get less than \$100 anyway. So the larger amount of money, comparatively, goes to a few individuals.

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. I want to say that I appreciate what the gentleman is saying. The gentleman always has something constructive to say when he speaks before the House. I know the gentleman's district is primarily what we refer to as a city district. Since that question has been raised about members from the city districts, especially referring to the members from the city of New York, I want to say that through the years, if it had not been for the support given by the city members to the Soil Conservation programs and other so-called New Deal measures the Democratic majority would have suffered many defeats. I want to pay my respects to and compliment the members on the Democratic side who have on many occasions forgotten their own personal interests and voted for measures that were in the interests of the whole country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to all of these amendments designed to cut the agricultural conservation program. The committee has reduced this appropriation to \$250,000,000.

This, in my opinion, is the absolute minimum to which this item can be cut.

We hear a lot of loose talk about this program these days. We hear that it is primarily a subsidy program. We hear that all practices, not of a permanent conservation nature, should be abandoned, that assistance in the nature of fertilizers should be eliminated.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us take a look at some of these criticisms. This is no subsidy program. This is a conservation program. The Department of Agriculture is calling upon the farmers of this country to produce more food and fiber than the already overworked soils of our country have ever produced in all our history. This process is a process of depletion. It will mine the very elements from the soil unless they are replaced. It is just as simple as this. Many of our farmers are unable to do the necessary fertilization without the encouragement furnished by this program. I therefore contend that, insofar as fertilizers are available practices in certain areas, these practices are a part of a permanent conservation program. They are soil-saving as well as soil-building practices.

I would oppose any serious limitation on the authority of State and county committees to select their own practices suitable to their own areas. Mr. Chairman, I have made it my business to get acquainted with this program in my own district and to a lesser extent throughout my State. I am proud to number, among my personal friends, county and community committees located in many parts of Oklahoma. I am proud that these committees are interested enough in this program to keep me advised of the progress they are making. From time to time they give me periodical reports on their accomplishments. I wish I had the time to read reports that I have had from counties all over Oklahoma. These men meet with me frequently during congressional recesses. I have seen the results of their work. I am proud of the job done by the farmer committees and their staffs in my district. I have seen them take these practices and turn old worn-out cotton patches into pastures that bloom with clover and shine with green grasses. I have seen fine cattle graze where only a few years ago boll weevils were grazing in our cotton patches. I have seen farmers and stockmen improve their farms and pastures, and along with these improvements have come better homes and higher living standards. Along with these programs have come better incomes and happier families. Along with these programs has also come conservation of the greatest physical resource of this country, the good earth on which we live.

I am going to vote against all cuts. Let us accept the bill as reported to us.

(Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, we Members of Congress should not cut any of the items in this agricultural appropriation bill. We should appropri-

ate the full \$267,000,000 for the Production Marketing Administration; also the entire request of the Soil Conservation Service, and the other agricultural agency requests: Expenses and refunds, brush disposal; payments to Minnesota, national forests fund; payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico; payments to States and Territories, national forests fund; roads and trails for States, national forests fund; payments due counties, submarginal land program; removal of surplus agricultural commodities; perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund; cooperative agricultural extension work; replacement of personal property sold; Farmers Home Administration; Rural Electrification Administration; Commodity Credit Corporation; Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; Federal intermediate credit banks; Production Credit Corporations; research on strategic and critical materials; International Wheat Agreement; Agricultural Marketing Act; Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Agricultural Research Administration; Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics; Bureau of Dairy Industry; Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Forest Service; flood prevention; Soil Conservation Service; Production and Marketing Administration; Commodity Exchange Authority; Federal crop insurance, administrative expenses; Rural Electrification Administration, S. and E.; Extension Service; Office of Secretary; Office of Solicitor; Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; Office of Information; library.

Furthermore, we should appropriate the full amount requested by the Soil Conservation Service, including \$5,000,000 for the Washita Valley flood-prevention program; in this connection, permit me to read, as a part of my remarks, a statement made by me some weeks ago before the Appropriations Committee, as follows:

STATEMENT OF HON. VICTOR WICKERSHAM, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. WHITTEN. We are glad to hear from our colleague from Oklahoma, Hon. Victor WICKERSHAM. He has always been interested in agriculture, having served on the Agriculture Committee. We are always interested in his views.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have just flown back from my district in Oklahoma in order to personally testify before your committee and to stress the importance of the Washita Valley flood-prevention program.

I am greatly indebted to my good friends, Dick Longmire, president; Dave Vandivier, vice president; L. L. Males, secretary; and George Hutto, treasurer of the Washita Valley flood-control council, for most of the facts upon which I wish to base my statement to you today.

I have traveled over the entire Washita Valley and its tributaries, either by plane, car, or on foot, and have personal knowledge of the great need of the program recommended by the council, by farmers, businessmen, laborers, soil-conservation officials, PMA officials, and others.

The Washita gets the floods. We can prevent this wasteful loss of our soil by asking Congress for more funds to complete the Washita Valley soil-conservation project in 7 years on all 64 creek tributaries, where 72 percent of all flood damage occurs, in parts of 19 counties.

We can continue to get a dribble of money and take 75 years to finish this job. That won't do much good. We must demand immediate attention and action.

What is the Washita Valley project?

A plan to stop water where it falls, storing surplus water and releasing it slowly. This prevents excess runoff and floods, that take the soil away—32,000,000 tons a year now. Its steps:

1. Land treatment: A fundamental program to use every acre of land wisely and in accordance with its capability.

2. A network of small detention dams built on wastelands upstream from the fertile creek bottom lands to prevent start of floods on the 64 creeks. Every creek along the 5,085,040-acre Washita will have flood protection, upstream.

Agricultural flood control now is allotted less than 1 cent of every flood-control dollar; big dams, rivers, levees, harbors, and so forth, receive the other 99 cents. At this time we are not asking appropriation of more funds—just more of the flood dollar already appropriated, to use for agricultural flood control, and help prevent floods, in our time—in 7 years.

FLOOD PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The Washita Valley program is a flood-prevention program, an agricultural recovery and improvement plan. It is not like some flood-control programs where control is attempted by large and expensive dams far down on the main stem of rivers.

Lake Texoma, a big and expensive dam, takes care of the Washita floodwaters only after the floods have occurred. It also gets the silt. Flood prevention by land treatment and upstream detention dams is far more economical, practical, and safer than controlling floods after large volumes of water have been allowed to ravish the land and endanger lives.

The benefit of the Washita Valley program is two and one-half times the cost.

Forty percent of the land-treatment phase is completed. This part of the program will reduce flood damages 2 to 5 percent during major storms and 40 percent during minor storms.

Only 10 percent of the dam operation is complete. By July 1, 1952, one watershed of the 64 creek locations will be finished, on Sandstone Creek, at the upstream end of the valley near Cheyenne.

Let's get busy and get flood prevention on the Washita now.

STOP WATER—STOP FLOODS

Stopping water where it falls lets rainfall seep into the ground, enriching crops, reviving springs with clear water.

At present the Washita Valley floods are endangering numerous municipal water systems. Sedimentation is depleting capacity of reservoir storage.

Silt won't flow when water is stopped where it falls. Water won't run off and cause floods when silt is stopped. Soil-conservation practices accomplish this result.

Without help soon in preventing floods, the flood plain will continue to widen. Floods will be worse each year. We must get action before it is too late—save, improve the soil in Oklahoma's breadbasket in our time.

Large or small, our river watersheds are dying. The cause: Erosion on the slopes, floods and sedimentation on the bottoms. People of the Washita Valley are determined to do something about it—through the soil-

conservation district program of (1) land treatment, and (2) flood control by use of small detention dams as planned and engineered by the Soil Conservation Service.

Every creek will be protected from floods; farmers and ranchers will be aided in properly using their lands for production of crops and livestock and maintaining and improving the productivity of the soil.

We can and must get this program speeded up to be completed in 7 years. We can't wait 75 years.

Floods produce damages which may eventually wreck the economy of Oklahoma. At present about 2,000,000 acres in the watershed show slight accelerated erosion, mostly in the flood plain and better range lands. Another 2,000,000 acres are moderately eroded, and more than 1,000,000 acres are severely eroded. More than 70 percent of the flood damage occurs along the tributaries of the Washita—so creek by creek treatment is needed badly now.

The present rate of soil loss each year is estimated to be about 32,000,000 tons of soil, an average of 6.29 tons an acre, or 17,275 acre-feet. This soil must be saved.

The Washita Valley soil-conservation plan of land treatment and flood control by use of small detention dams will bring \$5,000,000 a year saved from flood damages, and another \$10,000,000 to landowners and operators as a result of conservation measures in farming and ranching.

Floods occurring along the tributaries six to nine times a year increase their wrath on the Washita annually and damage more and more the valuable 265,000 acres of rich bottom lands on the creeks. The main steam never floods all at once, but has 102,000 additional acres of bottom land. Therefore, individual treatment of each stream is necessary.

Unlike some of the big dams which cover rich bottom land and fail to protect upstream soil, the detention reservoirs of the Washita Valley program do not cover up good land. They are not silt traps. They help prevent floods. They actually store more water than big dams and at about half the cost.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Lecompte] is recognized.

Mr. Lecompte. Mr. Chairman, soil conservation has always been close to my heart. I think it is the most vital problem that we have before the country at the present time. Certainly it is the most vital domestic problem. It touches the very lifeblood and safety and future of our country.

When the top soil is gone then the fertility of the soil is gone, and the possibility of producing larger and larger amounts of food for the growing population in this country is definitely imperiled.

Members of this House from city districts should be very sensitive and conscious of the importance of soil conservation. When our soil is gone there can be no cities and no industries. We all depend on the good earth for our food. I compliment the committee for doing the very best job possible on the Agriculture Department appropriation bill. It occurs to me that perhaps we might adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. Carl Andersen] who has been a friend of agriculture from the first, and supported by the gentleman from North Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture [Mr. Cooley], and by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Hope], the rank-

ing member of the Committee on Agriculture, who have been good friends of agriculture all the time and who know the needs of agriculture. We can protect the program of soil conservation and still effect a substantial saving in this bill, because \$50,000,000, even in these lush times, is a substantial amount of money. It seems that a reasonable reduction in this fund will not injure the soil conservation program. Soil conservation is not a subsidy. Every thinking man must favor conservation.

I join with my colleagues from Iowa who are very conscious of the importance of soil conservation. The recent floods on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers have washed down thousands and thousands of tons of topsoil. That topsoil does not come from the banks of those rivers alone. It comes from away back where the rain first came onto the land. Let us conserve our rich soil and likewise conserve the rainfall right where it falls upon the land.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(Mr. Lecompte asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Herlong. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I would like to have read, and I will reserve my time on it.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will report the amendment.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Herlong: On page 30, after the colon in line 17, insert the following new proviso: "Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated by this paragraph shall be used to increase any payment to any producer because another producer, after indicating his intent to comply with the requirements established as conditions for payment out of such funds, fails to do so."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Abbott] is recognized.

Mr. Abbott. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk. I ask unanimous consent to have it read and reserve my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Abbott: Page 31, line 13, after the word "than" strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$500."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Magee] is recognized.

Mr. Magee. Mr. Chairman, I want to address my remarks to the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'Toole] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. Javits]. Both these gentlemen from New York look very well and evidently they have got along pretty well in this world, but let me point out to them that had it not been for the agricultural interests in this country they might not have fared too well.

Mr. Chairman, I am getting sick and tired of the sectional talks that have taken place during the consideration of this bill. I want to say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Javits] and

to the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'Toole] that I represent an agricultural district in northeast Missouri, the largest town of which has a population of only 20,000.

I went along with you city boys on your housing program for the last three and a half years. I was charged in my district with being a Socialist; I was charged with being one who voted against the interests of his own district.

I was sorry too that my good friend on the Republican side, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. Horan] made the remarks he did. I had occasion several times before I was elected to Congress to be out in the State of Washington. I came over here in time to vote to help save the forestry program of the Pacific Northwest, and I was certainly surprised and sorry today when he took this well to talk against soil conservation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Vursell] is recognized.

(Mr. Vursell asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. Vursell addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. Bailey].

(By unanimous consent Mr. Bailey yielded his time to Mr. Whitten.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Polk].

(Mr. Polk asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Polk. Mr. Chairman, I wish to take issue with the statement just made by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois to the effect that the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation represents the views of American farmers. I have been a member of the Farm Bureau for many, many years. During the last several weeks it has been my endeavor to find out what the members of the Farm Bureau really think about the recommendations of their national organization. I have talked with many farmers and I have yet to find a Farm Bureau member who had any part in the so-called resolutions of the national organization which recommended that the ACP payments be cut. All the farmers with whom I conferred are strongly in favor of increasing these ACP payments instead of cutting them.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to any amendment which would reduce the appropriation below the committee recommendation. I am sorry that the very distinguished gentleman from Mississippi has agreed to cut the appropriation down to \$225,000,000. I think \$250,000,000 is an absolute minimum. It was \$287,000,000, I believe, last year.

May I make my position absolutely clear. I am unalterably opposed to the amendments and substitutes which have been offered for the purpose of reducing the amount of money that is to be appropriated for agricultural conservation payments below the amount of \$250,000,-

CCC which was recommended by the House Committee on Appropriations. I believe that I can demonstrate by a few figures that on agricultural conservation payments for limestone, alone, the Federal Government actually makes a profit.

For example—in 1949, 24,000,000 tons of agricultural lime was applied to our farms through the agricultural conservation program. As a result of the application of this 24,000,000 tons of lime approximately 20,000,000 tons more hay and pasture was produced. Assuming that this increase in hay and pasture is converted into beef, the increase equals about one and one-half billion pounds of beef—live weight. The cost to the Government in payments to farmers for 24,000,000 tons of agricultural lime at \$2 per ton, amounts to \$48,000,000—1,500,000,000 pounds of live weight of beef—at 20 cents per pound amounts to approximately \$300,000,000. The \$300,000,000 additional income figured in the 20 percent income-tax bracket amounts to \$60,000,000 additional income tax collected by the Government. In other words—in 1949, the Federal Government, through an expenditure of \$48,000,000 for agricultural lime which was purchased by farmers under the agricultural conservation program, resulted in a return to the Government in income taxes of \$60,000,000—a net profit to the Government of \$12,000,000. In what other way can the Federal Government by an expenditure of \$48,000,000 receive a net profit of \$12,000,000? Certainly, to cut this appropriation for agricultural conservation payments would be a glaring example of the old adage of being penny-wise and pound-foolish. I hope the House will defeat all these amendments so that at least \$250,000,000 will be appropriated for this very worth while and beneficial program in 1953.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, earlier this afternoon the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'TOOLE] in one of his infrequent appearances in the well of the House misstated my position. I asked him to yield, the gentleman declined and then gratuitously and impertinently remarked he was glad to see that I was awake.

Let me say to the gentleman from New York that neither he nor any other Member of the House has ever seen me asleep on the floor of the House, or anywhere else during business hours. Furthermore, let me say to the gentleman from New York that I do not make a political speech on Thursday and then regardless of whether the House is in session or not, depart from Washington for a long weekend.

The gentleman from New York resorted to fiction when he said that I support the administration's farm program. I want the Members of the House to know that I support no administration farm program that has resulted in a 14-percent net-income loss to farmers since

1947. I do not support that kind of a program, past, present or future.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Personally, I do not know of any Member of the House who is more attentive to his duties on the floor of the House than is and has been the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross]. He is always here attending to business and, certainly, any allegation that he does not do so is untrue.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota for his thoughtful remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. Morris].

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I think that we make a mistake quite often in appropriation bills in that we do not always clearly differentiate between grants and investments. This appropriation of money is, in fact, an investment and not a grant. It will come back to our Nation tenfold. It will help the people in the cities as well as those on the farms, and we should bear that in mind. If we spend this money for this purpose, we will not be giving the money away; we will be making money; we will be making America strong; we will be maintaining our leadership among the nations of the world.

I would like to read into the RECORD here, in the very short time I have, a statement by Mr. Lyle L. Hague, chairman of the Oklahoma PMA Committee, in a communication to me, as follows:

For your information there is attached a summary of some selected major soil-building practices performed in Oklahoma under the 1951 PMA program, as follows:

Terraces, 7,574 miles on 126,500 acres.
Limestone, 300,700 tons on 157,900 acres.
Phosphate (20 percent P₂O₅ equivalent), 56,400 tons on 551,000 acres.
Green manure and cover crops, 989,800 acres.

Establishing and reseeding pastures, 312,500 acres.

Livestock ponds, 9,150. This is a preliminary report.

Mr. Chairman, those are things that build not only the soil but also the Nation; and not only do they build it, but they keep it strong and, of course, increase the income of the Nation, and every portion of the Nation, not just a part of it. So, let us keep that in mind ladies and gentlemen. No this is not a grant; this is an investment and one of tremendous importance to all of our people. Most certainly there should be no cut whatsoever from the committee reported amount of \$250,000,000. I sincerely believe that even an increase would be justified. In my judgment it would, in fact, not be economy but great waste to reduce this item in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. August H. Andresen].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment that I

would like to have reported and then reserve my time.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: Beginning on page 31, line 23, strike out the following language: "That not to exceed 5 percent of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any county may, on the recommendation of such county committee and approval of the State committee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service", and insert the following: "That 10 percent of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any county shall, on the recommendation of such county committee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Crawford].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I very much regret that we will not have a chance to vote for the \$200,000,000 reduction in the item line 5, page 31. So far as I have been able to determine through contacts with farmers in my district, I mean, personal contacts, they are wholeheartedly in support of reducing this figure by \$200,000,000 as their contribution to cutting the budget of this Government of ours. I had three different amendments which I submitted to the desk, but under the parliamentary situation it is impossible to get a vote on either of these amendments, and I certainly want to go on record as being in favor of whatever amendment cuts this item the greatest up to \$200,000,000. That is the way my people feel; that is the way I feel about it. It is time to cut the expenses of this Nation, and it makes no difference to me where the cut applies, whether it is my pocketbook or the pocketbook of my friend or neighbor or son or cousin or uncle. The time to cut expenses is now, and we cannot defend our position with the people in this country by refusing to cut this budget any more than by refusing to cut any other appropriation bill before the Congress at this time.

Mr. Chairman, under permission granted by the House to extend my remarks and include a statement by Mr. Carl H. Wilkin, I submit for the RECORD his address before the Animal Health Institute at Chicago, April 25, 1952:

THE STEPS WE MUST TAKE TO PREVENT SOCIALISM

Mr. Chairman, members of the Animal Health Institute, ladies and gentlemen, I am very glad to have this opportunity to meet with you again, and especially glad to discuss with you the rather important subject The Steps We Must Take To Prevent Socialism.

The present struggle against socialistic and communistic ideologies can be lost on two fronts, namely, the military struggle that looms on the horizon and, secondly, the economic chaos that will surely follow if we do not make use of the fundamental factors which are available under our American system in keeping our domestic affairs on a sound basis.

During the course of my address before your convention last year, I specifically pointed out that our national income rotates around our gross farm production and gross farm income. I gave you a very definite ratio and pointed out that we will have

approximately \$7 of national income from each \$1 of new gross farm income.

I also pointed out that livestock as an industry processed more tonnage of raw materials than all other American industry. In other words, the livestock industry is the primary foundation upon which our national income and living standard is built.

The greatest danger facing the American people today is the vast number of economic theories which depend upon Government to provide for the people. These theorists forget that the Government has no money and that aid given through Government must be paid for from taxes or an increase in the national debt. As the dependence of the people upon Government increases, to the same extent their economic freedom and initiative is taken away.

The development of economic theories is the direct result of our failure to think of economics as a science. We have been led to believe that economics is some strange, mysterious subject that no one can understand except those who wander into the field of social philosophy.

In talking to you today I want you to think of economics as a science. How far would the different industries represented here today move forward if they permitted theory alone to produce the various products that are so necessary to protect the health of our animals and our people? There would be no new dependable product brought forth without the application of known factors to its scientific production. The most important factor in science is arithmetic, which the classics tell us is "the most accurate of all sciences—the mother of safety."

If we will supplant theory with arithmetic in the field of economics, there is no reason why this Nation cannot have a sound and prosperous future. With arithmetic we can discover the stumbling blocks. In my discussion I am going to apply arithmetic to our economy in a simple yet positive analysis of its operation.

In Webster's Dictionary you will find that economics is defined as the science of producing, processing, and distributing new wealth. The human race has invented money, which Webster defines as a medium of exchange or a measure of value.

Our production of new wealth in the form of raw materials is the first step in our economy. The number of units when multiplied by our measure of value, the dollar, determines the primary sum of money created by the production of new wealth. It determines the ability of the raw-material producing group to trade with other groups in our economy. In addition, the income from the production of new wealth becomes our annual source of new capital for economic expansion.

The second step is to start the movement of the raw material through our economic cycle from raw materials to consumer goods at the retail level.

In this operation we have the physical quantity of goods, to which labor must be applied in the fields of transportation, processing, and distribution. In addition, we have the capital outlay to purchase the raw material and carry it each step of the way and to pay for the labor used. Finally, we have the capital investment in processing plants and other facilities.

None of these different steps are theoretical. If wheat, for example, is \$2 per bushel, it will require twice as much capital to move it as compared to a price of \$1 per bushel. In like manner, if wages are \$1.50 per hour, it will take twice as much dollar outlay to pay the labor bill as compared to wages of 75 cents per hour.

Knowing the accuracy of arithmetic, we can, therefore, come to the safe conclusion that our national income is the sum total

of all the units of goods and services times the price per unit. Also, that we can increase our income in one of two ways, by producing more units of goods and services or by increasing the price per unit.

In our economic system the producer is also a consumer in direct proportion to the amount of value placed upon his production. In other words his demand is equal to the income he annually receives from the operation of our economy. He consumes goods and services, but does not consume money. Therefore, an increase in the price of goods without any increase in production does not increase the standard of living. It merely increases the number of monetary units used in exchanging the physical production. A higher price without increased production is called inflation. A decrease in price is deflation. Inflation increases the number of dollars used and deflation reduces the income from production.

On this basis let us take a look at the United States. We produce 25 percent of the world's goods and because of greater efficiency we have more goods to exchange thus increasing the turn-over of money in trade channels. As a direct result we generate 45 percent of the world's income in terms of dollars. We have about 6 percent of the world's population and with 45 percent of the dollar income, it would appear that we should not have to worry about our economic future.

We have no cause to worry providing we maintain our production and price level. But, if we permit theory to take over, and reduce our price level, to reduce the so-called cost of living, we will find ourselves in a state of financial bankruptcy.

For example, our current production at 1939 prices, instead of giving us a national income of \$276,000,000,000, the income of the United States in 1951, would provide a national income of only about \$125,000,000,000.

Theoretically, of course, the law of supply and demand is supposed to maintain the price level. It will, providing we pay out enough money in our production cycle to make it possible for the demand to exist in proportion to the physical supply. In 1932 the 12,000,000 unemployed had the same natural need for food that existed in 1929 but they had no money. It mattered little whether the price of a sandwich had gone down to a nickel. They didn't have the nickel.

With a recovery of our price level, the price of food has increased, but the national income, because of the increase in price for our production, has also risen. Instead of unemployment, people are employed and they have the money to translate their needs into demand and consumption of food and other essentials. In addition, they have money left over to buy durable goods, such as automobiles, television sets, Frigidaires, etc.

But, should our price level drop to 1939 levels, we would have a repetition of the shortage of money and the lack of demand.

In this connection another change has taken place which is very important. In 1939 we had a public and private debt of \$185,000,000,000. In 1951, this had risen to \$514,000,000,000. In 1939 prices didn't generate enough income to meet the carrying charge of \$185,000,000,000 of public and private debt and to create the buying power to fully employ our working force. How then can we possibly operate the United States on a 1939 price level under the present situation? We can't.

It is, of course, easy to say that we owe the debt to ourselves but that doesn't pay it. To pay it we must maintain our income which can be done in only one way, by producing enough units of goods and services

at a stable price level high enough to meet our obligations.

Assuming that we could permit our price level to drop and that we could weather the economic dislocations of liquidating \$400,000,000,000 of public and private debt, at the end of liquidation we would face the same fundamental economic problem that we face today; namely, producing enough units of goods and services at a price level high enough to create the income to exchange our production.

This fact is clearly illustrated by three separate periods in our history.

In 1910-14 with an average industrial wage of \$.208 cents per hour and a price level of approximately one-third of present prices, we had prosperity with an income of \$31,000,000,000, about one-half the tax collections of the Federal Government in 1952.

In the period 1925-29, we had an industrial wage level averaging about 55 cents per hour and with an average national income of about \$80,000,000,000 we had prosperity. Yes, we even reduced the national debt over \$1,000,000,000 per year. Our price level was 61 percent of the present.

In the period 1948-50 with a wage level of about \$1.45 per hour and a price level 70 percent above the 1925-29 period we produced enough goods to generate an average of \$226,000,000,000 of national income, or approximately seven times the national income in 1910-14.

What will our national income be 40 years from now? That depends on just two factors—how many units of goods and services will we be producing and at what price level.

My next step is to compare our economy to a modern automobile. The modern automobile has the finest motor that material and inventive genius has been able to devise. It has a streamlined body, tires that will carry it 25,000 miles without replacement and beautiful upholstery, chrome finish, in fact all the things required for a fast and luxurious trip.

But, without gasoline, it won't turn a wheel. Further, without a proper adjustment of the carburetor it will not develop its potential power and smoothness of operation.

In like manner we have the finest economy in the world. We have the best-equipped factories, the most productive labor, the finest system of transportation and the most widely and evenly distributed income or demand for our production. But, all of this is useless, unless we maintain a constant source of production of the raw materials required to keep the machine in operation.

And, in the same way that we need a proper adjustment of the carburetor to obtain the greatest amount of power out of the motor driving our automobile, we need a stabilized price level for our basic raw materials if we wish to utilize the goods our productive machinery can produce.

I think the best example of our failure to maintain a proper price level is the thirties. Had we maintained the 1929 price level there could not have been a depression. The supply of raw materials was available but in permitting our production to roll through our economic machinery at too low a price level we failed to generate the income or the demand to consume our production.

Our loss as a Nation was almost fantastic. If we had maintained our 1929 price level from 1930 to 1941, our income from production would have been over \$500,000,000,000 greater than it actually was. If this additional income had been created by our production and distributed in the various channels of our economy there could not have been a depression. We produced the

goods, but in neglecting to maintain a proper price level we lost the income or demand to consume.

To illustrate, supposing the company you represent today would set out on a program to produce and then sell its product for 50 percent of the price required, you would soon be out of business. In like manner the United States with the finest Government in the world and the most productive economy in the world will go bankrupt unless we maintain a price level high enough to generate the income to operate on a solvent basis.

Your first reaction to a stable price level will be the thought that a stable price is Socialistic. That is because of your economic training that the law of supply and demand shall govern. You have been led to believe that it is some strange, powerful force that will bring about the payment of a proper price for production.

Let us take a look at the facts. In the process of production we pay out certain sums for raw materials. Then we pay out wages and other costs all along the line. If in making those payments we have underpaid for the goods and services used, we will have failed to create the income to buy our products at the consumer level. We will have failed to create the demand in proportion to the supply.

The point I wish to drive home is the simple fact that demand is created by the sums of money paid out in our production cycle. We cannot expect our agricultural areas to buy the same amount of goods if we reduce the price of agricultural products 50 percent. Neither can we expect the worker to buy more goods than his wage will permit.

A stable price level protects our American system of individual ownership of our productive resources. It will maintain a stable demand for our production and thus protect our progressive expansion.

In fact, in paying less than an equitable price for raw materials, labor and the use of capital we defy the divine law which says "every laborer is worthy of his hire."

At this point I wish to call your attention to the fact that the quotation says "his hire" and does not say the same hire. That is the differentiation we must bear in mind if we are to prevent socialism. Any attempt to provide the same wage and return for every worker will mean a complete destruction of all initiative and progress.

The Good Book, gives us the illustration of how the man who multiplied his talents received the greatest reward.

In having a stable price level we do not violate this concept. For example, if we pay the farmer a stable price for his product at the parity level, the farmer who produces 50 bushels of corn per acre will receive twice as much income as the man producing 25 bushels. In like manner with a stable price level, a factory with twice the production of another factory will have twice the income.

Under the Constitution of the United States our forefathers gave Congress the right to regulate the value of the dollar. It is impossible to regulate the value of the dollar unless a stable price prevails for the goods and services we produce.

Society has maintained a stable measure of value for gold for many years. If this stability of value would be extended to other non-perishable commodities, we would have a foundation for price stability. The problem is to include enough basic raw materials to provide a stable foundation for stability of income and in turn a stable demand.

You, of course, have a right to ask the question, how many products would have to be stabilized. In my opinion if we were to select about 20 basic commodities or key raw materials, we would have included the

primary basic factors to stabilize the price of about 90 percent of all the goods we produce.

To illustrate, 70 percent of all goods sold at retail each year consists of food, beverage, shoes, clothing, and tobacco. In stabilizing 10 nonperishable farm products we could stabilize the production and income of 85 percent of the harvested acres in our entire agricultural plant.

The next question you will want to ask is, Will price stabilization work? The answer is "Yes." In 1942, Congress passed the Stagall amendment, providing for a 90 percent of parity price support for farm products during the period of World War II and for the continuance of such a price support for 2 years after the war was declared to be over.

In 1946, economists in Government and out predicted a depression. In July 1946, I had an evening meeting with about 30 Members of Congress and I told them that we couldn't have a depression because of the price support and that we wouldn't have a depression as long as the price support was continued.

Why did I express that opinion? I have pointed out to you that 70 percent of the goods sold at the retail counter each year consists of food, beverage, shoes, clothing, and tobacco. In turn about 70 percent of our industrial production is made up of these items in our so-called non-durable-goods production.

Farm price supports protected the income of agriculture and in turn protected the income of every processor and distributor of farm products. With this section of our economy protected against a loss of income it was a comparatively easy matter for durable-goods production to convert from war production to peacetime production in direct ratio to the volume required by our production of nondurable or quickly consumable goods.

We didn't have the depression. Then in 1948, because of the age-old desire to have cheap products, Congress was influenced to pass legislation which provided a sliding scale of parity or a 60-90-percent price support. The amazing factor in this legislation was that it provided for a 90-percent price support when supplies were low and a support price would not be required. It provided for a 60-percent price support when supplies were large or in periods when a firm price support was necessary.

At the time the legislation was before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, I appeared before the committee and told them that if the legislation ever became law, they would have legislated a depression.

The psychology of this bill started farm prices downward in the latter part of 1948. Our national income dropped from a level of \$233,000,000,000 in the third quarter of 1948 down to \$212,500,000,000 in the last quarter of 1949. The drop was almost in direct proportion to the seven times trade turn of farm income. Then in 1949, Congress restored the 90-percent price support on the three most important farm crops, corn, wheat, and cotton. Farm prices started to recover and the 1949 recession was halted.

Many of you are concerned about the future and what will happen politically and otherwise. From an economic standpoint I want to make this rather positive statement. The first political administration which permits farm prices to drop or removes the 90-percent price support will find itself confronting the most severe depression any nation ever had. There is no escape.

Another question which you may wish to ask is, what will it cost to stabilize our price level? A sum of \$500,000,000 a year would easily pay for any loss that might occur in stabilizing the price of nonperishable raw materials.

The real question which confronts us today is whether we are willing to risk this ex-

penditure and charge it to profit and loss and protect ourselves against a loss of \$150,000,000,000 a year in national income and the forced liquidation of over \$400,000,000,000 of capital assets.

In conclusion, I am going to simplify our economy by dividing it into three principal groups. First raw materials, second our labor force, and third our business units.

Our raw material production is dominated by agriculture which produces about 70 percent of the dollar value of all raw materials require.

Agriculture is not only a producer of raw materials but in addition, through the livestock industry, is by far the largest segment of manufacturing in the United States. Agriculture has a capital investment of approximately \$140,000,000,000 and last year paid out \$22,500,000,000 to produce the supply of raw materials.

The agricultural industry, surrounded by our rural area, towns of 2,500 and under, has 43 percent of the Nation's population dependent upon it for income. Because of its use of capital goods for production the rural areas spend a larger percentage of their income for goods. For example, the State of Iowa spends about 70 percent of its personal income for goods as compared to only 50 percent in the State of New York. Knowing these simple facts it should be self-evident that there can be no national prosperity without a prosperous agriculture. In turn it should be self-evident that there cannot be a prosperous agriculture unless society pays a proper price for its farm raw materials.

The second step in our economy is our labor force which annually receives about 65 percent of the national income in pay checks. The wages paid represent a direct cost to the third segment of our economy, our business units, in the price of goods they process and distribute. In turn, wages represent a total demand in direct proportion to the sum total paid out for labor.

Industrialists should remember that they cannot sell a greater volume of goods than the volume of buying power which has been created by the payment of wages and the buying of raw material supplies. Labor is entitled to a wage in proportion to the price of commodities and in direct proportion to per man production. Without such payments a continuous market for goods cannot be maintained.

The third segment of our economy is our business operations which process and distribute goods. Their income consists of an operating margin on and above the sums paid out for raw materials, labor, and services. This operating margin is called a profit. A more realistic definition would be a proper return for the service performed, comparable to a proper wage for the raw material producer and a proper wage for labor.

This operating margin or capital profit when set aside in surpluses or paid out in dividends becomes new capital for expansion of our economy to keep pace with our growth in population and increased per man production.

The item of operating margins constitutes the most dangerous avenue for the encroachment of socialism.

Since 1929, because of political cowardry we have sought the easy path of taxing corporations instead of a direct income tax on the individual. For example in 1951, approximately 40 percent of our tax collections for the Federal Government came from corporate tax liability. Stated in another way we have made the corporations tax collectors. The corporate tax liability must find its way into the cost of goods and services and becomes an indirect tax on the consumer.

The current disagreement in our steel industry is a good example of how socialism

can replace our American system. The steel workers point to the huge profits of the steel industry and other corporations but they do not point out that corporate tax liability in 1951 was 59 percent of the corporate profit and that if higher wages have to be paid out of current corporate profits without an increase in the price of the commodity sold, the Federal Government will have to absorb most of the increase through a loss in tax revenue.

For example, in the case of the United States Steel any increase in wages with the present price of steel will have to be paid by taking 70 percent of the increase out of current tax payments and 30 percent out of the net profit of the corporation after taxes.

Last year all corporate tax liability totaled \$26,700,000,000. If this amount were used by all corporations to pay increased wages the Government would find itself with a completely unbalanced budget and a forced increase in the national debt.

The great danger, however, is in cutting back the net profit which is in reality new capital for expansion. A period of 10 years of price ceilings and low profits could place our economy in a position of having no funds for capital expansion. No place to go except through Government aid.

If added to that we have the seizure of corporations by order of the President because of a refusal to pay an increase in wages without a comparable increase in operating margins or the price of unit production we will have the complete cycle of socialism in operation.

The question of socialism is not in the dim future. It is right on our front doorstep. We must meet the issue.

We can meet the issue by recognizing the basic divine law of economics that "every laborer is worthy of his hire."

Translated into modern economics, the record of the United States which is available to all, proves that the laws of exchange put into operation when we trade goods and services are continually trying to strike a mathematical balance between the supply of goods produced and the income or demand which has been created by their production.

If we will maintain a stable price level for raw materials, a wage level in ratio to the price of goods and a normal operating margin which will permit capital earnings large enough to expand our production to meet our economic growth, we have nothing to fear.

Government can then remain what our forefathers intended it to be "under our American system, an umpire, enforcing the law of equity. Parity prices for agriculture, a fair wage for labor and an equitable profit for our business units is the very essence of our Constitution and form of government. If we wish to maintain our American system, then equity of trade must exist at home and abroad.

Finally, our relations with the world can never be peaceful without a stable and honest measuring stick of value. To underpay in world markets means to exploit. Exploitation means loss of economic freedom. Without economic freedom there can be no continuation of human freedom.

In the words of Emerson, "Our whole history appears to be a last effort of divine providence to help the human race."

Divine providence has given us the natural resources, the kind of government and an economic record from which to ferret out the basic steps which must be taken to replace socialism and communistic doctrine and to return to economic practices in accord with the basic concept of our forefathers and divine law.

Have we the will, the courage, and the unselfishness to apply common sense and arithmetic to economics and remove the theory

that has brought about a hodgepodge of confusion throughout the world?

As leaders in industry you owe it to yourselves to become extremely busy in your own behalf. Under a representative form of government, the masses have the control through the ballot. Unwise leadership interested only in the vote of the masses can destroy our Nation.

Industry must do more than criticize. Industry must apply its talents and ability to solve the problem which confronts us. Industry must realize that production is only part of our economy, and that distribution of the goods produced depends upon the income generated each year. This income, which in turn is the demand, must be stabilized to balance with the supply.

If American industry will apply 1 percent of the effort and money to a factual study of our economy that they annually spend to increase production, I have no fear as to the outcome.

Finally, I wish to thank you for again inviting me to address your convention. It has been a pleasure to meet with you and I hope that you will accept the challenge which I have presented to you.

If you and others like you will really get down to brass tacks, our children can continue to say, "God bless America." Then the United States, with the finest economy and the best form of government in the world, can furnish the leadership which will bring about peace and good will throughout the world.

The record of the United States proves that our problem is monetary, namely, a price in terms of dollars for our production. We have everything else to maintain and to expand our economy in proportion to our needs and growth.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I think that some confusion has arisen because of the recommendations that have been made by various farm groups. I know that up until last week I was under the impression that the farm bureau in my State was recommending a cut in the payment that would be made on commitments and obligations that had been created through legislation last year. That was the impression, I know, of many of the people in my State, that the farm bureau was advocating a cut in the payments for work that had been performed. However, in a conversation with the president of the Farm Bureau of Missouri I was informed that it was not their intention to cut the figure of \$250,000,000, which appears on page 29. For that reason I think anyone here that is laboring under the impression that such a recommendation has been made should vote against the Javits amendment. I think we should go along with the recommendation of the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. WHITTEN] on the \$225,000,000.

I would also like to make reference to the amendment which will be offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HERLONG], which is really an amendment which will save money and not do an injustice to anyone. This is what we call the second helping payment. When that amendment comes along, I think we can vote for that amendment.

You will be offered two similar amendments. I do not know which will be

offered first, either the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] or the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ABBITT]. I think they are similar amendments, which would have the effect of reducing the maximum payments from \$2,500 to \$500. I think that is too small a figure and I think those two amendments should be defeated. Frankly, we should go along with the bill as the committee gave it to us at first.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

(Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, in the summer of 1918 a high official of the Department of Agriculture was touring the United States, surveying the situation for food. He stopped at Des Moines, Iowa, and made this statement:

If we have a crop failure within a radius of 100 miles from the city of Des Moines we will lose the war.

I believe in considering this section of the bill and the amendments and substitutes and amendments to amendments thereto we should keep in mind that this paragraph deals not only with the farmer but with the man in the city. It deals with all America. It has to do with the welfare in the future of our country.

I happen to have been a member of the Public Works Committee of this Congress for some years. We held extensive hearings on flood control. One day the Army engineers were before the committee and I questioned them about the importance of keeping the raindrops on the land where they fall as against the building of dams. I was told that if all the farms of the United States were brought under the agricultural soil-conservation plan to build up the land and keep the raindrops where they fall, it would take care of 50 percent of our flood problems. Actually, it would take care of more than that, because it would keep 50 percent of the water that now finds its way into the streams and the rivers and causes the floods to remain on the land, which would practically solve the flood problem entirely. Therefore, the people who live in the cities and towns are equally interested in the question before us.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BOLLING].

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Chairman, it is undeniable that this country faces a grave international emergency today. It is undeniable that this country is the strongest force on the side of freedom throughout the world today. It is equally undeniable that we would not be a strong force in the fight for freedom if our economy were not strong and healthy. In my judgment, our economy could not and would not be strong and healthy unless the part of the economy represented by agriculture was as strong or stronger than it is today.

We have in the many years past failed to preserve one of our fundamental and

basic resources in any adequate fashion. We have permitted incredible numbers of acres of fine cropland to wash down the rivers. It seems to me if there has been one glaring failure on the part of Congress in the recent past it has been the failure to do enough in the field of soil conservation. I find myself very much amused by those Members of the House who insist they feel very strongly that these programs are important but that we can afford to cut them \$50,000,000. I personally favor the full amount recommended by the committee, and I hope that every amendment, including that offered in good faith, but in a desperation brought on by the obvious mood of this Congress, by the chairman of the subcommittee will be defeated so that we may have a complete and full program in the future. It seems to me ridiculous to bow down to political expediency in the face of a threat to a resource that is fundamental to the welfare of the city dweller just as much as it is fundamental to the welfare of the man who works with his hands in the fields.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, it is my desire to speak in opposition to the Herlong, Abbott, and Rees amendments, and I would like to talk after one of those amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves his time.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the gentleman from Iowa who recently spoke and pointed out the great need for, and value of, up-stream soil-conservation and flood-prevention work. I am in full accord with his suggestion that we should place more emphasis on upstream soil-conservation and flood-prevention work, but you do not get more upstream flood-prevention work by reducing the amount of money available with which to do it. You will have to maintain a substantial fund in this bill, if you are going to carry out that work because it is expensive and costly work even though it can give us a large measure of flood prevention much cheaper than the program of flood control under which we are presently operating.

I want to take the remaining moments of my time to call attention to a fallacy which has been repeatedly expressed here this afternoon. Too many have assumed that the present program of ACP payments is nothing more than a handout either to achieve some social reform, or to provide some sort of economic assistance to the underprivileged. Actually, this program is a program to save the soil for this and future generations. It is not dependent upon the financial status of the individual with whom the Government is cooperating. It should look for its justification upon the benefits that come to the soil, and not on the benefits to the individual farmer. It is a program which provides the city dweller with the assurance of a continued production of food and fiber,

It is entirely possible that if we do not give every possible encouragement to the conservation of our soil and water resources that the time may come, and come soon, when there will not be the abundance of food which America has always known. If that time comes it will surely be the rapidly increasing population of our great cities who will be the first to suffer. I must, therefore, take issue with and warn my city friends who look upon this program as merely a gift to farmers, that it is actually a program of abundant food.

I would further call attention to the fact that under this program, as operated in my home State at least, a farmer cannot receive these benefits unless the individual farmer himself contributes substantially to the cost of the practice or work involved. In most cases the farmer's contribution must be several times as much as the Government pays, as its share of the program. Certainly there is no such thing in the State of Texas as going in and getting a handout from the PMA office without the farmer himself contributing substantially to the cost of the practices. The Government gets not only the benefits of the expenditures made by the Government itself, but the people of America get the benefit of soil-conservation practices which have cost several times the amount of the Government contribution. If we want to continue to have the farmers carry a substantial part of the cost of soil conservation and flood prevention, we will be well advised to make sure that the Government does not abandon its part of the cooperative undertaking. You might be able to reduce the total of this year's appropriation bill, but after a large part of our fertile soil has been lost, and after still more of our sources of municipal water have been destroyed, you are very certain to be forced into a much more expensive program of soil and water restoration, the cost of which will, I suspect, fall entirely on the taxpayers.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McVEY].

(Mr. McVEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McVEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak in favor of the Andersen amendment which provides for a reduction of \$50,000,000 in the amount set up in this bill for soil conservation. In my opinion, it does not go far enough, but I think it is probably the best we can do here this afternoon. I want to mention some of the misconceptions which I think have arisen here in the House as a result of the arguments that have been advanced in favor of this agricultural bill.

The statement has been made a number of times that the agricultural appropriation has been cut 32 percent below 1940 while other departments have had increases amounting in some cases to several hundred percent. Let us look at those figures because I think they tell only a part of the truth. The Department of Agriculture expended in 1940, \$1,409,315,301. That is more than all of

the other regular departments of Government were spending put together.

It has been said that the State Department has had an increase of 1,380 percent. In 1940, the State Department had an appropriation of \$20,254,403. In 1950, the expenses of that department were \$361,000,000, which was approximately \$1,000,000,000 below the Department of Agriculture in that particular year.

If you should take the Department of Justice, which was spending \$50,813,162 in 1940, and apply the percentage of increase the gentleman from Mississippi has indicated, the expenses of that Department in the year 1950 amounted to \$131,000,000, which is still more than \$1,000,000,000 below the expenditures of the Department of Agriculture in the same year.

So I do not think the argument that a cut of 32 percent has already taken place should be used against further cuts in this appropriation.

I have introduced the above figures because I fear that some of the resistance against reducing this appropriation bill may have arisen by reason of the statements made to the effect that appropriations for the Department of Agriculture have been reduced 32 percent since 1940, while the appropriations for other departments have steadily risen. I am in favor of the Anderson amendment which provides for a reduction of \$50,000,000 in the amount set up in the bill for soil conservation. The American Farm Bureau Federation has recommended a reduction of \$150,000,000 in this particular item.

There is no organization more competent to speak on the need of funds for soil conservation than the American Farm Bureau Federation. They are constantly in touch with farmers, and they should know better than anyone in this body what the farmers need and what they have to say about appropriations for the Department of Agriculture.

On the floor of the House yesterday, the statement was made that the farmers are shortsighted and do not know what effect such large reductions in the soil-conservation program would mean to them. On the contrary, I should like to say that many of the farmers of this country are looking further into the future than some of the Members of this body. They have seen their purchasing power gradually eaten away through a depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar. They have begun to realize that the deficit spending in which the Government has engaged year after year is largely responsible for the inflationary spiral in which our country is engulfed at the present time. Rather than say that they are shortsighted, I am more disposed to feel that they are greatly alarmed regarding the course of our Government in regard to its spending program, and they are willing to make certain sacrifices in order to help maintain the stability of our economy.

There is no more patriotic group in this country than the American farmer. He has much at stake, and he is tremendously interested in the future welfare of our Nation. If he is willing to

see large reductions in the money that has been appropriated in recent years for soil conservation, then it seems to me that Members of Congress are following a shortsighted policy in not subscribing to their attempts to bring the spending of this Government into a budgetary balance, which, in my opinion, is necessary for our salvation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS] is recognized.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, I yield my time to the gentleman from Mississippi, chairman of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is recognized.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I will have an amendment later on, after this has been disposed of, and I would like to reserve my time until then.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] is recognized.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to yield the time allotted me to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RAYBURN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'TOOLE] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be reread.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Clerk reread the O'Toole amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITTEN) there were—ayes 74, noes 139.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be reread.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Clerk reread the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 132, noes 131.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. WHITTEN and Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 126, noes 131.

So the substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be modified by striking therefrom that part of it which refers to page 29, line 7, and I ask unanimous consent that the amendment, as modified, be again read.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I object to any separation of the amendment.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a separate vote on the two parts of my amendment, and ask unanimous consent that the amendment be read.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I will not object. I am sure the amendment will be rejected by the Committee in any event.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment may be modified by striking therefrom that part of it which relates to page 29, line 7, and I ask unanimous consent that the amendment, as modified, be again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman that he withdraw a certain part of his amendment?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment, as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JAVITS: On page 31, line 5, strike out "\$250,000,000" and insert "\$142,410,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JAVITS) there were—ayes 35, noes 220.

So the amendment was rejected.

(Mr. RAYBURN and Mr. COOLEY asked and were given permission to revise and extend the remarks they made in Committee.)

Mr. KERR (at the request of Mr. WHITTEN) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD immediately preceding the remarks of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: Beginning on page 31, line 23, strike out the following language: "That not to exceed 5 percent of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any county may, on the recommendation of such county committee and approval of the State committee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service", and insert the following: "That not to exceed 10 percent of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any county shall, on the recommendation of such county committee and approval of the State committee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment. The language in the bill is permissive only. It provides that under certain conditions not to exceed 5 percent of the money allocated to such county may be used for certain purposes. The language of the gentleman's amendment, as I understood it, provides that the 5 percent is changed to 10 percent, and it further provides instead of the word "may" the word "shall" is substituted, which is a directive, and which is legislation on an appropriation bill, and as such would be subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Minnesota care to be heard?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I do, if you please, Mr. Chairman.

My amendment is no more legislation on an appropriation bill than the provision which already exists in the bill. I have changed the word "may" to "shall," but the intent of the amendment provides that the county committee, the PMA committee shall make determination whether 10 percent of the \$250,000,000 shall be allocated to the Soil Conservation Service, which is the most important part of protecting the soil for the future. It is difficult for me to differentiate between the proposal made by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], chairman of the committee. All I have done is to change the figures from 5 to 10, and I leave it to the local PMA committee to make disbursement and to make determination.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair has examined both the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota and the language of the bill to which it refers. The Chair finds that the language of the bill itself is legislation. Under those circumstances and under the rules of the House, if that language is permitted to remain in the bill, then it may be perfected by germane amendments.

Mr. WHITTEN. It is my understanding that the language in the bill is permanent legislation and as such is not in the bill for the first time and would not be subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Can the gentleman prove to the Chair that this is authorized by law?

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not know what proof it would take. It is my under-

standing that it was made permanent legislation in the bill of last year. I may be in error as to that.

The CHAIRMAN. It is up to the gentleman to prove it. If he cannot, then the point of order must be overruled.

Mr. WHITTEN. I was relying on my recollection as to the action of the Congress last year on this provision. I was the author of it originally, and that is what I had in mind, although I may be in error, but I was trusting to my recollection that we did make it permanent legislation in the bill last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The mere fact that it was in the bill last year does not necessarily make it permanent legislation. Unless the gentleman from Mississippi is able to furnish proof that this language in the bill is authorized by law, the Chair must rule that the amendment is germane and in order.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not have it at hand.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair overrules the point of order and recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota in support of his amendment.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, the Committee has just approved the Appropriations Committee recommendation providing \$250,000,000 for payments to farmers who cooperate under the soil-conservation program of the Production and Marketing Administration. The Committee has also approved an appropriation of \$60,210,000 for the Soil Conservation Service. While the latter item is an increase over last year's appropriation, to take care of new soil-conservation districts, it is not adequate to provide the necessary technical experts to meet the demand for the rapidly increasing interest in this permanent conservation program. The appropriation for the Soil Conservation Service should be at least \$100,000,000.

To provide additional funds for the Soil Conservation Service, I have offered the amendment under consideration, which provides that 10 percent of the allocation appropriated for the agricultural conservation PMA program for any county shall, on the recommendation of the PMA county committee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service in such county. The approval of my amendment will provide the Soil Conservation Service with approximately \$85,000,000 in the next fiscal year beginning July 1.

Let me say, here and now, that the Soil Conservation Service provides the ideal program in permanent soil conservation. The Government provides the engineering and technical assistance and the farmers in the SCS do the work without any compensation from the Federal Government. Every American citizen benefits from this program. The SCS program not only conserves the soil, but also plays an important part in flood prevention. The program should be encouraged and expanded to take every foot of land in the United States.

In my brief time I wish to inform the committee that as of June 31, 1951, there were 2,373 soil conservation districts in the Nation which covered 84 percent of

the total farms in this country. There is no more enthusiastic program for American agriculture and the public at large. It is a cooperative program of vital concern to all producers and particularly American consumers who must rely on abundant production of food from the farms of this country. I strongly urge the adoption of my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Having permission to extend my remarks, which I am doing after my amendment was rejected, I regret to observe that not one single Member of the majority party voted for my amendment on the standing vote.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to use 1½ minutes of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I have tried to tell the House the efforts we have made in trying to correlate the activities of SCS and other departmental activities of the Department of Agriculture to get a good job done. It has been a long fight. This committee is responsible for trying to put these two agencies in the same building where it was possible. I was the author of the provision which states that 5 percent of the funds under PMA may be used for the technical services of the ACP program. We were responsible for getting the Department to issue the order saying that the SCS should do the technical service for the other agency. I personally have worked 3 or 4 years toward getting these agencies to work together. This bill carries this 5-percent provision, and I have been given assurances that it will be used.

In addition to that, in this bill, and I have gotten both agencies to agree to it, we provide that the amount of money shall be increased by two and one-half million under the ACP appropriation for the technical services. So, with all the background of trying to get these two agencies together when they were pulling strictly in opposite directions, I do not believe we should put this mandatory provision in here at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN) there were—ayes 88, noes 116.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ABBITT: Page 31, line 13, after "than", strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$500."

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I want to say that this amendment does not in any way reduce the

amount of the appropriation for the ACP funds. That was disposed of a short while ago. The purpose of the amendment is, however, to reduce the amount that any one participant might receive under the program. In 1947 the limitation was \$10,000. In 1948 it was cut to \$500, and in 1949, \$750. In 1947, my information is that 80 percent of the participants got 40 percent of the money and 20 percent of the participants received 60 percent of the money. It seems to me we are all agreed the purpose of this program is to preserve the fertility of our soil and to conserve our natural resources. They are incentive payments—payments so that our people will hand this land on down to future generations. The amendment does not cut anybody out. It only limits one participant to \$500. That seems to me to be a fair and just limitation.

In my opinion, the ones we want to help are the family farm owners and those who are not able to carry on unless they have some help from our Government. We do not want to unnecessarily pay out money to the people who are going to do this anyhow. It is an educational program, as I understand it, to help people who need the help. The large landowners who draw from \$500 to \$2,500 do not need that extra money to carry out the proper conservation practices, \$2,500 being the maximum that anyone participant may receive now.

There were 2,812,718 participants or payees in 1950. Of this number 47,665 received more than \$500. Out of the total appropriation these approximately 47,500 participants, who amount to 1.7 percent of the total participants, received \$45,500,000, which is 18 percent of the money used in this program. That is to say, 1.7 percent of those participating in this program have received 18 percent of the money provided.

(Mr. ABBITT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to use 1 minute of my time in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, under this program there is a formula which grants money to States. If this amendment is adopted it will not change by one iota the amount that goes to any particular State. This is not a payment to a farmer. They select the practice and to the extent that they work on land the Government pays a share of the cost. And what you are doing here in some of your Western States and some of your Southern States where they have different problems, where it is a matter of large drainage ditches or a matter of large irrigation ditches, if you limit this, is to say to a State that has a big project that they cannot meet their needs at all. So I think you are defeating the very purpose you are espousing if you put a limit on the amount that can be spent on any one piece of land.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is similar to the one un-

der consideration. It limits the payments from the Government to those who participate under the PMA program to not more than \$500. It means the Government will continue to make payments to those farmers who comply with the terms of the program but no one will get more than \$500 from the Government.

Before going further, I want to agree with the distinguished gentleman with respect to a good, sound, workable conservation program. To conserve the soil ought to have first priority. In some way, however, this PMA program seems to have become confused with the regular soil-conservation program that is also doing a splendid job in the saving of our soil, and is becoming more popular every year. There is a good-sized appropriation for that program in this bill, and it should be approved. I should call attention to the fact that 84 percent of all farm units in the United States are under this program.

Now, let me get back to this PMA program and try, if possible, to keep the record straight. Irrespective of how enthusiastic you may be about this program, this amendment will not injure the program but should result in a saving of approximately \$40,000,000.

This appropriation is for \$250,000,000. This money, after administration expenditures, does not go to all farm units. Less than half, or about 46 percent, of the farm operators benefit from it. I think the membership of the House should know that of the 46 percent, which means 2,577,135 farmers share in these funds, 55 percent of these farmers get less than \$60 each. In other words, more than half of the farmers who comply get from \$1 to \$60 each, and no more. Listen to this: 77 percent of all of those in the program get less than \$100 each. Listen to this, too: According to tables submitted by the Department of Agriculture, the average payment to each of those who participated in the program was \$89.43.

In the year 1950 the appropriation was \$251,000,000, which is similar to this one. In that year, and it compares favorably with this one, it took \$90,990,000, or 37 percent of the money, to pay off 77 percent of the farmers, who got average payments of \$42.50 each. It is clear that a limit of \$500 would not injure this program, but should save, if properly and carefully administered, as much as \$40,000,000.

A great deal has been said about the use of these funds for contouring, terracing, etc. According to information submitted by the Department in 1950, 14.64 percent of funds were spent for contouring, terracing, ditching, and building small dams, and 7 percent for drainage and irrigation.

I am in favor of building up the soil. We should do everything possible to keep it from being washed away. I think also, as others have suggested, every effort should be made to hold the rain where it falls. The runoff should be held at a minimum.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is extremely liberal. I don't see how anyone

can object to it. It will save several million dollars without taking money away from anyone. It will only mean the few large landowners will receive a little less from the Federal Treasury.

I should state none of these particular funds go for the direct purpose of taking care of the flood-stricken areas of this country. Such funds are separate appropriation.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, as to the Abbitt and Rees amendments, if you do not believe in the soil conservation program, if you want to establish a handout to the farmer and give every farmer in the country as much as you can, say \$5 apiece, and try to increase it to \$6, vote for those amendments. But if you are interested in preserving the soil of the land, if you are interested in establishing good practices so that a practice can be established to preserve the soil, not for the owner of the land, but for the generation of the future, vote down this restriction. It is contrary to good soil conservation purposes.

Much has been said of the fact that 80 percent of the farmers get only about \$70. If 80 percent of the farmers are participating in the program, they seem to be taking care of their need in that particular field all right. If less than 20 percent require a payment of several hundred dollars, that means that the individual practices that require large-scale action of that nature are relatively few, and as a result we are meeting the need all the way around. This effort to restrict the size of the payments is nothing more than an effort to cut down the soil conservation work.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. May I call to the attention of the gentleman that in putting into effect permanent flood control practices, those practices that will control floods, the cutting of this amount from \$2,500 to \$500 could materially affect that type of construction.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. The gentleman is exactly right. This is not an argument between big and small farmers, it is an argument between good and better conservation practices. If you want to eliminate the best type of conservation practices, vote to restrict the payment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ABBITT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ABBITT) there were—ayes 70, noes 103.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 30, line 1, strike out "\$30,000,000" and insert "\$25,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation bill last year provided \$25,000,000 for administrative expenses out of the \$250,000,000 that is carried for the so-called soil conservation practices. The bill this year provides \$30,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 in administrative expenses, without any legitimate reason whatever. I do not know how sincere these people are. Maybe they would like to raise the 16 percent, which is now devoted to soil conservation, a little bit. I am giving them an opportunity to raise it by \$5,000,000, which would be 2½ percent more and make it 18½ percent for soil conservation. I hope the amendment will be adopted, and that we will reduce this waste in building up boondoggling, and administrative expenses which are absolutely unnecessary. I hope the amendment will be adopted and that there will be more money available, and I express the hope that maybe for a change, it might be used for soil conservation instead of for gratuities.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, one of the problems we have had, and it has been repeatedly called to the attention of the Congress, is to see that the majority of these funds go to the land that needs it the most. I have tried repeatedly, and this year we have a start in one county in each, where PMA people go to the farmers who need conservation work the most, in an effort to get the practices adopted that are most vitally needed. This is the means of getting the practices on land that needs it the most.

In addition to that, the increase has been provided to make the salaries that are paid to the PMA county personnel more nearly comparable with other Federal employees. They are substantially below the other Federal employees now. This will give them about a 10-percent increase in pay, which is about one-third of the increases which have been given to the other Federal employees. I think the figure should be retained and the amendment defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 94, noes 102.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. WHITTEN and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 115, noes 106.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HERLONG: Page 30, after the colon in line 17, insert the following new proviso: "Provided further, That

no part of the funds appropriated by this paragraph shall be used to increase any payment to any producer because another producer after indicating his intent to comply with the requirements established as conditions for payment of such funds fails to do so."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Chairman, I should like to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman briefly.

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Chairman, I insist this is not legislation on an appropriation bill, but strictly a limitation and comes within the Holman rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair fails to see the application of the Holman rule to this particular amendment; but after studying both the amendment and the provision of the bill to which it relates, the Chair finds that this is strictly a limitation on the funds provided in this bill and, therefore, overrules the point of order.

The gentleman from Florida is recognized in support of his amendment.

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Chairman, nearly every Member present is for economy, at the same time they do not want to do anything to the soil-conservation program. The procedure in the past in a number of States has been, and it is proposed administratively for next year as follows: At the beginning of each operating season, the farmer makes a declaration of intention as to what soil-conservation practices he will follow. A preliminary allocation of funds is made to the cooperating farmers in each county, based upon what they propose to do. Then when a check is made to see whether the farmer has complied and it is learned that some have not, they make a reallocation of the funds left over, give a second helping, as it were, to those who complied.

I have so often heard farmers say: "I am ashamed to take this money, and the only reason I am taking it is because if I do not take it some other so-and-so is going to take it." I am sure you have all heard that statement made yourselves. If he does not want it, then let it go back to the Treasury. That is all the amendment does. It merely eliminates the second helping. I think it is a very sound amendment and ask its adoption.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] is recognized.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

If this is a payment to farmers, we ought to eliminate the whole payment program. If it is a contribution toward the cost of soil-conservation practices it should be used for that purpose. If there is a farmer, as there are some, who is able to do his own work and does not need any pay for it; if there is a farmer whose land is already in good shape, is it not good practice to see that the money is used on land that needs it?

This amendment would prevent money from being used where it is need-

ed. Certainly if you are going to have a program you should use the money where it is needed.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HERLONG) there were—ayes 76, noes 94.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FULTON: Page 31, line 13, after the figure \$2,500 insert "and none of the funds shall be paid to any person having a net income in excess of \$10,000 in the previous calendar year."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment as being legislation on an appropriation bill. It would require a determination that one's income was or was not beyond \$10,000. It is my recollection that a man's income and the amount of his income is not subject to finding out on the part of the Government and I do not believe we could determine it if it were in the legislation.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is simply a limitation as to the persons receiving it. Any person whose total income in the previous calendar year is more than \$10,000 will not receive this money. It is a limitation on the payment of money. There is no additional duty placed. After consulting with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] I believe he agrees with me that this is not a further duty and is within the legislation.

The point of order should not be upheld because it is simply a limitation on the payment of money. There are limitations on the payment of money in other bills and this is simply limiting the payment of money.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, this goes beyond a limitation and brings in an entirely new principle that is not included in the basic act. It is clearly legislation on an appropriation bill, and, I might add, it is class legislation of the worst kind.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair has studied the amendment and that part of the bill to which it refers and finds that it is a limitation upon the expenditure of money in this bill to any person having an income in excess of a given figure. It is definitely a limitation and under the circumstances the Chair is constrained to overrule the point of order.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FULTON) there were—ayes 23, noes 127.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Agricultural production programs

To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out acreage-allotment and marketing-quota programs pursuant to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), and to provide assistance in obtaining equipment, materials, and facilities necessary to attain needed production of agricultural commodities, \$10,000,000, of which not more than \$3,000,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938."

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEATING: On page 33, line 11, strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$7,000,000."

[Mr. KEATING addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I know my friend really wants to save money. The record here proves that. But when he says that the agricultural production programs are the same as agricultural production payments, he is completely wrong. This is the administrative expense of measuring the cotton land to see that it is not overplanted, and they tax the farmers rather highly on any overplanting. It has been proven that it is a money-making proposition to see that they do not overplant in that the taxes collected from overplanting are more than the cost. Not a nickel of this goes to the farmers. It goes to the PMA, the administrative people who do the actual measuring of the land. It is the payment for work done in an effort to carry out and enforce a Government program.

The other part of the program, for the promotion of additional acreage in corn and those things that are so essential, if we are to keep our own people up and live up to the foreign commitments that we have, goes to pay the employees in the local county units. You have the work load of the allocation of machinery, fertilizer, and so forth. There is not one bit of money here that is paid to any farmer or in connection with farming. It is for payment of per diems and expenses to carry out laws passed by the Congress. In spite of the good intentions of our friend, he has picked a place that is not, apparently, what he thinks it is.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Just a few moments ago the House, unfortunately, in my opinion, cut the administrative limitation for PMA from \$30,000,000 to \$25,000,000. I had formerly, I may say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], intended to support his amendment in this instance, but in view of that other cut I believe this one, coupled with what has occurred, would be too much of a strain upon the general workload in the committee system.

Mr. WHITTEN. We just provided \$250,000,000 to carry out the soil-conservation program for the payment for practices, and how much you get from that depends on how good a job you do of handling it, and getting it where it ought to be. How good a job you do of limiting the tobacco acreage and enforcing it depends upon the job you do in handling it. So it is a mistake to provide \$250,000,000 and have these control programs, and then not be willing to pay the cost to do a good job. I think it is utterly unsound to cut this sum.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the program covered in this paragraph is recognized as one of the principal boondoggling propositions in the whole Agriculture Department. It seems to me that the very least we could do would be to adopt this amendment and cut off this \$3,000,000.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. Is there not allocation money for peanuts in this particular provision?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. FULTON. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 12 minutes, the last 3 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ABBITT].

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Chairman, this matter is of vital importance. Apparently, there is a misunderstanding as to what item we are considering. As practically every member of this committee has said here for the past 3 weeks, I am, of course, for economy, and my record bears that out.

This is to provide for the operation of the acreage allotment and the marketing quota program of the two of our basic commodities. One of them is tobacco. I think the membership realizes that the tobacco program has far more than paid its own way. Congress has enacted a basic law. The farmers in reliance upon that law have voted marketing quotas and acreage allotments. Now the question is whether or not we are going to provide the necessary facilities for carrying out a basic law of this country. In doing that, the Federal Treasury has profited a considerable amount of money in the last few years. I would like to read the record on that. In 1945 under this acreage allotment set-up they collected from excess raised tobacco \$3,982,000. In 1946, it was \$4,000,000. In 1947, it was nearly \$1,000,000. In 1948, it was \$1,500,000. In 1949, it was \$2,500,000. In 1950, it was \$3,800,000. In 1951 it was approximately \$4,500,000. That money was collected from the

farmers. As against that it cost \$3,292,000 to carry out the program. We have had a net profit since 1933 in the administration of the tobacco program of over \$9,000,000. To this should be added \$20,000,000 in interest accrued to the Government from the tobacco loans. Counting the income from the interest, the tobacco program has much more than paid its own cost.

The total cost of administering the acreage allotment and marketing quota programs for the two basic commodities, tobacco and peanuts, which are now operating under this program is approximately \$5,900,000. There has been collected by the Federal Government as a result of this program from the tobacco farmers, because of noncompliance for the year 1951, the sum of \$4,500,000, and from the peanut producers the sum of \$391,000, making a total of nearly \$5,000,000. So, it is readily seen that in actual dollars and cents there is very little cost to the Federal Government, and when we take in other moneys coming to the Federal Government as a result of the tobacco and other farm commodity programs, there is a slight profit coming into the Federal Treasury, and if the program is curtailed the Federal Treasury will be the loser and not the gainer.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that the author of this amendment does not understand fully the effect that the amendment will have in the event it is adopted. I am certain that the subcommittee has carefully considered the section now under consideration and I do not believe that the amount provided should be reduced. Mr. ABBITT, a distinguished member of the House Committee on Agriculture, who is intensely interested in the welfare of our farmers, and is entirely familiar with the acreage allotment and marketing-quota programs, has properly pointed out the fact that the tobacco program has not resulted in losses to the Government, but rather has resulted in a net benefit of approximately \$9,000,000. If the pending amendment is adopted this program will be imperiled. The adjustment program is vital to the farmers of North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and, for that matter, all of the other States in which tobacco is grown. I am certain that most of you understand that the purpose of the tobacco control program is now, and always has been, and always will be, to keep production in line with reasonable consumer demand. We have been able to do this for many years. The program has not been expensive to the Government, nor has it been burdensome to consumers, and yet under it tobacco farmers have been able to enjoy a degree of prosperity. The program means the difference between prosperity and prostration. With it we have been able to sustain a reasonable degree of prosperity and without it we would face bankruptcy. But for the program, huge sur-

pluses would be produced, prices would be demoralized, purchasing power would be destroyed, and tobacco farmers would face financial ruin.

These acreage allotments and marketing quotas are determined in a referendum, and we must have as many as two-thirds of all the farmers voting in favor of acreage allotments and marketing quotas. So there is nothing compulsory about it. They have voted acreage allotments and marketing quotas, and pursuant to the provisions of legislation the Secretary has fixed the goals for the current year. The farmers have made their plans pursuant to the proclamation issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

(Mr. DURHAM, by unanimous consent, yielded the time allotted to him to Mr. COOLEY.)

Mr. COOLEY. I am grateful to my friend for yielding his time to me. Now, we are just embarking upon the 1952 program. Farmers, in good faith, believing that the program will be continued and the law will be enforced, have made their plans accordingly. If you deprive the Administration of the money to police and to enforce the acreage allotments and marketing quotas, the whole program becomes a farce.

Look at the cotton program. We have made a net profit to date on the cotton program of more than \$230,000,000. The public generally does not know that. If we have made a profit of \$230,000,000 on cotton and about \$9,000,000 on tobacco, why should we destroy those programs? That is exactly what we will accomplish if we adopt this amendment.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BONNER. Will the gentleman call attention to the fact that the tobacco crop is already set out? The Administration must be able now to carry out the obligation of the Government with the farmers, which they entered into.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is exactly correct. It seems to me that this House could not in good faith, however economy-minded we may be, cut this appropriation and destroy the enforcement of the acreage-allotment law.

We have accepted the burdens of this acreage-allotment and marketing-quota law along with its blessings. In 1 year, 1948, we reduced our acreage 28 percent, not because we wanted to but because we lost our foreign market to Great Britain who at that time was marshaling its dollar resources and could not buy our tobacco.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Even though the situation which the gentleman explains affects me in no way, I still see your viewpoint and I think it is out of line to reduce the appropriation

Mr. COOLEY. I appreciate that, but the gentleman knows that at some time it very well could affect his area.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

(Mr. WHITTEN, by unanimous consent, yielded the time allotted to the committee to Mr. COOLEY.)

(By unanimous consent, Mr. SHAFER yielded the time allotted to him to Mr. COOLEY.)

Mr. COOLEY. I thank these gentlemen.

I know that this acreage allotment and marketing quota law is not generally well understood, and many people believe that through the instrumentality of these acts we have a program of scarcity. It is not that at all. It never has been. It is always one of abundance.

Let me show you how dependent we are on this program. Without this program we would produce a tremendous surplus of tobacco. We did overproduce in 1939 when we cast off the acreage allotments. As a result we had depressed and demoralized prices at home. We had tobacco in such quantities that the world would not buy it at a profitable price. We know that a part of every crop must go into foreign markets. The American GI took the American blended cigarette into all parts of the world, and now the people of the world want our tobacco, but for reasons even beyond their control they are not able to buy it in the quantities they desire. Great Britain has been forced to reduce her purchases. Recently the Philippine Parliament passed an act restricting the purchase of American tobacco 25 percent this year, 25 percent next year, and 25 percent the third year. So we are being driven out of the market in many places around the world.

We have a right to the markets of the world, and the prosperity of the tobacco farmer not only in North Carolina and Kentucky, but in all of the tobacco-growing States is certainly vital to the well-being of our economy generally in this Nation.

I know the gentleman from New York in good faith wants to economize, but I do say to him in all sincerity that if this amendment is adopted the law cannot possibly be enforced; the whole program will be destroyed and demoralized; farmers can violate the allotments with impunity, and we can come to great distress in the tobacco sections of America.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. I think it should be pointed out that the subcommittee has already trimmed the item by 33 1/3 percent.

Mr. COOLEY. I am sure this subcommittee—and I have great faith and confidence in this Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations—has done a grand job and I know that they have not consciously approved any form of boondoggling; and certainly, this is not boondoggling, it is serious business.

Let me conclude by saying that this amendment is a matter of life and death to the producer of American tobacco.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Lest there be any mistaken idea by reason of the reference by the gentleman from Washington to a cut of 33 1/3 percent, that is below the budget estimate; it is the same figure that was carried in last year's appropriation for this item.

Mr. COOLEY. Yes; but I am sure the committee scrutinized it carefully, and that the justification for this item was thoroughly warranted and therefore was accepted by the committee.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. DURHAM. I wish to call to the attention of the House the fact that the tobacco farmers supported this program among themselves by a majority of over 90 percent.

Mr. COOLEY. And the peanut farmers also in the peanut program.

Mr. DURHAM. So why should we disturb that which is of benefit to the country?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. The farmers who voted for it have benefited by it, but what about the rest of the country? Has it benefited? That is the question.

Mr. COOLEY. If I had the time I am sure I could convince the gentleman that the rest of the country has, and does, benefit by it, because when you protect the purchasing power of a great segment of our farm population you are protecting the cities and the factories, and the factory workers, just as was pointed out by the speaker when he was talking on soil conservation.

You cannot tell me where this program has penalized the consumer; it has not. Everyone familiar with the situation knows that we have been able to maintain a degree of prosperity in the tobacco-growing areas. At the same time cigarettes would be selling for the same price even though tobacco brought half the price.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. The effect is to reduce the supply of tobacco and peanuts with the result that it raises the price to the consumer.

Mr. COOLEY. Oh, no, it does not have that effect. That is what I am just telling you. We do not reduce the supply to the point where it could possibly affect the consumer's price. The cost of raw tobacco in a cigarette is almost negligible when related to the price the consumer pays for the manufactured product.

I wish you could know just what this tobacco control law has meant to the people of my State, as well as to the people of all States in which tobacco is grown. The economy of at least one-half of the State of North Carolina depends almost entirely upon the income of tobacco farmers. I have seen our tobacco farmers in great distress, yes, even in tears and in bankruptcy. Not because they

had not labored hard and long, not because they did not produce and harvest abundantly, but only because they had worked too hard and too long and had produced and harvested too much only to find themselves buried beneath the abundance they had produced. Under the present program we are able to cope with sometime cruel law of supply and demand and we are able to avoid price demoralizing surpluses.

In conclusion, let me emphasize one more point, and that is that producers by a vote of more than two-thirds of all producers voting, gave to the Secretary of Agriculture the right to set the goals, to make the acreage allotments, and to fix the marketing quotas, and certainly the Secretary always has protected the interest of the public and has never set goals which have resulted in a scarcity, nor has he fixed goals which have resulted in prices greatly in excess of parity. The tobacco program is the most successful program which has ever been undertaken by the Federal Government in behalf of any group of farmers, and I hope that nothing will be done which will endanger its future operation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. WATTS] is recognized.

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and take this time to explain to the House first that I come from the largest burley-producing district in the country. I want to tell you exactly what was happening in that district before the quota system was adopted. One year the farmers in my district and throughout the Tobacco Belt would plant a tremendous crop of tobacco. On the fall markets of that year that tobacco would be sold at below cost of production. The immediate result of that was that many of the tobacco tenants and small farmers rushed to the cities in order to make a living, and in doing so they came into competition with the laboring people of those cities in order to gain a livelihood. Realizing that condition the farmers, tenants and all, voted themselves under a quota system so that there would be a sustained price, a livable wage to those producing tobacco, not only to the landowners but also the tenants so that they knew from year to year that when they planted a crop of tobacco they would at least get the cost of production plus a little profit.

This program as far as tobacco is concerned has not cost the Federal Government a single dime. The cost of administering this program, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, for each of the 2 years, 1952 and 1953, is \$3,300,000. The amount collected for noncompliance with the program for the year 1951 was \$4,500,000, a net profit of \$1,200,000 to the Federal Government that went directly into the Treasury.

To do away with this program will result in the loss of that sum of money to the Government, and disrupt the entire quota system in the tobacco-producing areas of this country. I hope that the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEATING) there were—ayes 37, noes 88.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I wish to go on record that I am completely in favor of appropriating the necessary funds to build the long-needed laboratory to study the foot-and-mouth disease that has now broken out among Canadian cattle. This deadly infection is as great a menace to our national security, health, and welfare as any aggressor military force in the world today. An atom bomb would cause no greater disaster than if this disease was allowed to spread to the vast herds in the United States.

Four years ago, when Mexico to the south of us was attacked by this dread disease, the Congress adopted Public Law 496 which authorized the building of this laboratory. The Congress has failed to appropriate the funds that are required to finish the job and I believe we should do that at this time. To rid the threat from our southern border was supposed to have cost \$8,000,000. It actually cost more than \$122,000,000. It is estimated that if foot-and-mouth disease became established here the American farmers would lose \$400,000,000 a year and the American taxpayer foot the bill. The much-needed laboratory will cost perhaps \$25 and in reality will be a saving to the taxpayers and of great value to the farmer. It is an absolutely necessary expenditure that should be undertaken at once.

The Clerk read as follows:

National school-lunch program

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760), \$83,367,491: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said act.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I was startled on reading the report to find the following language:

The committee has recently discovered that section 32 funds are being used to supplement appropriations for the Mutual Security Act by providing commodities for foreign economic assistance at less than the Government's investment in such commodities. According to information received, in excess of \$56,000,000 has been spent from section 32 funds since 1948 for this purpose. The committee is of the opinion that this practice is in violation of the purpose for which this fund was established and should be discontinued. This situation is especially disturbing in view of the fact that the school lunch program of the country is unable to meet increased food costs and increased enrollments during recent years.

The question I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee is why this raid on these funds and who is responsible for raiding the funds, and what is the committee doing to stop it?

Mr. WHITTEN. The section 32 funds were set up under the law whereby 30 percent of the customs receipts were to be used to promote new uses, to handle surpluses, and to help out in that way as provided under the law.

What happened in this case was that the Congress made an appropriation for foreign relief under the Marshall plan and for the handling of occupied countries under the Army. We had the section 32 funds and under the price-support program we had on hand certain commodities. According to the Marshall plan program they would take the commodities provided they would make up the difference between what they were willing to pay and what we had in them out of section 32 funds.

In occupied countries the army, for instance, would take certain fruits or other things that we had on hand provided we sold it to them at a reduced price, and made up the difference out of section 32 funds. Now as concerns meat, in connection with the foot-and-mouth disease which broke out in Mexico, we entered into agreement to purchase a whole lot of canned beef. The army would take that for the use of these people in the occupied countries provided we sold it to them below what it cost us, so in each instance the appropriation for the Department of the Army was increased because they brought stuff at less than cost to us. The Marshall plan funds were enlarged in that they bought commodities with this fund below what it cost us and the difference was made up out of section 32 funds. To say what individual was responsible I do not know. I do not think it was in violation of the act, but it was in violation of what in our judgment section 32 funds should have been used for, and we have in the report directed that that practice cease.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. McCARTHY. I would simply like to ask the chairman whether this was called to the attention of the authorities in 1948 and not 1952.

Mr. WHITTEN. To be frank with you, I called it to the attention of the military committee of the Marshall plan committee several times since I first learned that this was happening. Now, as to the other side of it—and there are two sides to it—with the United States having on hand a good many commodities, such as the canned beef in Mexico which our people cannot bring in here—of course, it was harmless, but they cannot bring it in here—we had it on hand, and we had to use it and get somebody to agree to use it. So there was pressure to give it away, but because we had to get rid of the commodities the fellow who was to receive it was in a good bargaining position, saying he would receive it at those prices. But I have tried

to get it corrected otherwise, and I could not, and we have tried in this way, and we think it will do the work.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman, but that is further proof that we do not know how many hundreds of millions of dollars we are actually appropriating to this euphoniously entitled mutual security for the purpose of carrying it out, and the economic aid, so-called. We do not know how many hundreds of millions of dollars in addition to the actual appropriations are paid for that purpose.

Mr. WHITTEN. I would agree that it is considerably more than would appear in the dollar-and-cent marks that we see.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

DEMAND ACTION ON IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to address myself to some remarks made and attributed to my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

I heard a newscast on the radio Tuesday night which included what purported to be a recorded comment by the gentleman from New York. In this recorded statement the chairman of the Judiciary Committee said, in substance, that Republicans who have suggested the possibility of impeachment proceedings against President Truman have merely proposed that "we will study it a little." He charged that they have lacked the courage to come out with an actual impeachment resolution, but have merely offered resolutions to inquire as to the possibility of impeachment. The chairman said, "They are playing a foxy game, but it won't work."

That statement was broadcast Tuesday night. I do not know when the gentleman from New York recorded the comments. I do know that it was, and is, entirely misleading. It is possible, though it seems hardly probable, that it was recorded prior to my introduction Monday of a true impeachment resolution, which has been referred to the committee of which the gentleman from New York is chairman. If the gentleman is abreast of the matters now before his committee, he is aware—and he was aware Monday—that the statement he made in the broadcast was inaccurate.

In introducing my impeachment resolution, which cites specific charges against Harry S. Truman, I emphasized that I was not interested in an investigation or inquiry, but that I wanted action on outright impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors.

There is nothing foxy about my action. It is clean-cut and forthright. If there is any foxiness displayed, it will be on the part of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee in maneuvering to forestall and prevent action on this impeachment resolution. The American people will wait with interest to see where the real courage in this matter is to be found, and where it is lacking.

The chairman of the Judiciary Committee also said in the recorded broad-

cast that he wants to wait until the dust settles so far as any committee action is concerned. I am sure that he is well aware that this is a phrase with unfortunate historical connotations. It was used by Dean Acheson in connection with the administration's so-called China policy. It is a phrase which has become synonymous in the public mind with evasion and self-defeating delay. Perhaps its selection by the gentleman from New York was more appropriate even than he realized.

The chairman of the committee is also quoted in the press—and I cannot, of course, vouch for the accuracy of the quotation—as saying that “the President is a ‘lame duck’ President. He’s removed himself. I don’t know what else you could do.” I need make no comment on this sorry apology for the acts of the President of the United States, beyond pointing out that his most recent flouting of the Constitution occurred after he “removed himself”—as the chairman phrases it. So far as stopping this sort of thing is concerned, Mr. Truman’s self-removal is singularly ineffective, and can be expected to remain equally ineffective until January 20. The constitutional issues are not solved, and the abuses of power are not rebuked, by Mr. Truman’s professed renunciation of political aspirations, as the chairman well knows.

The courageous and discerning decisions rendered yesterday by Federal Judge Pine firmly establishes that President Truman violated the Constitution in seizing the steel plants. That unconstitutional act is one of several high crimes and misdemeanors which I cited in my impeachment resolution. The court ruling, in my opinion, immeasurably strengthens the case for impeachment.

But I call attention particularly to one observation offered by Judge Pine. By implication he rebuked the failure to question and challenge past Presidential acts unauthorized by law. This is a justified rebuke of the American people and of their representatives in Congress. The very purpose of my impeachment resolution, introduced prior to the ruling in the steel case, was, as I stated, to challenge acts of Harry S. Truman unauthorized by and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

I do not propose to acquiesce in those acts by default. I cannot believe, despite the statements of the distinguished chairman, that the Judiciary Committee is disposed to acquiesce by default or evasive delay.

The Clerk read as follows:

Loan authorizations

For loans in accordance with said act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said act as follows: Rural electrification program, \$50,000,000; and rural telephone program, \$25,000,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$50,000,000 for the rural electrification program and \$10,000,000 for the rural telephone program, may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal

year 1953, under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly development of the program.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the committee’s recommendations for the Rural Electrification Administration reflect the urgent need to keep the REA programs moving forward. Rural people are looking to these programs to get rural-electric and rural-telephone service, and REA has demonstrated that it is possible to bring electricity and telephones out into the country on a self-liquidating basis.

The committee recognized clearly that the budget bureau recommendations were inadequate to meet the demand of the rural people for electric and telephone service. That is why the committee increased the amount of telephone loan funds and, in addition, recommends contingency funds to be made available as needed.

The bill provides funds for salaries and expenses at the same level as for 1952. The committee in its report pointed out the critical nature of this item. The report states:

The need to protect the Government’s investment of several billion dollars in the electrification program and the need to handle the expanding telephone phase of the work make it imperative that the 1952 level of operation be continued.

The committee’s strong conviction on this point is fully justified by the testimony developed at the hearings under the searching questions of the members of the committee, as shown by the record of the hearings.

On an over-all basis, REA will have the job of working with a larger number of borrowers and of protecting a larger amount of loans outstanding than ever before. The amount of loans outstanding will exceed \$2,000,000,000. Up to now the record of repayments on these loans has been excellent, with delinquents running only a fraction of 1 percent. We cannot afford to undermine this record in any way. To do so will simply cost a lot more in the long run.

One reason for the outstanding repayment record is that REA has been in a position to work with its borrowers providing technical guidance that has built good system operation and management. Good service to the rural people is fundamental in the protection of the \$2,000,000,000-loan investment.

As the rural electric systems have grown in mileage and number of rural people served, some of their problems have grown bigger too. One is how to reach the still unserved farms in the more isolated areas without destroying the borrower’s ability to repay the REA loans in full. Another is the necessity of heavying up and maintaining the systems so that they can continue to meet dependably the farmers’ ever growing demand for more electric power as they use electricity in production and in saving farm labor. Another problem is to make sure of adequate power sources for the growing demand.

These are just a few examples of the types of grave problems that cannot be ignored without serious detriment to

the program and to the Government’s loan security.

The rural telephone part of the REA program is just now really getting under way. It holds big promise for the rural people who have waited so long to get reliable telephone service. How can we be complacent when we see—as we did when the 1950 census figures came out—that there were more farm telephones in 1920 than there were in 1950? And we know that very little progress has been made since the war despite a lot of publicity. The 1950 census compared with the 1945 census shows that less than 200,000 farms got telephones during that 5-year period.

REA is handling telephone-loan applications as fast as it can with the staff it has. But the testimony at the hearing before the Appropriations Subcommittee shows that applications for loans are far ahead of REA’s ability to service them. The reason, of course, is that the number of REA employees working on the telephone-loan program today is not much more than one-half of the number employed in the electrification-loan program when it was at a comparable stage.

As a matter of fact, the number of REA employees today, in both the electrification- and telephone-loan programs, is smaller than it was in 1941. Yet it is obvious that the workload for the agency is very much heavier than it was at that time. Even compared with a year ago, the staff is a good deal smaller.

This kind of cutting down is dangerous because I do not believe this country can afford to have the rural population live in the nineteenth century when the rest of us live in the twentieth. The great progress we have already made in rural electrification and the start we have made with rural telephones demonstrates without doubt the tremendous benefit there is to be had for the entire country when all our people can share in the advantages of these essential services.

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Loan authorization

For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing several authorities): Title I and section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (except grants under 504 (a)), \$38,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the amount available for the purposes of title I and section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, may be distributed to States and Territories without regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land (sums available for loans under title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to remain available until expended); title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$110,000,000; the act of August 28, 1937, as amended, \$6,000,000: Provided, That not to exceed the foregoing

several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN: On page 38, line 15, strike out "\$110,000,000" and insert "\$120,000,000."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, in view of the serious flood situation in many areas of this country, it is absolutely essential that we make more money available than has been allowed in this bill to the Farmers Home Administration for loans. According to my information, they have been out of loan money in practically every State since February.

Let us keep in mind that here we are dealing with a class of farmers who really need help. They are the class of farmers who are unable to go to the banks in their localities and get credit. Please keep in mind, too, these facts, and I quote from the hearings on page 1162:

Mr. ANDERSEN. Mr. Lasseter, the interesting thing to me is seeing the figure in the third column of this chart which shows that, of the total in maturities of \$293,396,000, the sum of \$270,000,000 has been met by the borrowers.

In other words, on the \$293,000,000 which was due the borrowers have met their obligations to the extent of \$270,000,000.

That would indicate that approximately \$23,000,000 or possibly 8 percent of the total of principal maturities is delinquent.

Mr. BRASWELL. That is right.

Mr. ANDERSEN. I think that is a good record. Here we have the group of farmers, who, according to banks, have very little if any credit status; yet, this group is only 8 percent in arrears in meeting their obligations to the Government.

Further, Mr. Lasseter, I do not presume that all of this \$23,000,000 is lost by any means.

Mr. LASSETER. No, sir. Look what our record is on the collection of old cases.

Mr. ANDERSEN. When we turn to column 6, we find you have only written off to date approximately \$753,000. In other words, you consider that amount as lost.

Mr. LASSETER. That is right.

Mr. Chairman, to date, under the present operation of the Farmers Home Administration, we must consider that only \$750,000 is a dead loss.

Is it not good business to help out the farmers on the fringe areas of these flood spots throughout the Nation. They are not able to get disaster loans because they have just been affected indirectly by the floods. Is it not good business to put a little more money in here and help them through this means to further the production of food that we need so badly in this country? I think it is.

Here is a place to do a little good. This will help a lot of people, and here you can really help the little man who needs it.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington

Mr. HORAN. After all, this is only a loan authorization.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct. I am not asking for an appropriation. The great percentage of this is certain to be repaid.

Mr. HORAN. It has done a good job. It has increased many milksheds around many important cities. It has kept people off the welfare lists. The budget did not allow enough funds for the current year, and this will have to be increased before the end of the fiscal year. I suggest it would be good business for the House to accept this increase.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I appreciate the gentleman's statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

(On request of Mr. McCORMACK, and by unanimous consent, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN was allowed to proceed for three additional minutes.)

Mr. McCORMACK. If the gentleman will yield, it is not only good business, it is one of the best investments the Congress and the country have made in strengthening the economic life of a very important segment of our country.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I can take him back to communities in my district, or any other congressional district in the farming area in America, and show him farmers who today are valued customers of the local banks, self-respecting people who have built up a little equity in their farms. But, had they not had the opportunity to get credit from the FHA in the first place that would not be possible.

Mr. McCORMACK. I spoke in favor of the first Bankhead farmer-tenant bill. I was in favor of the authorization, and later in favor of the appropriations when we had some pretty hard fights here to get the appropriations. Every time we can have a person benefit by this law where ultimately they own their farm in fee simple, it is of benefit both to the individual and to the country. That is all that this does. It is the Government simply going into the banking field because the banks cannot step into that field because it is too great a field, and when these people pay off and own the property in fee simple, we are strengthening not only the economic life of the family, but we are strengthening the country as well.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I have letters in my files from officers of several banks in my district who say that this particular program, the Farm Home Administration, is the best agricultural program we have. It helps farmers to help themselves and gives them an opportunity to become later on self-dependent.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no question about it.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Does not the gentleman think the amount he has requested for an increase will be more than needed just for the farm families who are now suffering from the present flood conditions?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. We could use \$50,000,000 here instead of \$10,000,000, but I am hoping that we can get this \$10,000,000 in the bill.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. Many States are out of funds now; is that not a fact?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Most of the States are out of funds today.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. HAGEN. As a matter of fact, because of the recent floods throughout the country, there is a greater need for this additional fund today than there was a short time ago; is that not correct?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Certainly, you are absolutely correct.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I compliment my colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota, for offering this amendment. This program that we are all talking about, the Farmers Home Administration, is a program which has done much, but it has been greatly hampered. It has been completely hampered because it has never had the loan money which is needed in order to make these production and subsistence loans. The administrative money required does not need to be increased for the making of more loans. It takes more time on the part of the county supervisor to explain why he cannot make a loan, and many times they have gone through the process of making the loan, and the borrowers go to the trouble of accumulating property, and then for some reason or another, when they get ready to make that loan, they find they are out of funds. I have the great privilege of being the State director in Minnesota of the Farm Security and Farm Home Administrator, and not once while I was administrator of that program did we have loan funds to last us 6 months of the year. Think of the situation that a person is in who is making the effort to start in farming, and who goes through the process of making the contract, who comes in for a loan, and finds out that the money is gone.

There is another thing involved here. When you compare the amounts of money you find that the money is remaining relatively stable over the years. What has happened is this: It costs more today to start farming than it has ever cost. Therefore you are giving less people an opportunity, even with the \$120,000,000 than you did with the funds 5 years or 3 years ago. If we are going to talk in terms of family-size farms, if we are going to talk in terms of assisting people to get started in an economic way on their land, this is the way to do it.

I also want to make this point clear: This record has been good in returning money to the Treasury. It is money which is paid out and returned, plus interest.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. For the purpose of informing the House that perhaps the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] knows more about this particular program than any other man in the House because he has lived with it as a supervisor in Minnesota for quite a few years.

Mr. MARSHALL. I thank the gentleman. However, I do not claim the distinction of being the best informed man in the House on this subject. I worked with it. I am interested in it. I had occasion to see the start of it, and at a time when agriculture had gone clear to the bottom, as far as credit was concerned, when a person could not get 10 cents for the best investment you could imagine, when cattle were selling as low as \$15 a head, when farmers were being foreclosed by the hundreds, at the time that that program was put into effect people talked in terms of attempting to do something to put some life into the farming industry, and they talked in terms of what would be done and they agreed that of the money that was spent at that time, if 50 percent of these loans would be retired, it would be a remarkable record. It is to the credit of the farmers of this country that over 93 percent of the principal was repaid; and, as a matter of fact, they collected over three times in interest what they lost in principal. That was a remarkable record.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. That 93 percent repaid does not mean all that was repaid. There are very small losses, as a matter of fact. A great majority of the remainder will be repaid. As I understand, there is less than \$1,000,000 written off completely. So it is not only a great investment, but it strengthens the family life and it earns money for the Government in addition.

Mr. MARSHALL. It is the strongest weapon I know of against these "isms" that we talk about.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

On request of Mr. HORAN, and by unanimous consent, Mr. MARSHALL was allowed to proceed for one additional minute.

Mr. HORAN. These people in effect became stockholders in the corporation that raises the food of the Nation. We have written off 90 percent of some of our installations for heavy industry, throughout the war. Here we have lost only a little over \$1,100,000, and the good to the Nation is almost inestimable.

Mr. MARSHALL. I should like to say to the gentleman that in some of the most fertile areas I know of in Minnesota I saw children who could not go to school because of not having shoes on their feet, because the earning power of that family was so low that they could not buy them. I saw those people rehabilitated, if you want to use that word, and they have begun to take part in their community. They are outstanding citizens of our State today. I am proud of their record. I am proud of what the program has done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

(On request of Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, and by unanimous consent, Mr. MARSHALL was allowed to proceed for one additional minute.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I wonder if the gentleman from Mississippi would accept the amendment so that we need have no further debate.

Mr. WHITTEN. I would have to say it this way: I would prefer that the budget estimate came down for this, because I think that is the way to operate. On the other hand, there is not any sounder program in the Government than this lending program by the Farmers Home Administration. The number of applicants far exceeds the number you can approve, and this would be money well spent, if the amendment is adopted. The only difference I had was that we should call on the Bureau of the Budget to increase it, so that it would not appear that we increased the budget. This is not an appropriation. It is a loan authorization. These people come to be good citizens in practically every instance.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Then the gentleman from Mississippi joins with me in the amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. I join with the gentleman in my feelings about it.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to ask if it is not a fact that during the administration of Dillard Lassiter as head of the Farmers Home Administration that agency of the Government has been completely free of any criticism from any source?

Mr. MARSHALL. I had the privilege of serving under Mr. Lassiter. I also had the privilege of serving under others. I think that the program from beginning to end has been remarkable.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the amendment.

I would like to take a minute or two to point out the value of the assistance being given farmers by the Farmers Home Administration.

The loans this agency makes go to farmers who cannot get the credit they need from other sources to buy farms or to run their farms.

These loans are urgently needed. The farmers who apply for them are mainly young veterans trying to get established on a sound basis in farming. The loans help them keep land in production and increase the productive capacity of the Nation's agriculture.

Without these loans many farmers cannot get started on a full-scale basis—or, if they have started, cannot continue. The cost of operating a farm has gone up and up. More machinery is needed today. And the cost of machinery has gone up. More fertilizer is needed. More insecticides. Better and more costly seeds.

To get the most out of his land and labor, a farmer has to make a heavy in-

vestment in his land, livestock, and the items it takes to keeping the farm going. The days when a man could farm successfully with a team, a plow, and home-grown seed are gone forever.

The Nation needs all these farmers can produce. We need their production to feed our rapidly increasing population, to feed our soldiers, and to export to friendly countries.

There is no question about the ability of these farmers to produce if they are given a chance. With the equipment and livestock they get and the sound systems of farming they work out, these farmers make real headway. The borrowers who paid off their operating loans in 1951 increased the average value of their farm output from about \$16 an acre to \$24 an acre while receiving Farmers Home Administration assistance.

There is no question about their repayment record. Interest plus principal repayments on the old rehabilitation loans made up to 1946 now amount to more than the \$1,000,000,000 that was advanced. Almost 40 percent of the farm-ownership loans have been paid in full, years before they were due.

There is no question either, about the demand. This year's funds for new operating loans were exhausted in most States in February. There were enough farm-ownership and housing loans being completed in January to use up all the funds appropriated through June 30 for those purposes. Only 35 to 40 percent of the families applying for operating loans are being assisted this year. Only about 15 percent of the families applying for farm-ownership and housing loans can be aided.

It is impossible to overstate the value of this program, not only to the farmers who receive assistance but to their communities. As borrowers increase their production they can pay a larger part of the costs of maintaining schools, roads, and similar facilities. Their increased income is spent locally and strengthens the business of local merchants.

The St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank has pointed out that "if two-thirds of the farmers in a typical county will establish balanced farming programs, the increased income will be equal to securing a new factory with 480 employees, each of whom earns \$40 a week." This is the sort of thing that is happening to communities when young veteran farmers are becoming productive, progressive citizens through their own efforts and the help they receive from the Farmers Home Administration.

The 1953 appropriation bill contains about the same amount for this program as has been available this year. Most of the items are authorizations for loans that will be repaid and returned to the Treasury. I believe they represent an investment in the productive capacity of this country that will be repaid many times in future years.

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

For necessary expenses for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, \$615,000.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I take this occasion to point out something that I feel is inequitable.

I am presenting here for the RECORD the number of agricultural people engaged in agricultural activities in foreign countries. I am also listing the agencies for whom they work and also their average annual salaries. In doing this I am moved by no personal animosities.

The chart follows:

	Number of employees	Average salary
U. S. Department of Agriculture: Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.....	147	\$5,260
U. S. Department of State: Agricultural attachés.....	69	18,771
Mutual security funds: Department of Agriculture.....	263	7,802
Point 4—TCA.....	273	8,400
Mutual Security Administration.....	175	9,250
Total.....	711	

¹ Excluding special allowances.

Only 147 of the above are answerable to the Secretary of Agriculture. The others are answerable to the Secretary of State or to the multiplicity of ambassadorial levels that have mushroomed in our foreign aid programs.

We should have an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture—answerable to Congress—and the above agricultural emissaries and attachés should be answerable to the Secretary of Agriculture through him. This arrangement still exists in the Labor, Treasury, and Defense Departments. Only in such a way can we have any control over this sort of thing and protect the best interests of our American farmers and the American people.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work and programs authorized by Congress in the Department, \$1,259,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts not exceeding a total of \$16,014, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as follows: For preparation and display of exhibits, \$102,735; for preparation, distribution, and display of motion and sound pictures, \$73,511; for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent

out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less than 230,850 copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section 73 of the act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$611,128: *Provided*, That additional funds for preparation and display of agricultural motion pictures and exhibits relating to the programs of the various agencies of the Department authorized by Congress, not exceeding \$150,000, may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices, or for the compensation of employees in such offices.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will that preclude me from making a point of order against any part of the bill not yet read?

The CHAIRMAN. It will unless the point of order is reserved at this time.

Mr. MULTER. I wish to reserve a point of order against title II.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may reserve all points of order.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any objections?

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, may I make my point of order now?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MULTER. I make the point of order against title II and specifically against that portion beginning at line 18 on page 45, on the ground that it is legislation in an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Line 18 down to how far?

Mr. MULTER. To line 24, the bottom of the page.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman state his point of order in a little more detail?

Mr. MULTER. The language placing \$2,500,000 in a reserve fund is legislation and not an appropriation. As a matter of fact, I think the point of order could be raised against the entire title, because it is an authorization to make expenditures, as appears at line 3 on page 45. However, I desire to direct the point of order at this moment to the provision beginning in line 18.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation for the Commodity Credit Corporation is not in actuality an appropriation, but it is a limitation on how

much of their funds they can use for administrative expenses. In the absence of such limitation they could spend all their money for their operations.

The committee has fixed a limitation at \$16,500,000 as the limit of their funds which they can spend; otherwise they could spend all of their funds.

Then we place a further limitation in that we state that of the \$16,500,000 the Bureau of the Budget shall withhold \$2,500,000 which they can spend for administrative purposes only if the volume of business reaches the point where the Bureau of the Budget feels it is needed. I want to get that point over. Insofar as the provision here is concerned it is within the law which permits the Bureau of the Budget to withhold, but the authorization here is that it may withhold certain amounts of money, and it is our contention that this being in the nature of a withholding of funds which otherwise would be spent, that it is a limitation that is in order on an appropriation bill.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, may I respond?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman briefly.

Mr. MULTER. The difficulty with the argument made against the point of order is that this authorization now makes the reservation and then provides that this sum of \$2,500,000 shall be expended for sums in excess of the budget estimates. I am now referring to line 24, same page. In other words, they take the money out and reserve it, then provide it shall be spent for purposes in excess of budget estimates. That is the real vice of this provision.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, in answer to that, this is set up in a corporation because there is no way to tell the volume of its operations during the course of a year. The reason we have a corporation is to give it freedom of action to meet the problems as they arise. The Commodity Credit Corporation comes before us with an estimate as to what their business will be for the coming year and in an effort to be not too liberal we say that we are going along to the extent of \$16,500,000,000 but we are holding back \$2,500,000,000 and they cannot use that until they reach a certain volume of business. The only thing we try to do is to save money, which is beyond the immediate point, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. Can the gentleman from Mississippi cite specific law authorizing the committee to set aside these funds in reserve?

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not know of any law that authorizes the committee to do so; no. I had not anticipated this would arise. This leaves, if the point of order is sustained, \$16,500,000,000 to carry on the administrative work instead of \$14,500,000,000 as now provided.

The CHAIRMAN. In the absence of any citation on the part of the gentleman, the Chair is constrained to sustain the point of order.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further point of order addressed to the same title and to the provision be-

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will be sustained

gining in line 9 and running down and including line 17.

There also we have legislation in an appropriation bill in that it authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge an indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the extent of \$120,000,000. That obviously can be done only by legislation which properly should come before the Banking and Currency Committee. If the Commodity Credit Corporation can make out a case it will probably get the authorizing and proper legislation. This is not the way to do it. This, in effect, changes the authorization by increasing it to the extent of \$120,000,000. It is now \$750,000,000, as fixed by law. This would, in effect, increase that authorization by another \$120,000,000.

The reference to the statute in the last two lines of the section merely fixes the method of determining any impairment of the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation and does not authorize a discharge of any indebtedness.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I will have to admit the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order and it is, therefore, sustained.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. On page 54, line 19, insert a new section to read as follows:

"That, notwithstanding any moratorium or curtailment policy heretofore put into effect at the direction of the President, it shall be the duty of all officers, departments, and agencies of the Government to proceed, to the full extent authorized by law and the limit of present appropriations, with all Federal public-works projects and programs coming under their jurisdiction."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to press my point of order. The gentleman says that he has a resolution now before the appropriate committee. I have not seen a copy of the amendment before it was read. From what I did hear read it would indicate that it goes far beyond the bill and it imposes additional affirmative duties upon certain persons, and it is equally legislation on an appropriation bill. I, therefore, press the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Nebraska desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think it is just a limitation on the powers of the President and preserves the right of this Congress to see that moneys are spent as authorized and appropriated under the law. It is properly a limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman offering the amendment says it is a limitation. The Chair agrees it is a limitation upon the President. It is not a limitation upon the use

of the funds in this bill. It is strictly legislation, because it directs certain officials of the Government to do certain things not contemplated by law. Therefore, the Chair is constrained to sustain the point of order.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'TOOLE: On page 43, line 18, strike out "for farmers'" and and all of lines 19 through 25 on page 43, and on page 44, lines 1 through 4, down to and including \$611,128."

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple amendment. All day long here we have been preaching economy and talking economy. This provides for the abolition of the free distribution of the so-called farmers' bulletins and the Agricultural Year Book. For many, many years the Agricultural Year Book has been a medium of exchange around this chamber. For 25 Agricultural Year Books you could get 2 tickets for the Army-Notre Dame game. For 35 Agricultural Year Books you got 1 ticket for the Army-Navy game.

The farmers' bulletins for the major part have provided nothing but entertainment for radio commentators and television, carrying articles such as on the love life of mites in Mombasa and paralexia in Patagonia.

If the people want these things let us print them, but let us make a nominal charge. The item here is for only \$611,000, but it actually cost close to \$2,000,000 for the handling, mailing, and distribution of these monumental works. If we want to practice economy, let us put this free list out of existence. If people want them, let us make a nominal charge set by the Department of Agriculture. Then the people can write in and pay for them. Let us make the program self-sustaining.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not a fact that we expend somewhere around sixty or seventy million dollars right in this bill on research annually, and it would be very foolish not to have the opportunity to bring to the farmers the benefit of that huge expenditure for research?

Mr. WHITTEN. It certainly would.

I appreciate the remarks of my good friend from New York. He paid the farm congressmen the greatest compliment I know of. All of us here know that you pay money, six or eight dollars, for an Army-Navy game ticket. These books and pamphlets do not help a single Member of Congress. We are too busy to carry on with them any further. But when farm congressmen will take money out of their pockets to buy tickets for these games to give to their friends from the city districts, in order to get more books and more pamphlets to send to their districts, it is a perfect indication of the merit there is in this program and of the desire of the people in the farm areas of this country to have the best information available.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MULTER: After line 14, on page 52, insert a new section as follows:

"No part of any funds appropriated by the act shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been found to have violated or attempted to violate section 2 of the act of Congress, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 342), or who has been convicted of violating the act entitled 'An act to prevent pernicious political activities', approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of title 18, U. S. C., section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of any Member or through the proper official channels."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment. I have not seen the amendment, and I will reserve the point of order.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will make applicable to the entire bill the Hatch Act. Very frankly, I am opposed to the Hatch Act, and if ever we get a bill here to repeal it, I will support and vote for such repealer.

As long as it is the law of the land, however, it should be enforced. We took the Hatch Act and wrote it into this bill to apply to one part of it on page 32. If it should apply there, it certainly should apply to every part of the bill. This amendment will make these provisions of the Hatch Act applicable to every part of the bill as it should be. If it is the law of the land in every other department, it certainly should be the law of the land in this department, particularly since we have already made it applicable to part of the bill. I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi withdraws the point of order.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. We have had no opportunity to see how far-reaching this may be, and under the circumstances I am sure we would do well to defeat the amendment at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

The amendment was rejected.

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD at that point where the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations is printed in the RECORD.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the bill, and all amendments thereto, close in 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object; how many amendments are there?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is not in a position to know how many amendments may be offered. There are four amendments on the desk at the present time.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JENSEN. Will those Members who have an amendment at the desk be permitted to offer their amendment and have it acted upon?

The CHAIRMAN. All amendments will be acted upon. The limitation of time is only as to the debate.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 45, line 16, strike out "\$16,500,000" and insert "\$14,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, that is an amendment to place the paragraph in line with the effect of the point of order that was made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER]. They have no set-up to spend this money for anything unless they go ahead and spend it for something else that was not intended by the committee.

I hope this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I will take 1 minute of my time on this amendment.

The Commodity Credit Corporation was set up as a corporation so that it would be able to move to meet these problems as they arose. We have passed all sorts of price-support programs that are valueless unless the Corporation can carry out its job. This is a limitation on how much of its money it can use for administration. As I told the gentleman, we fixed it where fourteen and one-half million was all they could use until they could show that their volume has reached a point where more is necessary. I think that we could by adopting this amendment defeat the very purposes of the Commodity Credit Corporation activities by having too little money to carry out the price-support program. If you defeat this amendment it will be a direction from the committee to the Commodity Credit Corporation not to use more than the amount in this amendment unless the volume of business reaches a level where it would be justified. So we will carry out the limitation that is now in the bill.

I think the amendment should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. D'EWARD: Page 45, line 16, after the word "law:" insert the following: "Provided, That when any funds contained in this appropriation are used to institute agricultural price support for any commodity, the Secretary of the Treasury

shall be notified of such support program and shall make such adjustments in the import duty on such commodity as are necessary so that the duty paid price in United States dollars is not less than the parity price announced by the Secretary of Agriculture for the marketing season of the commodity."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment as legislation on an appropriation bill. I do not differ with the object of the gentleman, but I think that it is legislation. However, I will reserve the point of order so that the gentleman may make his presentation.

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, I will have to concede the point of order. However, here is an amendment that would save a large amount of money for the Treasury.

It has to do with imports of commodities that are supported by the Government at the time.

Underselling by foreign producers is a principal reason for depressed farm prices in the United States. When depressed farm prices require the establishment of price supports common sense requires that we take action to prevent further underselling by foreign producers. Failure to do so not only injures the domestic producer and increases his price difficulty but also operates as a subsidy for foreign producers, paid by American taxpayers. This then is simply a proposal for a parity tariff for taxpayer protection. In other words, when the Government is supporting the price of an agricultural commodity through loans, purchases, or other operation, the Government shall protect the taxpayers' funds and the domestic producer by assuring that like products are not imported to be sold at below parity figures.

Under the amendment, the Secretary of Agriculture would notify the Secretary of the Treasury when a price support program was initiated for any commodity. The Secretary of the Treasury would then be required to increase the duty on imports of that commodity by the amount in United States dollars that the foreign product cost, landed in this country, is less than the parity prices established by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Such a program would give meaning to the orders of Congress that the Government use its powers to keep agricultural commodity prices as near the parity level as possible. How long must the Congress pass appropriation bills and authorizing borrowing against the taxpayers' credit in order to support farm prices, while other agencies of Government permit and even encourage the importation of like products at prices so low and in volume so great that domestic prices are depressed below parity. This vicious circle must be stopped.

This amendment, the "parity tariff," will not only remove the stigma of a subsidy program for many agricultural commodities but will save the taxpayer the cost of the agricultural support program in many instances.

Citing only four commodities with some type of support programs, on the one hand, and low-cost foreign imports, on the other, we find these things:

WOOL, ALMONDS, APPLES, HONEY

Wool is now supported by a nonrecourse loan program at 90 percent of parity. The support price is figured on a basis of grade and delivery at Boston. To use one grade for comparison, half-blood graded wool is supported at \$1.51 per clean pound. The parity price, therefore, is \$1.65 per clean pound.

There is a tariff at present of 25½ cents per clean pound on wool, yet the February 8 price on comparable wool imported from Argentina, duty-paid and delivered at Boston, was \$1.41 per clean pound.

Thus, the Government is supporting a comparable grade of domestic wool at 10 cents per pound higher than the Argentine wool is landed in Boston with duty paid. It seems logical to assume that this foreign wool selling 24 cents per pound below parity is breaking the domestic price market and creating a situation which both causes and prolongs the drain on the taxpayers' pocketbook.

Remember, in fiscal year 1950-51 imports of apparel wool into the United States were 434,668,000 pounds actual weight.

In this example the situation could be remedied readily by application of a parity tariff. The fee collected in this case would be \$1.65—the parity figure—less \$1.41—the selling price of the import—or 24 cents per clean pound in addition to the present duty of 25½ cents.

Application of this duty adjustment not only would put money in the Treasury but would enhance the competitive position of domestic wool and hasten the day when the support program and the consequent drain on the public purse would end.

A second example is found in almonds. They are supported by a marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of almonds grown in California.

Last year the average price to almond growers was 20½ cents per pound in shell, which was about 60 percent of parity. Parity is 34 cents. The existing duty on almonds is figured on a shelled basis, and on imports up to 4,500,000 pounds the duty is 16½ cents per pound, with an additional 10 cents per pound collected on imports above 4,500,000 pounds.

On March 26 the Department of Agriculture announced a diversion of up to 7,300,000 pounds, shelled basis, of domestic almonds, from normal channels to byproduct uses. So-called section 32 funds, which come from tariff collections, are to be used for paying for this diversion because estimated supplies, including imports, are in excess of prospective demand.

With the average price to growers about 60 percent of parity in 1951, the import figures for the last fiscal year show imports of shelled almonds totaled 12,440,000 pounds. Now the Government intends to divert up to 7,300,000 pounds because this surplus makes it impossible for domestic growers to meet the cost of production, much less sell in their own markets at prices even approaching parity.

Application of a parity tariff would correct this situation, save our section 32 funds, and most important of all, keep almond producers out of the subsidized class.

Apples furnish a third example. There is a tariff of 12½ cents per bushel on imported apples. Last year 1,992,000 bushels of apples were imported, and \$2,345,326 of our section 32 funds were spent in supporting the price of the domestic crop by the purchases of 1,335,703 bushels of domestic apples.

How can such a program be justified? This amendment would correct it.

As a last example we may use honey. There is a 1-cent-per-pound duty on imported honey, and 9,796,000 pounds of honey were imported last year. These imports, with the penny duty paid, sold at far less than a parity price, and thus captured the domestic market from our own producers. We spent \$1,227,646 of section 32 funds for 8,421,750 pounds of domestic honey in the honey support program. The parity tariff would have given domestic producers an even break in the market and made much or all of this support expenditure unnecessary.

There are many other domestic commodities for which support programs are made necessary by cheap imports.

In the interests of both the domestic producers and the taxpayers whose funds are used for support programs, some action must be taken to control the influence of price-breaking importations.

The most fair and effective method the Congress can adopt to implement the farm program and protect the overburdened taxpayer is the parity tariff.

(Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. BERRY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, the parity tariff provided in this amendment provides a long-needed protection both for the agricultural producer and for the taxpayer.

The amendment simply says that when the Government is supporting the price of an agricultural commodity through loans, purchases, or other operation, the taxpayer shall be protected against the importation of that same commodity at a price less than the support price.

In other words if such commodities are imported then a tariff shall be levied equal to the difference in the market price of the imported commodity and 100 percent of parity paid by the Secretary of Agriculture out of the United States Treasury.

The Congress must be very optimistic to believe the taxpayers are going to continue indefinitely to borrow money, pay interest on it, and use that borrowed money to subsidize a domestic industry which is being put out of business by the same Government which is permitting like commodities to be imported and sold at prices far below parity and far below what they can be produced for domestically.

The time has come when we must take invoice of some of the things we

are doing and the effect they are having upon our economy.

I refer to wool and the wool industry in America. On April 16, 1952, the Navy purchasing office received bids on 1,513,823 yards of 12½-ounce blue serge. The low bid was as low as \$2.57 per yard.

Figuring back on the wool tops—clean and combed wool—the manufacturers must have figured on tops to cost them not more than \$1.60. In fact, I have it on good authority that the bids were based entirely on only foreign wool that was combed into tops in foreign countries and shipped to the United States through a manipulation of the rate of exchange on our currency.

In other words, wool tops, upon which the Argentine Government had paid an indirect subsidy to the wool-top manufacturers of that country of approximately 0.37 cent, a manipulation that under our law requires the Secretary of the Treasury to meet with a countervailing duty, but which the Treasury Department has thus far refused to levy, in spite of the fact that they know what is happening.

Are you willing to pay a subsidy out of the taxpayer's dollar to the Argentine wool-top manufacturer and producer of 0.37 cent through military purchases and another subsidy through the Department of Agriculture to keep the domestic producer from being forced out of business?

Congress has tried various methods to force these departments of Government to protect domestic industry and producers. This is a simple method that they cannot get away from. It will not cost the taxpayer anything because the additional price that the military will have to pay for clothing will be paid into the Treasury by the foreign importer and at the same time it will save the American taxpayer from being required to subsidize the domestic sheep industry.

Under the amendment the price would be \$1.65, with 5 cents paid into the Treasury by the importer. The military would have to pay 5 cents more, but that price would be offset by the tariff payment. The taxpayer would be saved from a subsidy to the domestic producer, so the taxpayer is saved 5 cents per pound; besides, we are saving one of our greatest industries which is on the verge of being destroyed.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman concede the point of order?

Mr. D'EWART. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 55, after line 8, insert a new section as follows:

"No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

"(a) to not exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

"(b) to positions filled from within the department;

"(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice of the Senate;

"(d) to seasonal and casual workers;

"(e) to employees engaged in meat inspection and law enforcement;

"(f) to field employees of the Soil Conservation Service and Production and Marketing Administration who provide conservation assistance to farmers and ranchers;

"(g) to field operating and research employees engaged in work of county offices and other field locations;

"(h) to employees of the crop and livestock reporting service;

"(i) to the administrative expense limitations fixed by this act for Federal intermediate credit banks and for production credit corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury;

"(j) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3:

"Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 percent of the total provided for in this act, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953, this provision shall again become operative."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] is recognized in support of his amendment.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. KEATING yielded his time to the gentleman from Iowa.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment with very few exceptions is identical with the amendment which was adopted by the House for the fiscal year 1952 and made the law of the land. However, there have been a few more agencies exempted such as the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Production Credit Corporation, and the Farm Credit Administration, for the good reason that representatives of those organizations and a number of Congressmen and other people came to me and made a good case, and I finally after investigation agreed to exempt them in this amendment.

If this amendment is made the law of the land, it will effect a savings to the taxpayers of approximately \$17,500,000 in the fiscal year 1953. Every branch, agency, and bureau of the Department of Agriculture which is not overstaffed has been exempted in this amendment.

I have talked with many heads of the different branches and agencies of the Department of Agriculture such as the Soil Conservation Service and the Production Management Administration, and they have agreed that they fared very well under the provisions of this amendment in fiscal 1952, which is the fiscal year we are in now; so they are not objecting to the provisions of this amendment now offered being applied to those agencies. They may, of course, tell the press that they are objecting and that they are hurt, but the facts are that they are not hurt and they so tell me when we are face to face.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to use 1 minute of my time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 3 minutes remaining and is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I have always felt that this was not the best approach to try to control the Government. The administration of the Department of Agriculture, as I see it, is for the purpose of service to the people. To cut the number of workers but still leave them where they can spend the money I think is not good economy. You cannot continue to reduce the number of employees and then let them spend the money on travel or something else where you do not get anything for the tax dollar. What the limit is as to how far you can reduce I do not know.

It has been pointed out there are duplication in the services. These are fixed by law, and you have to follow that law. The cure is in the legislative committees and the Congress in passing different legislation.

In 1941 the actual number of employees on the rolls of the Department of Agriculture was 108,000 people. In December 1951 the number was 65,000. Since 1941 we have reduced from 108,000 to 65,000. Last year we had 64,668. In the bill this year we have reduced that to 62,568.

This amendment would cut that some more. Somewhere along the line there is a limit. Other departments have been cut, and they should be; they are 360 percent up.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITTEN) there were—ayes 118, noes 109.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

A CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR PRICE SUPPORT LEGISLATION AND PROPOSALS WITH REFERENCE TO PRICE SUPPORT BY COMMODITY LOANS AT A PERCENTAGE OF PARITY

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am inserting herewith a statement prepared by Mr. O. V. Wells, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, at my request, on the very important questions of parity and support prices. It is as follows:

May 12, 1933: Farm Act of 1933 approved. Title I was known as the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Title I, section 2, stated in part: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to establish and maintain such balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities, and such marketing conditions therefor, as will reestablish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base

period. The base period in the case of all agricultural commodities except tobacco shall be the prewar period, August 1909–July 1914. In the case of tobacco, the base period shall be the postwar period, August 1919–July 1929." It may be noted that the terms "parity" or "parity price" were not used in the act. Instead, "purchasing power * * * equivalent" and "fair exchange value" were used. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to enter into agreements with farmers for the adjustment of acreage or production, impose processing taxes, and make the proceeds thereof available for payment of benefits under such agreements. Authority was also given the Secretary to enter into marketing agreements and to issue licenses to processors and handlers of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce. Important amendments and supplements to this act were the Jones-Connally Cattle Act of 1934, the Bankhead Cotton Act of 1934, the Kerr Tobacco Act of 1934, the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act of 1934, and the DeRouen Rice Act of 1935. The processing tax-benefit-payment provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act were invalidated by the Supreme Court in January 1936 (7 U. S. C. 601–659).

October 16, 1933: Executive Order No. 6340 directed the creation of the Commodity Credit Corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware. The charter powers of the Corporation included the right to purchase, hold, and sell or otherwise deal in agricultural or other commodities and products thereof and to loan or borrow money upon the same, and to engage in transactions in connection therewith.

May 11, 1935: Congressman Marvin Jones, speaking over the NBC radio network, stated: "The primary object of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to secure parity prices for farmers' products." (American Farm Bureau Federation Official News Letter, vol. 14, No. 12, p. 1, May 14, 1935.)

August 24, 1935: Public Law 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act, limited and defined the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. Section 32 of the act appropriated an amount equal to 30 percent of the customs receipts to encourage domestic consumption and export of major farm commodities. Title II of the act of 1935 made potatoes a basic commodity. The term "parity price" did not appear in the law; instead, "fair exchange value" was used. The "fair exchange value" was redefined, with provisions made for a base period of August 1919–July 1929 for commodities subject to marketing agreements or orders, when purchasing power during the previous base period could not be determined from available statistics in the Department of Agriculture (49 Stat. 750).

February 29, 1936: The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act continued and extended the Soil Erosion Act of 1935. Sections 7 to 17 of this act authorized an agricultural conservation program in which the emphasis shifted from temporary adjustment to soil conservation and improved farm management practices; it included provisions for apportionment of acreage allotments and payments to landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers for carrying out soil-building and soil-conserving practices (16 U. S. C. 590 g–q).

December 11, 1936: The American Farm Bureau Federation adopted a resolution stating in part: "Recognizing both the opportunities and limitations of these factors to be effective this farm policy must have adequate provision to insure such a balance of supply of farm products with demand as is necessary to assure farmers of parity prices for their products." (American Farm Bureau Federation Official News Letter, vol. 15, No. 25, p. 3, December 22, 1936.)

February 8–9, 1937: A group of over 50 farm leaders, including representatives of all the leading farm organizations, met in Washington at the invitation of the Secretary of Agriculture and adopted a report which stated, in part: "In determining the price bases upon which loans will be made in connection with the ever-normal granary, it must be recognized that accumulating surpluses depress prices and create a ceiling above which prices of commodities cannot rise. Therefore it is imperative that the loans be made at the uppermost level to keep prices from declining below parity levels, to the full extent possible consistent with the dependence of the commodity upon export markets." (American Farm Bureau Federation Official News Letter, vol. 26, No. 4, p. 1, February 16, 1937.)

April 10, 1937: Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, stated in a radio talk, discussing a bill proposed by the Federation: " * * * benefit payments would be made for the difference between average-market prices and parity prices. Commodity loans, designed to hold prices in line in good crop years when surpluses would be produced, would be made at prices close to parity in order to sustain prices. Then, with the reserve bins full and surplus sealed on farms under the commodity loan, the farmer would be asked to reduce his acreage the following season by an amount sufficient to balance again supply with effective demand." (American Farm Bureau Federation Official News Letter, vol. 16, No. 8, p. 4, April 13, 1937.)

April 27, 1937: A report of a meeting of representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation called to consider a draft bill entitled "The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937" stated in regard to commodity loans: "At the beginning of the discussion the Farm Bureau representatives were committed to loans at close to parity, but after considering all phases of the question, they decided that the loan should be based on a sliding scale, varying with the size of the visible supply of the commodity. For example, when visible supply is normal, plus adequate reserves, the loan might be made at 90 percent of parity price. * * * If * * * production should reach, say, 140 percent of normal demand, plus adequate reserves, then the loan should be reduced to maybe only 50 percent of parity." (American Farm Bureau Federation Official News Letter, vol. 16, No. 9, p. 1, April 27, 1937.)

May 3, 1937: Mr. Thomas of Oklahoma introduced a bill which stated in part: " * * * That part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act relating to price parity with other products is hereby repealed, and the method of determining prices as herein provided is substituted therefor (cost of production)." (U. S. Cong., 75th, 1st sess., Senate bill 2325.)

June 18, 1937: Representative Flanagan introduced a proposed Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937 as H. R. 7577. On July 15, 1937, Senators Pope and McGill introduced an almost identical bill as S. 2787. The original draft of the bills had been prepared by representatives of the Secretary of Agriculture's farm conference of February 8 and 9. The bills provided for loans to farmers on any major agricultural commodity at rates ranging from 52 to 85 percent of parity in accordance with the relationship of the total supply to the normal supply. In addition to the loans, the Secretary of Agriculture was to make parity payments to cooperating farmers on a basis that would insure farmers a maximum income rate of 82 to 100 percent of parity prices for their crops in accordance to the relationship of the total supply to the normal supply. (U. S. Cong., 75th, 2d sess., Senate bill 2787.)

December 2, 1937: Mr. Johnson, of Oklahoma, introduced a bill which stated in

part: " * * * Sec. 2. (a) Promptly following the close of each marketing year (beginning with the marketing year ending in 1938) for cotton, wheat, or corn, the Secretary shall make parity payments to farmers who engaged in the production of each such commodity on farms having a domestic allotment for such commodity for such marketing year, and who cooperated with the program under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act during such marketing year. The parity payment shall be computed at a rate equal to the amount by which the average parity price for the commodity during such year exceeded the current average farm price for such commodity during such year and shall be paid on the smaller of the following: (1) the domestic allotment for the farm with respect to which the payment is made, or (2) the amount of the commodity shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary to have been actually produced on such farm during such marketing year. * * * "

"(c) The amount paid to any farmer as a parity payment under this act with respect to any year shall be deducted from any amounts payable to him under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act with respect to such year." (U. S. Congress, 75th, 2d sess., House of Representatives, H. R. 8581.)

December 8, 1937: Representative WRIGHT PATMAN, of Texas, offered an amendment to H. R. 8505 that would have required the Commodity Credit Corporation to make loans at "not less than the parity prices" on agricultural commodities. On wheat and cotton, such loans were to be "on that part of said production only as the Secretary determines will be consumed in the American market." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 82: 1096-1097, December 8, 1937.) During debate on this amendment a telegram to the Honorable FRANK CARLSON from John Vesecky, president of the National Farmers' Union, was introduced. Mr. Vesecky stated: "Neither committee farm bill provides sufficient assurance of parity prices nor parity income. Suggest provision be added setting minimum price on domestic consumption at parity or not less than 10 percent below parity whenever marketing quotas are declared. Maximum price, 10 percent above parity, could also be set." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 82: 1104, December 8, 1937.) Upon a vote, the amendment was rejected (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 82: 1108, December 8, 1938) by a teller vote of 114 to 82).

February 16, 1938: The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 continued and amended the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and authorized the establishment of acreage allotments and marketing quotas on cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, rice, and peanuts, and the making of loans by the Commodity Credit Corporation on agricultural commodities. The Commodity Credit Corporation was directed to make loans at rates not less than 52 percent and not more than 75 percent of the parity price of wheat, cotton, and corn when certain conditions of supply or price prevailed for those commodities. Parity payments were authorized to provide payments to farmers for the difference between average market prices and parity prices (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407).

May 26, 1941: Congress raised minimum loan rates for basic commodities to 85 percent of parity (55 Stat. 203).

July 1, 1941: An act (the Steagall amendment) directed the Secretary of Agriculture to support a price for the producers of any nonbasic agricultural commodity at 85 percent of the parity or comparable price therefor through commodity loan, purchases, or other operations, when he found it necessary to encourage the production of such commodity (15 U. S. C. 713a-8).

October 2, 1942: The Stabilization Act of 1942 authorized and directed the President

to issue an order stabilizing prices, wages, and salaries affecting the cost of living, set forth the formula for determining the price below which no maximum price should be established for any agricultural commodity, and authorized and directed the Commodity Credit Corporation to make available loans at 90 percent of parity upon cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts harvested during and within 2 years after the war. This act also increased support prices for nonbasic commodities for which increased production was requested under the Steagall amendment from 85 to 90 percent of the parity or comparable price, and provided that such support should be maintained during the war and for at least 2 years thereafter. By the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944 (June 30, 1944), the rate at which loans on cotton were to be made was increased to 92.5 percent of parity, and the President was directed to take "all lawful action" to assure producers of certain commodities of either parity or the highest price prevailing between January and September 1942 (50 U. S. C., App. 968, Supp. III). Under the Surplus Property Act of 1944 the loan rate was increased to 95 percent on cotton harvested after 1943 but not planted after 1944.

July 3, 1948: The Agricultural Act of 1948 was approved. The act provided mandatory price support to cooperators at 90 percent of parity for the 1949 crops of wheat, corn, rice, peanuts for nuts, cotton, and tobacco marketed before June 30, 1950, if producers had not disapproved marketing quotas. After December 31, 1949, prices of all of these except tobacco were to be supported for cooperators at rates ranging from 60 to 90 percent of parity, depending upon the supply at the beginning of the marketing year and the existence of acreage allotments and marketing quotas. After December 31, 1949 tobacco prices were to be supported at 90 percent of parity in years marketing quotas were in effect. Mandatory price support at 90 percent of parity or comparable price was also provided for potatoes harvested before January 1, 1949, hogs, chickens over 3½ pounds live weight, eggs, and milk and its products through December 31, 1949. After December 31, 1949 prices could be supported for all of these except potatoes from zero to 90 percent of parity. For potatoes the support price for the period from January 1, 1949 to December 31, 1949 was to be at a rate not less than 60 percent of the parity price nor more than the 1948 support level. After December 31, 1949, the support price for potatoes was to be not less than 60 nor more than 90 percent of parity. Price support was provided for edible dry beans, edible dry peas, turkeys, soybeans for oil, flaxseed for oil, peanuts for oil, American-Egyptian cotton, and sweetpotatoes through December 31, 1949 as not less than 60 percent of parity or comparable price nor higher than the level at which the commodity was supported in 1948. After December 31, 1949 prices for these commodities were to be supported at any level from zero to 90 percent of parity. The act authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to require compliance with production goals and marketing regulations as a condition to eligibility for price support of producers of all nonbasic commodities marketed in 1949. Price support for wool marketed before June 30, 1950 was authorized at the 1946 price support level, an average price to farmers off 42.3 cents per pound. After December 31, 1949 it was to be supported at not less than 60 percent of parity nor more than 90 percent (at a level needed to encourage an annual production of 360,000,000 pounds of shorn wool). The act made price support permissive rather than mandatory for all commodities, other than those previously mentioned, after December 31, 1949, if funds were available, at any level up to 90 percent of parity. Special provision was made to authorize the

Secretary of Agriculture after December 31, 1949, to establish price support levels higher than 90 percent of parity for basic or nonbasic commodities if, after a public hearing, he should find it "necessary in order to increase or maintain the production of any agricultural commodity in the interest of national security." Title III of the act scheduled to go into effect January 1, 1950 revised the parity price formula to take into consideration prices received by farmers during the most recent 10 calendar years or the most recent 10 marketing seasons and changed the definitions of carry-over, normal supply, and total supply for basic commodities which had been contained in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The parity base period for Maryland tobacco was changed from August 1919-July 1929 to August 1936-July 1941 (62 Stat. 1247).

April 7, 1949: The Secretary of Agriculture proposed a price-support program related to an income standard. The proposal was embodied in S. 1882 and other bills introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives.

October 31, 1949: The Agricultural Act of 1949 was approved. The act provided mandatory price support for the basic commodities, corn, cotton, wheat, rice, and peanuts, to cooperators conditioned upon their not disapproving acreage allotments or marketing quotas and when allotments or quotas are in effect at 90 percent of parity in 1950; at not more than 90 nor less than 80 for 1951 or at a level between these two called for by sliding scales based on the relationship of total supply to normal supply; after 1951 at not more than 90 percent as called for by sliding scales. In 1950 and 1951, price support for the basic commodities was mandatory at not more than 90 percent of parity nor less than the level of support between 75 and 90 percent of parity called for by the sliding scales if producers had not disapproved marketing quotas and if no acreage allotments or marketing quotas were in effect. Price support was to be available at 50 percent of parity in 1950 and after if producers disapproved marketing quotas but complied with acreage allotments. Price support for tobacco during 1950 and succeeding years was made mandatory at 90 percent of parity to cooperators when marketing quotas were in effect except that fire-cured tobaccos were to be supported at 75 percent of the burley rate and that dark air-cured tobaccos, including Virginia sun-cured, were to be supported at 66⅔ percent of the burley rate. No support was to be available if producers disapproved marketing quotas. The modernized parity formula provided in the act of 1948 was amended to include wartime subsidy payments and wages paid hired farm labor. The new parity formula was to be used exclusively after 1954 but prior to that time support prices were to be based on the new or old formula depending upon which would result in the higher support price for the basic crops. Price support for wool, including mohair, was mandatory at a level between 60 and 90 percent of parity based on the new formula and dependent upon the amount of support considered necessary by the Secretary to encourage an annual production of approximately 360,000,000 pounds of shorn wool. Price support was mandatory for tung nuts, honey, and Irish potatoes at a level between 60 and 90 percent of parity based on the new formula. Whole milk, butterfat and their products were to be supported at levels between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Price support for other nonbasic agricultural commodities was permissive at any level not exceeding 90 percent of parity and dependent upon the availability of funds among other factors. So far as feasible it was to be made available on any storable nonbasic commodity at a level between 75 and 90 percent of parity for which a mar-

keting quota or marketing agreement or order was in effect unless the Secretary should determine a lower level of price support desirable. The Secretary was given the right to condition eligibility of producers for price support upon compliance with acreage allotments, production goals, and marketing practices, including marketing quotas when authorized by law. Price support in excess of 90 percent of parity was authorized for any agricultural commodity if the Secretary determined, after a public hearing, that it was necessary to prevent or alleviate a shortage of a commodity essential to the national welfare or in the interest of national security. Section 32 funds were to be used principally for perishable nonbasic commodities for which price support was not mandatory. Restrictions were placed on sales by the Commodity Credit Corporation (63 Stat. 1051).

January 16, 1952: The President in his Economic Report to the Congress recommended that Congress "repeal the sliding scale provisions in existing agricultural price support legislation; provide a workable support program for perishable commodities; and modify the tax on unallocated reserves of farmer cooperatives." (U. S. Congress, 82d, 2d sess., House of Representatives, the Economic Report of the President, January 1952, H. Doc. No. 303, p. 25.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose: and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. PRIEST] having assumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7314), making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

QUARTERMASTER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY

(Mr. GREEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, a problem which has been the subject of debate running back as far as 1944 is the question of building a combined quartermaster research and development laboratory.

This consolidation move would directly affect some 1,100 specialists now employed in the various dispersed laboratories at Philadelphia; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Cameron, Va.; and Washington, D. C. Ultimately it will affect the economic well-being of approximately 150,000 industrial workers, and the prospects of industry in the five States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois.

The Quartermaster Research and Development program is not abstract research; it is not an adventure in pure science; it consists of practical, applied industrial development. It is intimately tied up with production, contracts, industrial specifications, with know-how and the capacity to produce. For that reason the laboratories are now located where they are close to the production facilities in the field where the products in which they are concerned are manufactured. The clothing and textile lab is in Philadelphia; leather tentage and equipage in the Jeffersonville-Louisville area where those products are manufactured; and the food and container lab in Chicago, the world center for mass food distribution. All these facilities are to be abandoned and transferred to Natick, Mass.

The original proposal for a QM laboratory was made by Brig. Gen. George Doriot, assistant dean of the Harvard Business School, in 1944. The project was to cost \$6,000,000, and the Quartermaster General selected the site on the Cambridge Parkway in the metropolitan Boston area. It was to be called the institute of man.

In 1946 legislation was introduced to erect such a laboratory, with the Boston area specifically designated as the site. Throughout the entire matter there appears to be no discussion of this laboratory idea without its being bracketed to the Boston area. For this reason, among others, it was resisted by the Seventy-ninth and the Eightieth Congresses; many Representatives felt that designating Boston or a specific area in the legislation was arbitrary and discriminatory, apart from the merit of the entire idea.

Finally, in the Eighty-first Congress the proposal was set forth calling for an impartial committee of experts specially charged with the responsibility of selecting a suitable site. The site would be chosen by the Secretary of Defense on the basis of this ad hoc committee's recommendations. Any community qualifying would have an equal opportunity of being chosen as the location for the laboratory according to the procedures set up. This was adopted as Public Law 424 of the Eighty-first Congress.

The language is most explicit:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$11,000,000 for the acquisition of land and for the construction thereon of a research laboratory for the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, at a location to be selected by the Secretary of Defense, and for such utilities and appurtenances thereto as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Army, may be necessary in connection therewith. The site shall be chosen on the basis of recommendations of an impartial ad hoc committee of experts to be appointed by the Research and Development Board. Approved October 28, 1949.

Every legislative expert and historian will agree that this is a most unusual measure. It is not just an authorization. It is an authorization which sets forth a clear procedure showing exactly what must be done and the proper sequence to be followed before the money is legally available. It calls for an impartial site committee. It requires the Secretary of Defense to choose the site "on the basis of recommendations of an impartial ad hoc committee of experts." It does not empower the Secretary to use his discretion to disregard the recommendations of the committee. It leaves the Secretary with no leeway. Under law he must select a site on the basis of the ad hoc committee's recommendations and on no other basis. He could reject their recommendation, but having done so he would not be at liberty to select an unrecommended site; he would have to go back to the committees for further recommendations.

I submit that Congress passed the law with these explicit procedures because it wanted a guaranty that the selection of the site should be divorced from the special claims of those who originally linked the laboratory with the Boston area.

On March 22, 1950, it was announced that the ad hoc site committee had been appointed. On May 19, Dr. Blake Van Leer was announced chairman. Communities all over the country went to considerable trouble and expense to present their special qualifications for such a laboratory. It is claimed that some 340 sites in 40 States were reviewed by the impartial committee. On March 8, 1951, Army Secretary Frank Pace announced the selection.

The site selected as superior to all other locations proposed in the United States turned out to be, by some odd coincidence, a 20-acre plot at Natick, Mass. We have difficulty in understanding the coincidence which results from the original effort to secure the location in that approximate area and its selection out of 240 sites. And we have equal difficulty in understanding how it happens that this site, which was selected as the result of the most careful and expert scrutiny turned out to be a bog, a swamp and a hill—which it would cost between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 to prepare before any construction could start.

Upon the discovery of the unsuitability of this site, Dr. Chester Alter, Dean of Boston University and a member of the site committee, quickly filed a special private report addressed to William

Webster, chairman of the Research and Development Board. Dated April 26, 1951, Dr. Alter writes:

May I conclude that the Department of Defense would make a wise decision if it were decided to build the Quartermaster Research and Development Laboratory on the peninsula site in the town of Natick rather than the so-called No. 1 site in the same town recommended by the site selection committee.

The site committee never was recalled or consulted. Through an unexplained sleight-of-hand, the location recommended by a single member of the site committee was quietly adopted as the official site. Thus, without any action or recommendation by the site selection committee the site was changed. It would be well to be point out that the first site cost \$3,000 and the site now currently being used costs better than \$100,000, which demonstrates even further the extent of the discrepancy.

We have recently conferred with the officials of the Defense Department regarding this discrepancy, among many others. Their explanation is very neat. They merely brush the matter aside with the statement that the site committee fulfilled its function when it found a locale or general area suitable for a lab of this kind, and that the Defense Department had every right to change the particular piece of land to be used.

I submit that the law gives no such discretion, nor was there any purpose in an ad hoc site committee in the first place. If the site selected was not worthy, then the law would require the Secretary to ask the site committee for another recommendation, or take the second and third choices of the committee, namely, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Atlanta, Ga. But this was not done, and what we have left is a site picked by one man, the dean of Boston, behind the backs of the site committee, and in violation of the express enabling legislation which authorized the funds.

Today members from the five States ultimately effected by this Natick move are joining with me in a joint resolution calling for a complete investigation of the legality of the Natick project before any more money is committed. In the Senate, I believe that the Senators from the five States represented, headed by the two distinguished Senators from Pennsylvania—MARTIN and DUFF—are introducing this resolution.

We were driven to this resolution as a last resort, since the Defense Department has taken the position that they will go ahead regardless of the question of legality, or questions of dispersal, unification, discrepancies as to costs, as to what installations are to be moved, and as to the merit of a centralized laboratory, be at Natick, Philadelphia, Texas, or Wisconsin.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the way things have worked out we can come to no other conclusion than that the sole purpose of proposing Public Law 424 was to lull all opposition to the project to sleep. Once everybody felt that an impartial procedure had been established and the matter was resolved in law, then

the law was disregarded and the Defense Department proceeded to follow its own whim.

The methods used to put over this project are far more serious than any point as to where a given installation is or is not to be located. For this reason, my colleagues and I have fought so strongly and seek an inquiry at this time.

PROGRAM FOR BALANCE OF THE WEEK AND NEXT WEEK

(Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for the remainder of this week and next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. If the gentleman from Massachusetts will yield for that purpose, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. That answers one part of the gentleman's question. So far as next week is concerned, on Monday there will be the call of the Consent Calendar and there will be two suspensions: H. R. 6525, relating to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act benefits, and H. R. 7405, cataloging and standardization agency of the armed services. I know of no opposition to those bills, but if one should develop, with the understanding had with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], I will ask unanimous consent that final action on the bills go over until the following Thursday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. There are primaries on Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly.

On Tuesday there will be the call of the Private Calendar. As I understand Maryland has a primary on Monday and several other States have primaries on Tuesday.

On Wednesday we will take up H. R. 5767, a bill to amend the law relating to fair-trade laws and there will be general debate for 4 hours on that day.

On Thursday we will take up H. R. 7313, the legislative appropriation bill. The fair-trade bill be displaced for the purpose of taking up the legislative appropriation bill on Thursday. After disposing of the legislative appropriation bill we will continue with the fair-trade bill. Thereafter we will take up S. 677, a bill to increase the Marine Corps personnel. Whether or not that bill can be reached is another question.

Then there is the usual reservation, that any further program will be announced later. If any conference reports should come in they can be brought up at any time. However, I know of none now.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRIEST). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

HON. WILLIAM G. STIGLER

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to take a minute to say that we on this committee are losing the distinguished services of our good friend and colleague, BILL STIGLER, of Oklahoma. It looks as if it is the best men who retire from Congress willingly. In giving up BILL STIGLER we are giving up one of the soundest men and hardest workers in the House, who has contributed as much to agriculture in this country as any man I know. It is with deep regret that I announce that he will not be with the committee longer, but I do know that he has left a wonderful mark in the years he has served here. We all hate to see him go, and I am sure all the Members of the House agree with me.

HON. W. STERLING COLE

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that following the tributes paid to W. STERLING COLE today I may insert a letter from the Republican members of the New York State delegation addressed to the Honorable W. STERLING COLE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

(Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, historic documents are expressions of ideas conceived and formulated by men of vision and foresight. Such documents embody not only ideals of the men who write them, but they also portray, to a certain extent, the character and temper of the nation in which they originate. Our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution mirror our national character. What is true in the case of these two documents is equally true for the Polish Constitution of 1791. At that time when Poland was partitioned and despoiled, practically nonexistent as a political entity, patriotic and wise Polish leaders produced the Constitution of 1791, which was, and still remains, a landmark in Poland's modern political history. With its broad and liberal provisions, such as the establishment of absolute religious toleration, elimination of class distinction, introduction of min-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of May 5, 1952
S2nd-2nd, No. 75

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both houses received President's message recommending flood-insurance program. House passed additional extension-work authorization bill. House passed bill increasing GSA authority over vehicles and furniture. House received supplemental estimate for water conservation project and SCS flood rehabilitation. House received GAO report on 1949 CCC grain transactions. Senate referred foreign-aid bill to Armed Services Committee for further study. USDA appropriation bill referred to Senate committee.

HOUSE

- FLOOD INSURANCE.** Both Houses received the President's message recommending a flood-insurance program and transmitting a proposed bill to carry out his recommendation; to Banking and Currency Committees (H. Doc. 458). The proposed bill is printed in the Record. It authorizes FEC to provide either insurance or re-insurance against losses resulting from floods, with a maximum of \$250,000 or 90%, whichever is lower; authorizes Federal agencies that make or guarantee loans to require borrowers to purchase flood insurance where it is available; and provides that the flood-insurance program be on an experimental basis for the first few years. (pp. 4370-2, 4331.)
- EXTENSION WORK.** Passed without amendment H. R. 6773, authorizing appropriation of \$516,000 annually additional for agricultural extension work, in order to keep certain States from losing money because of new population figures in the 1950 census (pp. 4384-5).
- VEHICLES; FURNITURE.** Passed as reported H. R. 4924, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act so as to authorize GSA to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishing when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government vehicles, etc. (pp. 4375-6).

SOIL-CONSERVATION APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$190,000 for the Angostura water conservation and utilization project and a proposed provision continuing the availability of SCS

flood-rehabilitation funds through December 1952; to Appropriations Committee (H. Doc. 454)(p. 4906).

5. GRAIN INVESTIGATION. Received from the Comptroller General a report of an investigation of a series of questionable grain transactions in 1949 between CCC and Cargill, Inc.; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 4906).
6. FOREST LANDS. Concurred in the Senate amendment of the title of H. R. 4199, to authorize transfer of certain lands of the Blue Ridge Parkway from the Interior Department to the Agriculture Department for administration by the Forest Service (pp. 4872-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. EDUCATION; ALASKA. Passed without amendment H. R. 6922, to amend Sec. 22 (relating to the endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts) of the Act of June 29, 1935, so as to extend its benefits to certain colleges in Alaska (p. 4883).
8. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 2643, to consolidate the Parker Dam power project and the Davis Dam project (p. 4883).
9. WATER COMPACT. Passed without amendment S. 1798, to authorize Okla., Tex., and N. Mex. to enter a compact relating to Canadian River waters (pp. 4878-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
10. ALASKA LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 3382, to authorize the Interior Department to lease withdrawn or reserved public lands in Alaska for dock, wharf, and landing-site purposes (pp. 4883-4).
11. PURCHASING. Began debate on H. R. 7405, to provide for a single supply cataloging system in the Defense Department (pp. 4885-96).
12. INDIANS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 8, to direct the Interior Department to study the qualifications of Indians to manage their own affairs without Government supervision and control (H. Rept. 1841)(p. 4907).
13. BUILDINGS. H. R. 4323, to authorize GSA to enter long-term lease-purchase agreements, was stricken from the consent calendar at the request of Rep. Trimble (p. 4873). (This does not mean that the bill is defeated but merely that it will not be passed by unanimous consent on the calendar call.)
14. PURCHASING; BUILDINGS; PROPERTY MANAGEMENT. H. R. 5350, to make various amendments to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (including provisions regarding the General Supply Fund, sales of surplus property, a Buildings Management Fund, etc.), was passed over, on request of Rep. Cunningham, because "there are no departmental reports accompanying this bill" and "the Department of Defense is opposed to it" (p. 4876).

SENATE

15. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Referred this bill, H. R. 7314, to the Appropriations Committee (p. 4829).
16. FOREIGN AID. Adopted a motion to refer for further study S. 3086, to extend the Mutual Security Act for the fiscal year 1953, to the Armed Services Committee, with instructions to report the bill back by May 15. A motion to reconsider this vote was tabled. (pp. 4831-47.)

17. **NOMINATION.** Confirmed the nomination of Jack Garrett Scott to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation (p. 4357).
18. **IMMIGRATION.** Sens. Lehman, Humphrey, Moody, Morse, and Benton spoke in opposition to S. 2550, to revise the immigration, naturalization, and nationality laws; spoke in favor of their bill, S. 2842, to regulate these matters; and requested a hearing by the Judiciary Committee on their measure (pp. 4848-52).
19. **ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY.** Sen. Humphrey stated that when the Mutual Security bill is reported he intends to offer an amendment thereto which will include the entire St. Lawrence seaway proposal. Sen. Lehman stated that he and Sen. Humphrey will also attempt to have the McCarran immigration bill temporarily laid aside in order that the seaway proposal may be considered (pp. 4849-50).
20. **RECESS; LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** Recessed until Wed., May 7, at which time the majority leader stated the Senate will probably consider a mine safety bill, to be followed by S. 2550, the McCarran immigration bill (p. 4848).

BILLS INTRODUCED

21. **FLOOD CONTROL.** S. 3115, by Sen. Young, to modify the comprehensive plans for flood control in the Missouri River Basin to provide for the inclusion in such plans of adequate elementary and high school facilities at Newton, N. D., to replace the facilities located in Sanish and Van Hook, N. D., which are to be abandoned as a result of the construction of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir; to Public Works Committee (p. 4828).
22. **FLOOD INSURANCE.** H. R. 7726, by Rep. Bolling, to provide for national flood insurance; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 4907).
23. **FERTILIZER IMPORTS.** H. R. 7727, by Rep. Havenner, to provide for the temporary free entry of certain impure dicalcium phosphate; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 4907).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

24. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Speech in the House by Rep. Miller, Nebr., in favor of his amendment to require full effectuation of public-works projects and programs (p. A2802).
Rep. Miller, Nebr., stated that the appropriation for the International Wheat Agreement was actually a subsidy for foreign nations and ought to be in the mutual-security bill instead of being charged to this Department (pp. A2805-6).
25. **CIVIL SERVICE.** Rep. Miller, Cal., inserted the President's speech before the National Civil Service League of the progress that has taken place in the Federal Civil Service system (pp. A2809-11).
26. **FARM LABOR.** Rep. Beckworth inserted a review of statements he has made as a member of Congress covering a variety of subjects including farm labor (pp. A2821-4).
27. **IMMIGRATION.** Rep. Multer inserted a New York Times article opposing the Walter and McCarran immigration bills as too restrictive and exclusionist (p. A2829).

28. VETERANS' BENEFITS; EDUCATION. Rep. Rogers inserted a letter from Daniel Feder, dean of the academic administration of the University of Denver, together with a university committee analysis on the shortcomings of H. R. 5038, 5049, 6025, 6425, and S. 1940, relating to Korean veterans' educational benefits (pp. A2830-1).
29. SOIL CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Harrison emphasizing the importance of soil conservation education of young people and inserted a prize-winning essay by a student on this subject (pp. A2841-2).
30. IRRIGATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Yorty in opposition to a proposed central Arizona water project as detrimental to the "vital water rights of Southern California," including an address by Raymond Mathew, chief engineer, Colorado River Board of California, stating California's case (pp. A2847-8).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

31. COTTON. Cotton Crop Estimates. H. Agriculture Committee.
32. PROPERTY. Further amendments to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 as amended, H. R. 5350. H. Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee.
33. FOREIGN AID. Mutual Security Act of 1952. S. Foreign Relations Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS for May 6: ACP continuation, (Geissler and Mays, PMA, to testify), transfer of land tract to U. of Calif. (Magness, EPISAE, to testify), rights-of-way over forest lands (Sieker, FS, to testify), sale of Forest Service timber without advertising (Mason, FS, to testify), transfer of land tract to Navy (Campbell, Sol, to testify); H. Agriculture; Grain-storage investigation, S. Agriculture; Housing bill (including continuation of rural-housing loans), S. Banking; Defense Production Act extension, H. Banking; Civil-works study, H. Public Works (Searles, Straus); O&C land jurisdiction, H. Interior (Watts, Mynatt, May 7; Clearing house on contractors with Government, H. Judiciary (Holden, B&F, and Wirin, PMA); Interior and civil functions appropriation bills, S. Appropriations; Mutual Security Act of 1951, H. Foreign Affairs (ex.); emergency powers continuation, H. Judiciary (ex.).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105A.

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S. 3121. A bill to increase the amount which old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries may earn in covered employment without loss of benefits; and

S. 3122. A bill to amend the Social Security Act so as to authorize the extension of Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance to employees of institutions of higher education who are covered by State or local government retirement systems; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the above bills, which appear under a separate heading.)

RELIEF OF OWNERS OF CERTAIN STEEL PLANTS

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPPEL], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER], the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON], and the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill for the relief of the owners of certain steel plants, possession of which has been taken by the Government under Executive Order 10340.

I am very hopeful that early and favorable consideration may be given to the proposed legislation, and that the steel dispute may be settled within the framework of the Labor-Management Relations Act. It is my belief that the bill sets forth an expedient method of overcoming the arbitrary seizure of the steel industry.

The bill (S. 3106) for the relief of the owners of certain steel plants, possession of which has been taken by the Government under Executive Order 10340, introduced by Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska (for himself and other Senators), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1952—AMENDMENTS

Mr. LEHMAN submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3086) to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1951, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Address delivered by him at the Hungarian Freedom Day celebration, at Trenton, N. J., on April 27, 1952.

By Mr. GREEN:

Address delivered by him on acceptance of bust of John Paul Jones, in the Capitol.

By Mr. CAIN:

A sketch of Senator CAIN, published in Congressional Quarterly News Features of March 7, 1952.

By Mr. WILEY:

Editorials commenting on address delivered by him before the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 19, and address delivered by him before the Engineers Club of Lehigh Valley, Pa., on April 16, 1952.

By Mr. CARLSON:

Statement prepared by him, together with quotation from a recent book review by John Higgins Williams, published in the Richmond Times-Dispatch of March 9, 1952, on the book, Eisenhower, the Man and the Symbol, written by John Gunther.

By Mr. O'CONOR:

Address by Vice Adm. E. L. Cochrane, United States Navy (retired), Chairman Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administrator, United States Department of Commerce, before Baltimore Association of Commerce, at Baltimore, Md., on April 9, 1952.

Article entitled "Church Honors Negro Mother: State-Born Mrs. Thomas is Catholic Mother of Year," published in the Baltimore Sun of May 5, 1952.

Letter from Baltimore Association of Commerce to him relating to proposed Federal Bureau of Accident Prevention.

By Mr. BENTON:

Address entitled "Why We Are Doing So Badly in the Ideological War," delivered at Georgetown University by Dr. George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Letter addressed to him by Mr. Marion B. Folsom, chairman of the board of trustees, Committee for Economic Development.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Editorial entitled "Immigration Omnibus," published in the Washington Post of April 30, 1952.

Editorial entitled "The New Immigration Bill," published in the New York Times of May 1, 1952.

By Mr. GEORGE:

Editorial entitled "Rule by Law at Stake," published in the New York Times of May 5, 1952.

By Mr. MUNDT:

Article entitled "The Next 6 Months Will Decide," published in Christopher News Notes for May 1952.

By Mr. SCHOEPPPEL:

Article entitled "Fees at French Ports Cost United States \$2 to \$6 To Land Each Soldier," published in the Washington Evening Star of May 4, 1952.

By Mr. BUTLER of Maryland:

Editorial entitled, "Facts, Not Words, on the Steel Seizure," written by C. P. Ives and published in the Baltimore Sun of April 28, 1952; also an editorial entitled "The Steel Case in the Supreme Court," written by C. P. Ives and published in the Baltimore Sun of May 5, 1952.

By Mr. TOBEY:

Statement regarding the national debt, written by Mr. Chandler Hovey, banker, of Boston, Mass.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

Address entitled "The Role of Sea Power in Modern War," delivered by Hon. Dan A. Kimball, Secretary of the Navy, at Detroit, Mich., April 25, 1952.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

Letter entitled "POW's Must Be Protected," dated April 21, 1952, addressed to the editor of the Washington Post, and signed by nine citizens, including Representatives Judd, of Minnesota and Senator DOUGLAS.

Winning oration entitled "The Privileges and Responsibilities of the Individual Under the Constitution," delivered by Gerald Goldman, of Chicago, Ill., in the American Legion Department of Illinois oratorical contest.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

Article entitled "To Stop Wasting Our Ex-Presidents," published in the New York Times magazine section of April 27, 1952.

Editorial entitled "Office for Former Presidents," published in the Houston Chronicle of April 6, 1952.

Editorial entitled "Our Former Presidents Should Not Become Ghosts," published in the Louisville Courier-Journal of April 2, 1952.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ADOPTION OF THE POLISH CONSTITUTION

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make a statement that will not take more than a minute and a half.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Massachusetts may proceed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on Saturday, May 3, all those who believe in freedom had the welcome opportunity to observe the one hundred and sixty-first anniversary of Polish Constitution Day. This opportunity was taken advantage of in many communities throughout the free world, and especially by our many fine citizens of Polish origin and descent in Massachusetts. I want very much to take this moment or two today, since the Senate was not in session on May 3, to pay tribute briefly and modestly to the magnificent courage and devotion to freedom's cause which have characterized the history and the people of Poland since the tenth century.

In these terribly troubled times, when freedom everywhere is threatened as it has never been in all the world's history, we are grateful indeed for the example of fortitude and continuous aspiration toward freedom which has characterized Poland and her people for nearly a thousand years.

In those 10 turbulent centuries the Polish people have known grief and tragedy in many forms. They have seen their beautiful land partitioned four times, with many of their citizens ruthlessly killed and many thousands of others sent into permanent exile. However, throughout all their tribulations the Polish people have continued to pray

and to speak and to work for that freedom without which life is not worth living. Their constitution of 1791 expresses wonderfully their firm determination in this vital regard.

We are grateful, as we observe the one hundred and sixty-first anniversary of Poland's Constitution Day, for this opportunity to pay tribute to the Polish people in Massachusetts, in all our 48 States, and throughout the world, but even more importantly to take heart ourselves from the example which they have so magnificently set for all of us, in freedom's name and in freedom's holy cause.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, Saturday was Polish Constitution Day, of which some note was taken by the Senate last Thursday. Since the Senate was not in session on Saturday, I ask unanimous consent to speak briefly on this subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from New York may proceed.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, in times of misfortune, people's thoughts invariably turn back to happier and more inspiring days of the past. This is particularly true of the Polish people who, after all the sufferings they have endured and the sacrifices they have made for freedom, find themselves once again enslaved in their homeland by Soviet imperialism. Last Saturday, May 3, the anniversary of their first democratic constitution, the Polish people, in and out of Poland, joined in commemoration of this great national event. The adoption of the constitution in 1791 constitutes one of the brightest and most significant landmarks in Poland's entire history. The event came at a time when nearly all of the nation was parceled out among the three greedy monarchs of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Yet a small band of patriotic, farsighted, and dauntless Poles dared to draft and to present to the country this document of freedom.

That constitution made Poland a constitutional monarchy with a responsible, cabinet form of government. Ancient class distinctions and privileges were wiped out, and the government was strengthened by bringing the peasantry under the protection of the law. What is, perhaps, even more significant for those days and for that part of the world, was the fact that this constitution guaranteed absolute religious freedom. In this and in other ways, the Polish Constitution was in the vanguard of democracy's advance into central and eastern Europe.

In commemorating the one hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution, we are paying our respects to the memory of its creators—some of the most valiant figures in the heritage of western democracy.

Those figures are part of the American heritage today. The deeds and sacrifices, and the views and ideals, of men like Pulaski, Kosciuszko, and Chopin are, indeed, an integral part of our traditions. These men, and many others I could name, developed from the same ideological ferment that produced George Washington, Benjamin Franklin,

and Thomas Jefferson in our own land.

The Polish Constitution of 1791, the French Constitution of 1792, and the American Constitution of 1787, are among the great landmarks in the growth and development of constitutional law the world over.

Throughout the years there have come to our land millions of men, women, and children of Polish birth. They have brought to this country the rich heritage of their own culture along with the passionate love of freedom and order under law which was their birthright. These traditions and qualities have been amalgamated into the tradition that we call American. America has been enriched and western civilization has been enriched by this process.

In these dark days of challenge to the values of individual dignity and of government under law it is good for all people to recall the widespread origins and the deep-rooted foundations of these ideals and values.

Americans of Polish descent, in observing constitution day, knows that behind the iron curtain in Poland, millions of freedom-loving Poles are making mental note of this day. I know that the love of freedom still lives in that unhappy land. Such a love cannot be extinguished, not even by all the slave labor camps and repressive means of Soviet tyranny. Freedom will come again to Poland, and a new constitution, and a new government under law, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, will one day be reestablished in the land of the Vistula. All Americans and all freedom-loving people everywhere join in hope and prayer for the speedy coming of that day.

Mr. O'CONOR subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier today certain statements were made by several Senators in regard to Polish Constitution Day. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at that point a statement which I have prepared.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR O'CONOR
POLAND

The Constitution of the United States means much to every loyal American, not only as a safeguard for his prized freedoms but because it is a symbol to all the world of the meaning of American citizenship. We can understand, therefore, the feelings of loyal citizens of Poland, and of their friends and relatives in this country, many of them of Polish birth, in connection with the anniversary of Poland's Constitution Day, May 3.

It has been my privilege on many happier occasions in the past to participate with that great group of Maryland citizens whose forefathers came from Poland and who naturally, therefore, take great pride in the contribution made by the people of that great land to world civilization in past years.

Today Poland suffers untold anguish at the hands of a godless world movement which knows not the meaning of justice or decency and which makes the practice of either a felony punishable by death. On the occasion of this 1952 celebration it is entirely appropriate to express, on behalf of our own State of Maryland, and, I am sure, on behalf of every patriotic resident of this country, our heartfelt sympathy at the unfortunate fate that has befallen them, and

our sincere wishes for a brighter future free from the slavery which now oppresses them.

Though they are held captive now by the might of brute force, their thoughts and hopes, their culture and traditions are all linked inseparably with the ideologies and the principles which have been the basis of American hopes and progress from the very beginnings of this country.

Our people realize that the great masses of Polish people today are as firmly imbued with their age-old convictions, and are as deeply determined to regain their freedom at the first opportunity as their forebears ever were in all the turbulent history of bygone years.

Let us extend to them, therefore, assurances of our sympathetic interest in their welfare and our desire and decision to do anything within our power to assist them when the time comes when such assistance may be effective. They are living in a dark hour, but the Polish people have survived dark years in the past and have emerged stronger and with a deeper love for their freedoms and a firmer desire to realize to the fullest upon the wealth of culture and progress which has been handed down to them through the years.

May this be the last Constitutional Day anniversary that will find their territory occupied by a foreign conqueror. May they and all the suffering people of eastern Europe now ranged unwillingly with the U. S. S. R. awake some day soon to a happier day when they can be free from the sorrow that now overwhelms them.

Mr. MOODY subsequently said: Mr. President, in connection with Polish Constitution Day, to which reference has been made by other Senators, I ask unanimous consent to have printed a brief statement prepared by me.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Polish people and the people of the United States are linked together in friendship by many bonds. None of these is of greater significance than the fact that we share a common belief in freedom and national independence. Even through the years of suffering under foreign oppression, the Poles have clung to these great ideas.

It was to give tangible form to them that they evolved and enacted the constitution of 1791, one of the great documents of the archives of world democracy. Had the Poles been permitted to develop their nation in peace under this constitution, their government might have led all Central and Eastern Europe into the camp of democracy. The constitution of 1791 was ideally suited to the conditions that then prevailed in that part of the world. It provided for government of ministerial responsibility. A host of ancient privileges and prerogatives, formerly enjoyed by a few, were abolished, and a rough equalitarianism was established along broadly democratic lines. Class distinctions were eliminated and the full protection of the government was extended to the peasants. Absolute religious freedom became the law of the land. Small wonder that this document won the admiration of the great English liberal, Edmund Burke, and brought upon the heads of its founding fathers the full fury of the autocratic powers that had partitioned Poland.

It is natural for Americans who share with Poles the ideals of freedom so ably expressed by their eighteenth century leaders to join with them in commemorating this anniversary.

MOTION PICTURE "MY SON, JOHN"

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, one day last week, in the company of the Vice

Thus, we have reviewed a bit of the past and something of the present. Now, let us further analyze facts on the direction in which we are heading.

The global chess game

1. I should like to emphasize that we are dealing on a global chess board with individuals who are masters at chess playing.

We must never forget that these days chess players are not simply moving one pawn here, one king there. Often, they take action at one point on the board merely to divert us from far more important action elsewhere.

As we look at the world scene therefore we must ever bear in mind that intrarelated global picture. We must not become so preoccupied with the situation on the Korean peninsula that we forget, for example, any of these problems:

- (a) The Near East with its crisis in Iran.
- (b) North Africa, where the Arab ferment against colonialism is reaching fever pitch.
- (c) Asia where the French situation in Indochina is desperate and where if Indochina falls, Burma, Thailand and Malaya will be exceedingly hard to hold.
- (d) Eastern Germany where the Soviet Union is busily at work building up immense armies and constantly engaged in espionage and infiltration in the western zones.

Our security depends on Europe's security

2. A third basic fact in this world situation is that America's whole future defense depends upon maintaining strong allies in the Western World. Thus, we are a leader not only because we alone have the principal resources to stop world communism, but because we ourselves cannot assure the security of our own North American Continent itself, unless we help assure the security of other areas of the world.

There are some who say that America should recklessly retreat to the Western Hemisphere and there take our stand. The answer to that argument is clear. If we were to retreat that far, we would be throwing into the laps of Russian communism such a tremendous amount of (a) manpower, (b) factories, (c) raw materials, (d) such a vast psychological victory as to virtually assure America's being in a weak, imperiled garrison state for decades to come. We don't want to have all the world against us. We want to maintain our allies.

United States relies on foreign critical materials

Some folks do not realize the tremendous extent to which the whole American military economy is dependent upon our western allies. Some folks seem to think that we could go on constructing tanks, airplanes, ships, guns, etc., even if Western Europe or Africa or Asia were to fall completely into the Communist hands.

I think you of the great industrial Lehigh Valley know better.

Let me take one simple instance, the M-47 Patton tank, which is familiar, of course, to this great city. Let me point out that we could not build a single Patton tank in its present form if we did not have foreign imported raw materials.

A Patton tank requires over 1,900 pounds of chromium, but we ourselves do not produce as much as 1 pound. We import 100 percent of our chromium supply.

It requires 500 pounds of nickel of which 99 percent is imported; 100 pounds of tin of which 100 percent is imported; over 900 pounds of manganese of which over 90 percent is imported. And so the story goes.

The same thing is true of civilian supplies such as automobiles. If American raw materials sources abroad were cut off, we could not produce automobiles on a mass-production basis in our country.

America alone was untouched by World War II

3. A third basic fact is that we alone of the great Allied Powers emerged unscathed from World War II. I ask you, my friends, to contemplate what the situation would be in Bethlehem today if the entire center of the city had been blasted to rubble by enemy bombs; if most of the houses had been destroyed by attack; if the blast furnaces had been shut down by intermittent assault. Do you think that within 7 years, Bethlehem would be 100 percent back on its feet.

I ask you to recall, therefore, that France, Italy, and Great Britain suffered tremendous damage during World War II and that it has not been easy for them, particularly in the face of the current troubled world situation, to recover completely.

Europe's great recovery—Marshall plan a success

4. A fourth basic fact is that the Marshall plan aid which we have given has by and large been considerably successful.

I have visited Europe on several occasions during the past several years, and I can testify that contrary to the impressions which some folks have, the Marshall plan has helped bring about economic miracles on that continent to a tremendous extent.

There has been a restoration of economic health. Pre-war production figures have been surpassed. Unemployment has been very appreciably reduced. There is a new spirit on that continent.

Europe's recovery has been, however, considerably set back by the enormous expenditures which have been necessary for purposes of rearmament. But for those rearmament expenditures, America's aid abroad would now be on a relatively negligible basis.

Need for economic defense support

6. Some may ask, Is it necessary to continue economic aid of any type at the present time? Should the money requested for so-called defense support be granted? Should not everything but outright military "hardware" be eliminated from foreign aid? My answer is that we must continue to give some economic aid. Why?

(a) First of all is the reason that our highest military and diplomatic officials have testified to the vital need for this defense support. This includes Generals Eisenhower, Gruenther; Mr. Harriman, Administrator of the Mutual Security Administration; United States Ambassadors, and other leaders.

(b) Second, because of the rearmament plan, much of the production of goods for export and for civilian needs has been directed to war with resulting unbalance to the western economies and budgets. Our European Allies therefore need raw materials for their industry; they need machine tools to increase their industrial productivity.

(c) A third reason is that a United States dollar spent in the making of war materials in France or England, for example, can buy two or three times the amount of goods which could be bought in the United States.

(d) Communism, we know, thrives on economic chaos. The economic aid which we are giving therefore helps create jobs and prevents communism getting a further foothold.

Schuman plan and Benelux—steps forward

(e) Much of Europe's finest progress has been made in the economic field. I refer, for example, to the Schuman plan for the integration of Europe's heavy industry; to the Benelux plan for the eradication of customs barriers.

Reduction in spending necessary

Now, my friends, it is a fact that there must and will be a reduction in over-all United States spending abroad.

Foreign spending must be approached with that same spirit of willingness to sacrifice which the American people will have to adopt here at home. We must and will accept reduced domestic spending, even for certain relatively important civilian functions.

I have publicly stated, in my judgment that there might well be approximately a 10-percent cut in the \$7,900,000,000 mutual aid bill for the next fiscal year. This would involve a saving of around \$800,000,000. I believe that there should be left to the discretion of the appropriate authorities a determination as regards exactly where that \$800,000,000 should be saved—in which areas, in which types of aid.

I have not been one of those who feels that Congress should arbitrarily decide that every single item should be cut by a given uniform percentage. Rather great care must be taken in the economy effort. In some instances, in our \$85,400,000,000 budget, particular funds might be cut more than by a particular percentage figure; in other instances, by less than that figure.

Foreign, domestic affairs interrelated

8. Another basic point is this: At no time in America's history has there been a closer interrelationship between foreign and domestic problems.

Take the grave dispute in the steel industry, for example. If the price of steel skyrockets, not only will that, as you know, have a very disastrous repercussion on our domestic economy, but it can have disastrous repercussions throughout the free world. Why? Because American aid will be depreciated by just that much. That is why we must be so careful in our domestic as well as foreign policy.

Need for ideological lighthouse

9. I have stressed thus far the importance of armaments and of material supplies, but I do want to make another point and it is this: Armaments of themselves will not account for the ultimate factor in the victory of the free world against the slave world of communism.

Rather we must depend upon the fundamental justice of our case, upon the rightness of our ideas. In this ideological struggle we are struggling for the minds and hearts of men. The mere accumulation of guns and tanks and dollars will not win the hearts of men throughout the world. On the contrary, America must continue to be a lighthouse for the great values which we have come to symbolize. Those values are, as I see them, three: (a) The Judeo-Christian basis of our civilization, (b) the political idea of a constitution republic based on a system of checks and balances, (c) the economic idea of a system of private initiative and private enterprise.

It is up to us to see to it that our Voice of America program helps convey these ideas to the world so that there will be true understanding of the American way.

Conclusion

These then, as I see them, are the basic realities of the international and domestic picture today. We have reviewed some of our past history, have considered factors of the present and the future.

May it ever be said of us that we were adequate to the great challenge which is ours today. That challenge is basically to prevent a third world war.

I believe it can be prevented. I am not a pessimist. I do not believe in so-called inevitability of conflict. I do believe in vigilance in realism. With such qualities the great mills of Bethlehem may yet be devoted principally to goods for the peaceful way of life.

Department of Agriculture
Appropriation, 1953

SPEECH
OF

HON. A. L. MILLER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1952

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 1953, and for other purposes.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that I feel it necessary to bring in this amendment at this time, but I do it in good faith. It is a limitation upon an appropriation. You can remember that the present occupant of the White House has in the past frozen appropriations authorized by the Congress, even after he had signed the bill. I refer to the first one in 1946 when this House passed a flood control and public works bill. On August 2, 1946, we adjourned, and on August 3, 1946, with a letter dated August 2, he froze the flood-control appropriations which I think was a direct violation of the Constitution, and many other Members felt that way also. Then again this Congress in 1948 passed some legislation for the armed services. We passed a bill authorizing the 70-group air force. We passed legislation authorizing a supercarrier. We passed legislation authorizing something like a billion dollars or more for scientific work in connection with the military. Those funds were frozen by the present occupant of the White House. Had they been used, the Air Force probably would be able to match the jet planes of the Commies in Mig Alley today. The action of the President stopped scientific progress. The present occupant of the White House says he is for preparedness. Of course, when he froze those funds, he held back the preparedness of this country several years. He froze flood-control funds August 3, 1946, after they had been approved by the House. He sent a letter saying what a great step toward flood protection this was, then he froze those funds so no progress could be made. Perhaps if he had left those moneys in the funds, the dams in the Dakotas would have been built and the present damage on the Missouri and the Mississippi would not have taken place. If the Congress is going to concede that any President has the authority to nullify acts of Congress and cancel out appropriations passed by this Congress, then we have lost congressional control of the purse strings and all control of the functions that rightly belong to this Congress.

I am sorry it is necessary to bring it up at this time, but I offer the amendment in good faith, because I do not know what the present occupant of the White House is going to do tomorrow or at any time. He may nullify the appropriations in this bill in a number of instances; he may nullify other appropriations. I have a resolution now before

the proper committee asking that this measure be adopted covering all appropriation bills, because I think this Congress must assert itself as to appropriation bills. What I have said about the flood-control bill in 1946 is a matter of record. What I said about the defense appropriations for the supercarrier, the 70-group Air Force, and scientific funds is a matter of record. I hope that will not happen to this bill because the Congress has the right and the duty and the authority to pass these appropriation bills. The Chief Executive should carry out those orders instead of canceling and nullifying the will of Congress.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman is exactly right when he says that the President froze the funds when he did, and General Wheeler, then Chief of the Army Engineers, objected strenuously. General Wheeler wrote a letter to me saying that the freezing of those funds had thrown their flood-control program out of kilter; also, Michael Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Reclamation, testified to the same effect the next year before the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations. He said the whole business which the President had imposed on them had affected their program very detrimentally.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Quite so. If the President can nullify acts of Congress and appropriations by Congress, and the authority is once conceded, there is no limit to where a President might go. The Congress will no longer control the purse strings provided for in the Constitution and popular self-government will be at an end. This amendment should be adopted.

Fascism No Better Than Kremlin Brew

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAMUEL W. YORTY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1952

Mr. YORTY. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call attention of the House to an excellent editorial by Mr. Virgil Pinkley, the distinguished publisher of the Los Angeles Mirror:

FASCISM NO BETTER THAN KREMLIN BREW
Communism isn't the only menace to world peace and decency.

The fascism we fought when Hitler was the high priest of the cult shows signs of reviving, and it is potentially just as much of a threat to liberty and human dignity as it was in 1941.

South Africa is the latest state to come under the horrible shadow of the racial bigotry and thought-police that distinguish fascism.

South Africa's Premier Malan, outraged when the supreme court ruled that his vicious racial discrimination laws against the Negro and Indian citizens were illegal, is now having his puppet gauleiters in the Par-

liament set up a special and separate supreme court to approve his hate statutes.

Malan and his ilk, including the neo-Fascists in our own United States, are among the best agents Stalin has. Hatemongers who preach racial discrimination are doing communism's work as well as any paid agents trained in Moscow. They are alienating the hundreds of millions of people in the world's colored races with their doctrine of second-class citizenship and denial of civil rights for huge population groups.

The hatemongers make it far easier for Kremlin propaganda to take hold and win converts among the Asiatic and African peoples. If ever those nations go the way of China into the Red camp, and the Communist tide engulfs a still larger portion of the world, the Malans of every nation will have helped bring about the triumph of communism.

Our greatest weapons in the fight against communism are decency and justice and fair dealing. These will win us friends and allies over the world. If there are those in our own camp who make a mockery of decency and justice and fair dealing, we are surrendering our greatest strength before the battle is fairly started.

Hungarian Freedom Day Celebration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. ALEXANDER SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 5, 1952

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, on Sunday, April 27, 1952, a mass meeting, known as the Hungarian Freedom Day Celebration, was held in the War Memorial Auditorium in Trenton, N. J., to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the visit to Trenton of Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot. This program, sponsored by Hungarian-American churches and societies of the Trenton area, is one of a 4-month national series initiated by the American Hungarian Federation.

I had the honor to be the guest speaker on this occasion, and was introduced to the audience and over the Voice of America radio by Mr. Stephen E. Balogh, executive secretary of the American Hungarian Federation.

I ask unanimous consent to publish in the Appendix of the RECORD the introduction by Mr. Balogh and my address as carried on the Voice of America.

There being no objection, the introduction and address were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTRODUCTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH, OF NEW JERSEY, BY MR. STEPHEN E. BALOGH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN-HUNGARIAN FEDERATION, AT TRENTON, N. J., WAR MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM, ON APRIL 27, 1952

Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, for the benefit of the vast audience to whom the waves of the "Voice of America" and the "Radio Free Europe" will broadcast the message of our distinguished speaker I will introduce him in Hungarian.

The Honorable H. ALEXANDER SMITH, Republican, United States Senator of your fine State of New Jersey, is the keynote speaker of this centenary.

most adverse circumstances, should be a challenging reminder to all of us that success is intolerant of despair.

I wish to extend to the Department of the Navy the sincere thanks and profound appreciation of the Congress for this valuable gift. It will enhance the Capitol as a national shrine.

Sketch of Hon. Harry Cain, of Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY P. CAIN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 5, 1952

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, the Congressional Quarterly News Features, which many Members of the Congress respect and consider to be invaluable as a source of accurate reference to congressional activities, is at present doing a series of sketches of those Members of the Senate whose terms expire on January 3, 1953. A sketch of the junior Senator from Washington appeared in the weekly report of March 7, 1952. This appraisal was written by staff members whom I do not know. While I might have emphasized portions of my Senate record not mentioned or referred to in the sketch, I believe that the appraisal is attempted objectively and constructively. My intention is to offer the appraisal to as many citizens in Washington State as may care to consider it. For this reason, I ask unanimous consent that the Congressional Quarterly sketch be printed in the Appendix to the RECORD.

There being no objection, the sketch was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HON. HARRY P. CAIN, OF WASHINGTON

(This is the sixth of a series of CQ sketches on United States Senators whose terms expire January 3, 1953.)

Senator HARRY P. CAIN, Republican of Washington, frequent critic of administration public housing programs and its foreign policy, holds one of the 34 seats in the upper Chamber which will be contested in 1952.

Born in Nashville, Tenn., January 10, 1906, CAIN moved with his parents to Tacoma, Wash., at the age of 5. He attended public schools, Hill Military Academy in Portland and was graduated from University of the South Sewanee, Tenn. He worked with the old Portland Telegram for a year, then was employed by the Bank of California in Tacoma, Wash.

CAIN was elected mayor of Tacoma in 1940 for a 2-year term and reelected for a 4-year term. He became affiliated with several veterans' organizations. In 1943 he took leave of absence from the mayor's office to enter the Army and saw service in Africa, Europe, and England. He was promoted on the battlefield to the rank of colonel, awarded the bronze star with two clusters, the Legion of Merit and the Croix de Guerre with palm.

On November 5, 1946, he won election to the United States Senate. Meanwhile, he was appointed to the Senate December 26, 1946, to fill a vacancy before he took office for his full term, January 3, 1947.

A member of the Armed Services Committee, CAIN frequently has sponsored military and veterans legislation, including universal military training bill and legislation to ex-

tend GI bill privileges to veterans of Korea action. On March 2, 1951, he urged Congress to approve the drafting of 18-year-olds.

BACKED MAC ARTHUR STRATEGY

When recall of Gen. Douglas MacArthur from his Far East commands led to a Senate hearing in mid-1951, CAIN backed the General's strategy in Korea and was sharply critical of his recall. Offering alternative courses, CAIN on April 17, 1951, introduced one resolution calling for withdrawal of United States Armed Forces from Korea and another for a declaration of war on North Korea and Communist China.

Later he submitted resolutions for disapproval of any cessation of the Korean fighting that did not provide for complete information on Americans missing or held prisoner, or that was conditioned upon a change of status for Formosa or upon negotiations over admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

Washington's junior Senator has said that Japan should be reconstituted as a nation and should have the right to rearm. In September 1950 he urged that Greece and Turkey be given significant roles in western security and said that Spain should become a full member of the Western Europe defense pact.

CAIN has opposed the administration's housing programs and extension of rent controls. June 9, 1950, he talked for 12 hours and 8 minutes against extending rent controls.

He has been one of the principal foes of some public housing proposals. In 1948 he attempted unsuccessfully to eliminate a low-rent housing section from a housing bill, declaring that the subject of low-rent housing was actually a social welfare rather than a housing problem.

While Congress was considering an extension postwar housing and slum-clearance program in 1949, CAIN joined with JOHN W. BRICKER, Republican, of Ohio, in proposing an antidiscrimination amendment which its opponents said would have killed the bill. CAIN and BRICKER had sponsored a bill for limited Federal participation in a housing program.

CAIN offered several other amendments and argued that the construction program would insure slum clearance. He was unsuccessful in an attempt to write in a requirement for demolition of one slum unit for every new unit built under the act. In 1950, when the Senate again was considering housing legislation, CAIN proposed limiting amendments, including one to eliminate an authorization for direct Federal loans to veterans unable to obtain private loans.

CRITICIZED SECURITY PROGRAM

The Washington Senator has crossed words with the administration on other matters.

He declared on the Senate floor July 18, 1951, that the social-security program was "expanding at a crazy rate just as cancer cells do and will eventually * * * wreck our economy unless a halt is made." Though he said he recognized the need for such a program, he asserted that he wanted it operated on a pay-as-you-go, year-by-year basis. About Government spending, CAIN said, "While the administration is preaching austerity, it is practicing luxury for Government."

In 1949, CAIN played a major role in the successful attempt to block the appointment of Mon C. Wallgren, former Governor of CAIN's home State and former Senator, as Chairman of the National Security Resources Board. CAIN accused Wallgren of having aided in what CAIN called the conversion of the Democratic Party into a left-wing machine and said Wallgren's defeat in the 1948 race for Governor showed he was unfit for the important NSRB job. A Senate committee tabled the nomination and Wall-

gren eventually was confirmed as a member of the Federal Power Commission.

ON PUBLIC WORKS

Besides his Armed Services Committee assignment CAIN is the ranking Republican on the Senate Public Works Committee.

Here is Congressional Quarterly's exclusive scoreboard showing, in percentages, how often he voted with the majority of the Republicans (party unity), how often he balanced with the GOP majority when it voted the same way as the majority of the Democrats (bipartisan support) and his frequency in making known his stand on roll-call votes (on the record):

	Party unity	Bipar- tisan support	On the record
	Percent	Percent	Percent
80th Cong.: 1947-48.....	94	88	91
81st Cong.: 1949.....	93	61	97
1950.....	87	62	80
82d Cong.: 1951.....	78	77	81

Department of Agriculture Appropriation, 1953

SPEECH

OF

HON. A. L. MILLER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1952

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to money appropriated for the International Wheat Agreement in the sum of \$182,-162,250 and point out to my colleagues that this International Wheat Agreement has cost this country about \$627,-000,000 in 4 years.

I was one of the Members appointed by the Speaker to sit in a council with these 46 countries. It seems to me this is a subsidy for foreign nations and ought to be over in the mutual-security bill instead of being charged to the Department of Agriculture. It is unfair to charge this to Agriculture. It is a hand-out to the have-not wheat countries.

It seems to me these 44 nations that need wheat—and there are only 4 nations that have wheat to export, Canada, the United States, Australia, and a little from France—are willing and able to pay the market price and we should permit them to do so instead of subsidizing these nations by paying them through this method. It should not at any rate be in this bill.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is correct. This belongs to the State Department in the mutual-security bill.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman. I would suggest to the other body—and they must approve any new wheat agreement—that no subsidy be allowed in any new plan. The world price should be paid for wheat. If a subsidy is to be paid, put it in the relief program and not tie it to the Agriculture bill.

The Eisenhower Family

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK CARLSON

OF KANSAS

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 5, 1952

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement prepared by myself, including an excerpt from a recent book review by John Higgins Williams, published in the Richmond Times-Dispatch of Sunday, March 9, on John Gunther's book Eisenhower, the Man and the Symbol.

There being no objection, the statement and excerpt were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CARLSON

I wish to commend to the attention of the membership of this body a recent book-review by John Higgins Williams as it appeared in the Sunday, March 9, issue of the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The review is of John Gunther's book Eisenhower, the Man and the Symbol. The review states in part as follows:

"In this book, General Eisenhower, who is unquestionably one of the great figures of our time, is revealed as a great man and at the same time a very human person. There are several things in the story which strike one very forcibly. Not only the general, but all his brothers, became successful, although coming from a very humble environment. The mother of the Eisenhower boys must have been a truly remarkable person. Gunther retells the often-told story of how, when, after the war, General Eisenhower was en route home to Abilene, a well-meaning neighbor said to her: 'You must be very proud of your son, Mrs. Eisenhower.' The old lady replied, unperturbedly, 'Which one?'"

Ida Elizabeth Stover Eisenhower lived, in full possession of her health and faculties, long enough to see Dwight David become one of the two or three most important and popular men in the world, and still as unspoiled and modest as he had been as a child 50 years before. She died on September 11, 1946, aged 84.

Another thing which strikes the reader is the extraordinarily rapid rise of the general. It is hard to believe that, in March 1941, Eisenhower was only a lieutenant colonel. Less than 2 years later, he was a four-star general commanding the largest invasion force ever assembled.

One of the essential masters points about Eisenhower which Gunther does emphasize is that he "is so civil-minded." In fact, says Gunther, "though he has spent his whole life as a soldier, he actually seems to be a civilian."

Gunther, in his book, states that Dwight Eisenhower was well adjusted as a child, and still is. He had to sell vegetables raised on the family farm to the rich families in Abilene; for a period he even had to wear a pair of his mother's old, button-top shoes to school (as did one of his younger brothers

subsequently) because there were not enough shoes to go around. When he was Chief of Staff in Washington, some 40 years later, a delegation of businessmen asked Eisenhower if he were really "a conservative." Answer: "Any of you fellows ever grow up working on a farm?"

I wish to here state that it is my personal belief that the high principles of character exemplified in the life of their Kansas pioneer mother have been the paramount reason for the success of the Eisenhower boys. This teaching was shown in General Eisenhower's recent statement: "Security cannot be measured by the size of the munitions' stock-piles or the number of men under arms or the monopoly of an invincible weapon. That was the German and Japanese idea of power, which, in the test of war, was proved false. * * * But adequate spiritual reserves, coupled with understanding of each day's requirements, will meet every issue of our time."

Catholic Mother of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT R. O'CONOR

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 5, 1952

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, it is always a source of satisfaction when an outstanding award is made, without reference to race, creed, or color, but based upon the merits of the recipient.

Such an event has just occurred in the designation of Mrs. Maceo A. Thomas, Negro mother of nine children, who has just been singled out as the Catholic Mother of the Year.

Naturally our people of Maryland are more than ordinarily interested because of the fact that Mrs. Thomas was born in our State. Her course of life has been exemplary, and there will be general agreement with the selection made by the family welfare bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

I ask unanimous consent that the story of this award as published in the Baltimore Sun of Monday, May 5, 1952, be printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHURCH HONORS NEGRO MOTHER—STATE-BORN MRS. THOMAS IS CATHOLIC MOTHER OF THE YEAR

NEW YORK, May 4.—A Maryland-born woman who has just been proclaimed the Catholic mother of the year today was still a little breathless over an honor she called overwhelming and totally unexpected.

Mrs. Maceo A. Thomas, Negro mother of nine children, protested, "I have spent most of my time taking care of my children," but, upon urging, she could list a number of church and civic activities which had a bearing upon the award.

GREW UP ON FARM

Born 48 years ago near Phoenix, Md., Mrs. Thomas herself was the youngest of the 10 children of the late Greval and Annie Grayson Hall and a member of a family which had been Catholics for generations.

Young Ruth Hall, now Mrs. Thomas, grew up on the 165-acre farm owned by her parents and received her early schooling in Phoenix elementary schools.

She loved horses, and as she grew older won a number of prizes in community horse shows near her Baltimore county home.

From the Phoenix grade schools the girl went to the former Morgan Academy in Baltimore, and in 1924 was graduated from Morgan Junior College, a part of Morgan State College.

During her college years she played as a member of the basketball team, took part in school dramatics, and was a soloist in the glee club.

The year after her graduation Ruth Hall became Mrs. Maceo A. Thomas in ceremonies at Texas, Md. Mr. Thomas, now head of the sales department of Dobbins-Trinity, Inc., coal distributors, was a Baltimorean.

The couple moved at once to the Bronx, where they have lived during the last 27 years, taking over the whole of a two-family house as their family grew.

ALSO A GRANDMOTHER

The oldest of their five daughters, now 26 years old, is the wife of Dr. J. G. Tarleton, Jr., chairman of the radiology department of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

The Tarletons have one child, so that the mother of the year is also a grandmother.

The second daughter, Miss Muriel Thomas, 25, works with the New York City Welfare Department.

Maceo A. Thomas, Jr., 24, is with the United States Army in Germany; and Roderick Thomas, 22, is with the Army in Pennsylvania.

Miss Ruth Thomas, 18, is a freshman in Hunter College, and Miss Elena Thomas, 17, is a senior at Evander Childs High School.

The other children are Basil, 14; Paul, 12; and Betty, 6. The family lives at 3579 Fish Avenue, the Bronx.

Mrs. Thomas is the only Negro woman selected as the Catholic Woman of the Year since the annual award was instituted 10 years ago. The honor is bestowed by the Family Life Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

In announcing her selection, judges said that her career had not been glamorous or spectacular, but described her as the "quiet dynamo" inspiring family, church and community life.

She is a member of the Altar Society of S. S. Philip and James' Church, a former president of St. Madeline Sophie Retreat, and a leader for many years in Parent-Teacher Association activities.

Formal presentation of the award will be made by Cardinal Spellman at St. Patrick's Cathedral next Sunday, Mother's Day.

Why We Are Doing So Badly in the Ideological War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM BENTON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 5, 1952

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD the text of a speech given earlier this month at Georgetown University by Dr. George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, under the title "Why We Are Doing So Badly in the Ideological War." For 7 years now I have been hammering the same basic theme that Dr. Gallup propounds in this speech. I agree with

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 28, 1952
For actions of May 27, 1952
82nd-2nd, No. 91

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated foreign-aid bill. Senate committee reported bill extending Defense Production Act. Senate subcommittee ordered agricultural appropriation bill reported to full committee. House debated road authorization bill. House Rules Committee cleared bill increasing cotton price supports in case of surplus. Rep. Lane submitted resolution to investigate potato shortage.

HOUSE

1. **ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS.** Began debate on H. R. 7340, to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 for Federal aid in road construction, including forest highways and forest roads and trails (pp. 6137-66).
2. **COTTON PRICE SUPPORTS.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5713, which would make Low Middling seven-eighths-inch cotton the standard grade for purposes of parity and price support on the 1952 crop if anytime during the calendar year 1952 the USDA officially estimates the production of cotton in 1952 at 16,000,000 bales or more (p. 6167).
3. **IMPORT CONTROL.** Rep. Eberharter spoke against the import-control provision of the Defense Production Act (p. 6134).
4. **FOOD PRODUCTION.** Rep. Carnahan commended scientific and related developments which have increased food production during the last few years (pp. 6177-8).
5. **ELECTRIFICATION.** Rep. McCormack inserted President Truman's speech before the Electric Consumers Conference defending the Government's power program (pp. 6136-7).
Rep. Dondero urged investigation of the Electric Consumers Conference (pp. 6178-9). Rep. Bow also criticized the Conference (pp. 6179-80).

SENATE

6. **FOREIGN AID.** Continued debate on S. 3086, to extend the Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1953, rejecting by 27 yeas to 35 nays a Walker amendment reducing authorized appropriations by \$1 billion (pp. 6102-27).

Sen. Smith, N. J., inserted a New York Times article by Arthur Krock discussing some of the impulses behind the economy drive on the mutual security bill (pp. 6101-2).

7. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 2594, to extend the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended (S. Rept. 1599) (pp. 6103-4).

8. NOMINATION. Received nomination request for Albert A. Carretta as Federal Trade Commissioner (p. 6132).

9. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS. The Agriculture Subcommittee completed markup of H. R. 7314, agricultural appropriation bill for 1953, and ordered it reported to the full committee with numerous amendments (p. D503).

10. PUERTO RICO. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported without amendments (but did not actually report) S. J. Res. 151, approving the Constitution of Puerto Rico (p. D504).

11. IRRIGATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendments (but did not actually report) H. R. 5633, to approve a contract negotiated with the irrigation districts on the Owyhee Federal project, and to authorize its execution (p. D504).

12. TOBACCO. Received from this Department a proposed bill to increase the minimum farm acreage allotments for burley tobacco (p. 6098).

13. FLOOD CONTROL; RECLAMATION. Received this Department's survey report of the Pecos River Watershed, N. Mex. and Tex. (p. 6098).

14. FARM LANDS; TERRITORIES. Received a resolution adopted by the Hawaii Farm Bureau Federation, favoring H. R. 4799, to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act on the acquisition of farm lots (p. 6099).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. NEWSPRINT. S. Con. Res. 78, by Sen. Case (for himself and Sen. Johnson, Colo.), to establish a Joint Committee on Newsprint; to Rules Committee (p. 6100). Remarks of author (p. 6100.)

16. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. H. R. 8007, H. R. 8008, H. R. 8009, H. R. 8010, H. R. 8011, by Rep. Talle, "to amend the Defense Production Act"; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 6181).

17. PERSONNEL. H. R. 8013, by Rep. St. George, to increase the efficiency of the Federal Government by improving the training of Federal civilian officers and employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 6181).

18. POTATO SHORTAGE. H. Res. 659, by Rep. Lane, to authorize an investigation of the shortage of potatoes in the United States; to Rules Committee (p. 6181).

19. ELECTRIFICATION. H. Res. 655, by Rep. Dondero, to authorize the appointment of a select committee of the House of Representatives to conduct a complete investigation and study of the self-styled Electric Consumers Conference, its officers, representatives, alleged or actual sponsors, members, and so forth, using

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate reached agreement to vote on mutual security bill.

House worked on highway aid bill.

Senate Interior Committee approved for reporting four bills.

Bill setting standard grade for 1952 cotton parity cleared for House consideration by Rules Committee.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 6098-6102

Bills Introduced: Six bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3235 to S. 3240; S. Con. Res. 78; and S. Res. 321.

Pages 6099-6100, 6127

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

S. 2594, amending and extending the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended (S. Rept. 1599); and

S. 2621, to provide for national cemeteries in Arizona (S. Rept. 1600).

Pages 6099, 6103-6104

Bills Referred: Four House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Page 6101

D. C. Gas Tax: H. R. 6811, to increase D. C. gas tax, was passed without amendment, clearing bill for President.

Page 6102

Defense Production: It was agreed by unanimous consent that when the Senate considers S. 2594, amending and extending the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, a motion will be in order to strike out references in the committee amendment (in the nature of a substitute) to titles IV and V thereof, or either of them, before offering of any amendment to the substitute committee amendment. Unanimous consent was also granted for the filing of individual views on the bill.

Pages 6103-6104

Bills Cleared for President: House amendments to the following private bills were agreed to, clearing the bills for the President's signature: S. 1372, S. 1679, S. 762, and S. 997.

Page 6102

Private Bill: Senate concurred in House amendment to S. Con. Res. 66, a private resolution.

Page 6102

Mutual Security: Senate worked on S. 3086, to extend the Mutual Security Program for fiscal 1953, rejecting by 27 yeas to 35 nays, Welker amendment reducing authorized appropriations by \$1 billion.

Unanimous-consent agreement was reached that starting at noon tomorrow debate on any amendment or motion will be limited to 1 hour equally divided; that all amendments must be germane; and that debate on the bill will be limited to 1 hour equally divided.

Pending at recess was Welker amendment reducing authorized appropriations by \$500 million. The yeas and nays were ordered on this amendment.

Pages 6102-6127

Golf: Senate passed without amendment S. Res. 321, designation of May 31, 1952, as National Golf Day.

Pages 6127-6128

Nominations: The nomination of Albert A. Caretta, of Virginia, to be Federal Trade Commissioner, was received, along with 344 Air Force nominations.

Pages 6132-6133

Program for Wednesday: Senate adjourned at 6:08 p. m. until noon Wednesday, May 28, when it will continue on S. 3086, to extend the Mutual Security Program for fiscal 1953, under unanimous-consent agreement, to be followed by S. 2968, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act with regard to increased annuities.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—AGRICULTURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, in executive session, completed the mark-up of H. R. 7314, Agriculture appropriations for 1953, and ordered the bill reported to the full committee with numerous amendments. Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Committee, in executive session, discussed the reprogramming of certain national defense public-works projects, and also heard testimony with regard to H. J. Res. 454, making emergency appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1952 for soil conservation and flood control, from Senators Butler of Nebraska, Carlson, Schoeppel, and Hickenlooper, and Representative Jensen. Committee meets again tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—STATE DEPARTMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce continued, in executive session, its hearings on H. R. 7289, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations for 1953, and heard testimony with regard to the loyalty and security program of the State Department from Carlisle H. Humelsine, Deputy Under Secretary, and Conrad E. Snow, Chairman, Loyalty Review Board, both of the State Department. Hearings continue tomorrow.

PREPAREDNESS—AIR POWER

Committee on Armed Services: Preparedness Subcommittee, in executive session, continued its hearings on aircraft procurement, and received testimony from Secretary of Air Force Thomas K. Finletter, who told the subcommittee that any cuts in the Air Force program would endanger the national security. Hearings continue tomorrow in open session.

RESERVE COMPONENTS

Committee on Armed Services: Continuing its hearings on H. R. 5426, relating to Reserve components of the Armed Forces, subcommittee heard testimony from the following witnesses: William Lavelle, assistant director, legislative department, CIO; Dr. Donald B. Keyes, research consultant, NAM; Dr. Edward C. Britton, president, American Chemical Society; Norman A. Shepard, Engineering Manpower Commission; Paul H. Robbins, executive director, National Society of Professional Engineers; and John C. Lynn, associate director, American

Farm Bureau Federation. Hearings continue tomorrow.

NOMINATION

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported to the Senate the nomination of Albert F. Nufer to be Ambassador to Argentina.

PUERTO RICO, IRRIGATION CONTRACTS, CEMETERIES, AND MONUMENT

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported to the Senate the following bills: (1) S. J. Res. 151, approving the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, with some amendments to sections 5 and 20 of article II, the report to be compiled and submitted to the committee before filing; (2) H. R. 5633, to approve a contract negotiated with the irrigation districts on the Owyhee Federal project, and to authorize its execution, amended to include the provisions of the following three bills: H. R. 5630, Frenchtown irrigation district, Montana, H. R. 5489, Malta irrigation district, Glasgow irrigation district, Montana, and S. 3212, Midvale irrigation district, Wyoming; (3) S. 2621, to provide for national cemeteries in Arizona; and (4) H. R. 1026, to supplement act relating to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Fla.

TREATIES

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee held further hearings on S. J. Res. 130, proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to the making of treaties and executive agreements, receiving testimony in opposition to its enactment from Under Secretary of State David Bruce; Adrian Fisher, Chief Legal Officer, State Department; Edgar Turlington, member of Commission To Study the Organization of the Peace; Mrs. Ruth Gage Colby, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; and Clark M. Eichelberger, executive director, American Association of United Nations. O. R. Strackbein, chairman, National Labor Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy, testified in favor of the resolution. Hearings continue tomorrow.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 12 public bills, H. R. 8004-8015; 15 private bills, H. R. 8016-8030; and 7 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 217, and H. Res. 654-659, were introduced.

Pages 6167, 6181

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H. Res. 654, making in order the consideration of, and providing for 1 hour of general debate on, S. 97, to

authorize construction of facilities for hydroelectric power at Cheatham Dam on Cumberland River, Tenn. (H. Rept. 1998);

H. R. 6291, providing that until January 1, 1954, the States and Federal Government may enter into voluntary agreements to place State employees under social security, the effective date of which shall cover service rendered previous to the date of agreement (H. Rept. 1999);

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

MAY 29 (legislative day, MAY 28), 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7314]

The Committee on Appropriations to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House (direct appropriations)_____	\$724, 585, 699
Amount of increase by Senate committee (net)_____	7, 022, 771
Amount of bill as reported to Senate_____	731, 608, 470
Amount of appropriations, 1952_____	870, 575, 410
Amount of estimates for 1953_____	931, 803, 078
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the appropriations for 1952_____	138, 966, 940
Under the estimates for 1953_____	200, 194, 608

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

TITLE 1—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT..... \$10, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide sufficient funds for the effective operation of the Red River Valley Potato Research Center. The total amount provided is \$5,260,000, which is \$240,000 below the budget estimate.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

Economic investigations..... 134, 500

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction, to provide for economic problems in irrigation areas. The total amount provided is \$2,455,000, which is \$52,000 below the budget estimate.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION:

Office of Experiment Stations:

Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and
Puerto Rico..... 12, 500

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the \$12,500 reduction by the House for Alaska, and to provide the full budget estimate of \$12,453,708.

The committee also recommends that the amount of payments for extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska be increased from \$62,500 to \$75,000.

Virgin Islands agricultural program..... 100, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to insert in the bill the estimate eliminated by the House for initiating a new program of agricultural research and extension work in the Virgin Islands, as authorized by Public Law 228. The committee is informed that funds for the service work conducted by the Department of the Interior over the past 20 years are not included in the 1953 estimates.

The committee accordingly recommends that the following section be inserted in the bill:

VIRGIN ISLANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 228, approved October 29, 1951, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$100,000.

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Meat inspection..... 600, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide funds to permit the employment in 1953 of the present meat-inspection forces without resorting to the levying of assessments against meat-packing establishments pursuant to permanent authority contained in the 1952 Act. The total amount provided is the full budget estimate of \$14,260,000, as revised in Sen. Doc. No. 126.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry-- \$50, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide additional funds for the development of products from pine gum, with particular reference to the use of pine gum derivatives as special turbojet lubricants as well as other special lubricants. The total amount provided for the bureau is \$7,550,000, which is \$139,000 below the budget estimate.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering----- 260, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Fertilizer technology and evaluation investigations-----	\$50, 000
Stem-rust research on wheat-----	40, 000
Wheat-stem-sawfly breeding research on wheat-----	15, 000
Smut control research on wheat-----	20, 000
Las Cruces ginning laboratory extension for long staple cotton experiments-----	60, 000
Research on Black Shank disease of tobacco, in addition to House allowance--	75, 000

Total increase-----	260, 000
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The total amount provided is \$11,590,000, which is \$43,000 over the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the following be inserted in the bill:

including not to exceed \$15,000 for construction of an addition to the United States Cotton Ginning Branch Laboratory at Mesilla Park, New Mexico

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Plant quarantines----- 59, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the full budget estimate of \$2,759,000.

The committee agrees with the statement in the House report that while it has been customary during the past several years for the Department to obtain clearance from the House and Senate Appropriations Committees prior to the release of funds from the appropriation "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases," it is believed that such prior clearance is no longer necessary. The committee also agrees that both committees should be kept currently advised of the use of these funds.

Total, Agricultural Research Administration-----	1, 081, 500
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS:

Forest Pest Control Act.....	\$375, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore half of the reduction by the House. The total amount provided is \$3,625,000, which is \$375,000 below the budget estimate.

White pine blister rust	350, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore half of the reduction by the House. The total amount provided is \$3,650,000, which is \$350,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the amount available to the Forest Service be increased from \$1,750,000 to \$1,981,500; and that the amount available to Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine be increased from \$1,045,000 to \$1,163,500.

Total, control of forest pests.....	725, 000
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FOREST SERVICE:

National forest protection and management	448, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Strengthening of fire control organization	\$200, 000
Rebuilding inventory of timber areas prepared for sale	248, 000
Total increase.....	448, 000

The total amount provided is \$29,848,000, which is \$170,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee was informed that the inventory of timber areas prepared for sale has been seriously depleted, and believes that such an aid in the harvesting of timber from the national forests is most desirable since it would increase revenues to the Treasury, would minimize losses of timber due to insects and disease, would transform stagnant, overmature stands of the West into productive second-growth areas, and would improve growing conditions in immature stands of timber.

Forest roads and trails.....	3, 000, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the full amount of the budget estimate of \$13,000,000.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

FOREST SERVICE—Continued

Acquisition of lands for national forests:

Weeks Act -----	\$75, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full budget estimate for acquisition under the Weeks Act of nuisance areas intermingled with national forests in the eastern United States. The section was eliminated by the House.

The committee also recommends that the following be inserted in the bill:

WEEKS ACT

For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$75,000, to be available only for payment toward the purchase price of any lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisition.

Special acts:

In order to provide the full budget estimate for the purchase of key private land tracts within the boundaries of nine national forests in Utah, Nevada, and southern California, which is derived from receipts from the forests named in the amount of \$141,680, the committee recommends that the section eliminated by the House be restored to the bill, as follows:

SPECIAL ACTS

For the acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended, \$39,830; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabo National Forests, Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637), \$34,850; in all, \$141,680.

Total, Forest Service -----	3, 523, 000
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$400, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction. The amount provided is \$60,610,000, which is \$130,000 below the budget estimate.

In this connection, the committee takes favorable note of the current and proposed work of the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Soil Conservation Service on Federal reclamation projects, and believes that the Department of Agriculture agencies, in cooperation with State agricultural colleges and the Bureau of Reclamation, should carry forward a coordinated program of aid and assistance to project settlers with a view to securing full production on all project lands. Since such a program has the same objectives and should be of the same character as in other parts of the United States, therefore the committee does not consider that the costs involved should be levied against project farmers, as suggested in the House report.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION:

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources..	1, 754, 142
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for proposed adjustments in rates of pay of county office personnel, as estimated. The total amount provided is \$251,754,142, which is \$4,745,858 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses be increased from \$25,000,000 to \$26,754,142.

The committee also recommends that the following provisions be deleted from the bill:

of which amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation practices related directly to flood-prevention work in approved watersheds

Marketing services.

The committee recommends that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided*, That hereafter the Commodity Credit Corporation may contract with cooperatives for classing cotton and may pay for such services an amount not in excess of the value of the samples

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

EXTENSION SERVICE:

Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico -----

\$34, 129

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the payments to Alaska and Puerto Rico, and to provide the full amount of the budget estimate for total payments of \$27,169,129.

The committee also recommends that the amount for extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to Alaska be increased from \$13,950 to the estimate of \$17,300; that the amount for extending the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham and Bankhead-Jones Acts to Alaska be increased from \$42,150 to the estimate of \$42,558; that the amount for extending the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico be increased from \$31,348 to the estimate of \$32,131, and that the amount for extending the benefits of section 23 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico be increased from \$71,502 to \$101,090.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS-----

67, 500

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore half of the reduction by the House. The total amount provided is \$682,500, which is \$67,500 below the budget estimate.

The committee believes that the primary obligation of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations is to assist American farmers by the acquisition and dissemination of information with regard to market trends abroad, the possibility of competition in our domestic markets from foreign agricultural products, and opportunities for sale of our domestic agricultural products in foreign markets. In its report on the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1948 this committee found it necessary to observe that the work of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, in carrying out this primary responsibility, was being handicapped by its close association with the Department of State. Information has again come to the committee indicating that this agency is placing undue emphasis upon programs and activities which are the primary responsibility of other agencies and which are designed to assist producers in foreign countries. The committee is greatly disturbed over this trend and is of the opinion that a reorientation in the thinking of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations is necessary so that it will function efficiently with sharp emphasis upon carrying out its primary obligation to American agricultural producers.

Total, Title I, Regular Activities-----

7, 729, 771

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The committee recommends that the following provision, which was stricken by the House on a point of order in the amount of \$120,000,000 as estimated, be inserted in the bill:

: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of the capital impairment determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1951 (but not to exceed \$109,391,154), pursuant to sections 1 and 4 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1, 4)

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS	\$43, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full budget estimate of \$625,000.

Total increase, Title III, Special Activities	43, 000
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TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 410. LIMITATION ON FILLING OF PERSONNEL VACANCIES

The committee recommends that the following section be deleted from the bill:

SEC. 410. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952; *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

(a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;

(b) to positions filled from within the department;

(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice of the Senate;

(d) to seasonal and casual workers;

(e) to employees engaged in meat inspection and law enforcement;

(f) to field employees of the Soil Conservation Service and Production and Marketing Administration who provide conservation assistance to farmers and ranchers;

(g) to field operating and research employees engaged in work of county offices and other field locations;

(h) to employees of the crop and livestock reporting service;

(i) to the administrative expense limitations fixed by this Act for Federal intermediate credit banks and for production credit corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the General Fund of the Treasury;

(j) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3:

Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the total provided for in this Act, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953, this provision shall again become operative.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

GENERAL PROVISIONS—Continued

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof (Ferguson amendment):

SEC. 410. (a) No part of any appropriation made by this Act for any purpose shall be used for the payment of personal services in excess of an amount equal to 90 per centum of the amount requested for personal services for such purpose in budget estimates heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for the payment of personal services for any purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in such budget estimates for personal services for such purpose less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for personal services in the budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such services.

(b) This section shall not apply to—

1. Field operating and research employees engaged in work of county offices and other field locations.

2. Employees of the crop and livestock reporting service.

3. Employees paid from funds for research.

4. The administrative expense limitations for Federal intermediate credit banks and for production credit corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the General Fund of the Treasury.

5. Employees of the market news service.

6. Employees of the Rural Electrification Administration.

Limitation on information specialists (Ferguson amendment):

The committee recommends that the following section be inserted in the bill:

SEC. 411. (a) No part of the money appropriated by this Act to any department, agency, or corporation which is in excess of 90 per centum of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information, publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures and similar material,

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

GENERAL PROVISIONS—Continued

Limitation on information specialists (Ferguson amendment)—Continued

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2), and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in such budget estimates for such purpose.

(b) This section shall not apply to personnel engaged in the preparation and distribution of technical agricultural publications and farmers bulletins, and the Agriculture Yearbook, the reporting and dissemination of the results of research and investigations, the preparation and broadcasting of the "Farm and Home Hour" and similar radio programs, and other work required to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Department imposed by law other than work intended primarily for press, radio and television services, and popular publications.

Limitation on personal services above basic rates, transportation of things and travel (Ferguson amendment):

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

SEC. 412. No appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be available to pay—

(1) for personal services above basic rates of civilian administrative personnel (except field employees);

(2) for transportation of things (other than mail); or

(3) for travel of civilian employees (other than for field operation of action programs), more than 90 per centum of the amount which the budget estimates heretofore submitted in connection with appropriation or authorization contemplated would be expended therefrom for such purposes, respectively; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in such budget estimates for such purpose.

Limitation on funds for acquisition, seizure, or operation of plants. (Ferguson amendment.)

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

SEC. 413. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or any funds made available for expenditure by this Act, shall be used for the purpose of acquiring, seizing, or operating any plant, facility, or other property, unless the acquisition, seizure, or operation of such plant, facility, or other property is authorized by Act of Congress.

DECREASES

FLOOD PREVENTION ----- \$750, 000

The decrease recommended by the committee is
to provide a total of \$7,000,000, as follows:

Preliminary examinations and surveys-----	\$1, 724, 760
Works of improvement-----	4, 825, 240
General basin investigations-----	450, 000

Total amount-----	7, 000, 000
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The amount provided is \$750,000 below the budget estimate,
to be deducted from the works of improvement.

Total decreases-----	750, 000
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Title I increases-----	7, 729, 771
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Title II increases-----	43, 000
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Total increases-----	7, 772, 771
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Less decrease-----	750, 000
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Net increase-----	7, 022, 771
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Amount of bill as reported to the Senate-----	731, 608, 470
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PERMANENT AUTHORIZATIONS

Item	Authorizations, 1952	Budget estimates, 1953	Increase or decrease
Expenses and refunds, brush disposal ¹	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	-----
Payments to Minnesota, national forests fund ¹	45,000	45,000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico ²	107,294	107,294	-----
Payments to States and Territories, national forests fund ¹	13,975,000	15,020,000	+\$1,045,000
Roads and trails for States, national forests fund ¹	5,600,000	6,000,000	+400,000
Payments due counties, submarginal land program ¹	298,000	344,000	+46,000
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities ²	158,886,746	181,000,000	+22,113,254
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund ¹	390,000	390,000	-----
Cooperative agricultural extension work ²	4,711,250	4,711,250	-----
Replacement of personal property sold ¹	1,112,100	948,900	-163,200
Total, permanent appropriations.....	186,525,380	209,966,444	+23,441,054

¹ Special fund accounts.² General fund accounts.

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

(TITLE I)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1952	Estimates, 1953	House rec- ommended in bill for 1953	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Authoriza- tions, 1952	Estimates, 1953
Farmers Home Administration:						
Farm ownership and housing.....	\$38,000,000	\$38,000,000	\$38,000,000	\$38,000,000		
Production and subsistence.....	110,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	+\$10,000,000	+\$10,000,000
Water facilities.....	5,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	+1,000,000	
Total, Farmers Home Administration.....	153,000,000	154,000,000	164,000,000	164,000,000	+11,000,000	+10,000,000
Rural Electrification Administration:						
Electrification.....	100,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	—50,000,000	
Telephone.....	9,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	+16,000,000	
Total, Rural Electrification Administration.....	109,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	—34,000,000	
Total, loan authorizations.....	262,000,000	229,000,000	239,000,000	239,000,000		

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS

(TITLE II)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommend- ed in House bill for 1953	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authoriza- tions, 1952	Estimates 1953	House bill
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	\$16,500,000	\$17,876,000	\$16,500,000	\$16,500,000		--\$1,376,000	-----
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	1,100,000	950,000	950,000	950,000	--\$150,000		-----
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.....	1,496,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	+194,000		-----
Production Credit Corporations.....	1,358,000	1,465,000	1,465,000	1,465,000	+107,000		-----
Total, corporate administrative expense limitations.....	20,454,000	21,981,000	20,605,000	20,605,000	+151,000	1,376,000	-----

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

(TITLE III)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommend- ed in House bill for 1953	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authoriza- tions, 1952	Estimates 1953	House bill
Research on strategic and critical materials.....	\$578,800	\$625,000	\$582,000	\$625,000	+\$46,200		-----
International Wheat Agreement.....	76,808,000	182,162,250	(1)	(1)	-76,808,000	--\$182,162,250	-----
Total, special activities.....	77,386,800	182,787,250	582,000	625,000	76,761,800	-182,162,250	-----

¹ To be handled by cancellation of notes of Commodity Credit Corporation.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952, ESTIMATES FOR 1953, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1953

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended in House bill for 1953	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	House bill
Agricultural Marketing Act.....	\$4,962,000	\$5,500,000	\$5,250,000	\$5,200,000	+\$298,000	—\$240,000	+\$10,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:							
Economic investigations.....	2,310,000	2,507,000	2,320,500	2,455,000	+145,000	—52,000	+134,500
Crop and livestock estimates.....	3,082,804	3,058,000	3,058,000	3,058,000	—24,804	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.....	5,392,804	5,565,000	5,378,500	5,513,000	+120,196	—52,000	+134,500
Agricultural Research Administration:							
Office of Administrator.....	582,440	581,000	581,000	581,000	—1,440	-----	-----
Research on agricultural problems of Alaska.....	268,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	+2,000	-----	-----
Office of Experiment Stations:							
Payments to States, etc.....	12,428,708	12,453,708	12,441,208	12,453,708	+25,000	-----	+12,500
Salaries and expenses.....	390,000	389,000	380,000	380,000	—10,000	—9,000	-----
Virgin Islands agricultural program.....		100,000	-----	100,000	+100,000	-----	+100,000
Total, Office of Experiment Stations.....	12,818,798	12,942,708	12,821,208	12,933,708	+114,910	—9,000	+112,500
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.....	1,436,000	1,430,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	—36,000	—30,000	-----

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended in House bill for 1953	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953 House bill
Bureau of Animal Industry:						
Animal research.....	\$3,698,000	\$3,681,000	\$3,681,000	\$3,681,000	-\$17,000	-----
Animal disease control and eradication.....	8,501,000	8,477,000	8,477,000	8,477,000	-24,000	-----
Meat inspection.....	13,840,000	14,260,000	13,660,000	14,260,000	+420,000	+\$800,000
Total, Bureau of Animal Industry.....	226,039,000	26,418,000	25,818,000	26,418,000	+379,000	+600,000
Bureau of Dairy Industry.....	1,570,000	1,621,000	1,573,000	1,573,000	+3,000	-----
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.....	7,675,000	7,689,000	7,500,000	7,550,000	-125,000	+50,000
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:						
Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research.....	11,304,730	11,547,000	11,330,000	11,590,000	+285,270	+290,000
National Arboretum.....	149,000	149,000	149,000	149,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.....	11,453,730	11,696,000	11,479,000	11,739,000	+285,270	+290,000
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:						
Salaries and expenses:						
Insect investigations.....	3,915,500	3,869,000	3,869,000	3,869,000	-46,500	-----
Insect and plant disease control.....	5,697,900	5,672,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	-97,900	-----
Plant quarantines.....	2,792,600	2,759,000	2,700,000	2,759,000	-33,600	+59,000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	12,406,000	12,300,000	12,169,000	12,228,000	-178,000	+59,000
Control of emergency outbreaks of insect and plant diseases.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	13,406,000	13,300,000	13,169,000	13,228,000	-178,000	+59,000
Total, Agricultural Research Administration.....	75,248,968	75,947,708	74,611,208	75,692,708	+443,740	+1,081,500

Control of forest pests.....	6,000,000	8,000,000	6,550,000	7,275,000	+1,275,000	-725,000	+725,000
Forest Service:							
Salaries and expenses:							
National forest protection and management.....	28,814,025	30,018,000	29,400,000	29,848,000	+1,033,975	-170,000	+448,000
Fighting forest fires.....	3 9,250,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-3,250,000		
Forest research.....	5,416,603	5,397,000	5,365,000	5,365,000	-51,603	-32,000	
Total, salaries and expenses.....	43,480,628	41,415,000	40,765,000	41,213,000	-2,267,628	-202,000	+448,000
Forest roads and trails.....	4 16,569,420	13,000,000	10,000,000	13,000,000	-3,569,420		+3,000,000
Acquisition of land for national forests:							
Weeks Act.....	75,000	75,000	0	75,000			+75,000
Superior National Forest.....	3 207,002	150,000	150,000	150,000	-57,002		
Special acts.....	(141,680)	(141,680)	0	(141,680)			+(141,680)
Total, land acquisition.....	282,002	225,000	150,000	225,000	-57,002		+75,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	10,795,000	10,793,000	10,793,000	10,793,000	-2,000		
Smoke Jumper facilities.....	6 700,000				-700,000		
Cooperative range improvements.....	7 (931,340)	(700,000)			-(931,340)	-(700,000)	
Total, Forest Service.....	71,827,050	65,433,000	61,708,000	65,231,000	-6,596,050	-202,000	+3,523,000
Flood prevention.....	8 7,262,097	7,750,000	7,750,000	7,000,000	-262,097	-750,000	-750,000

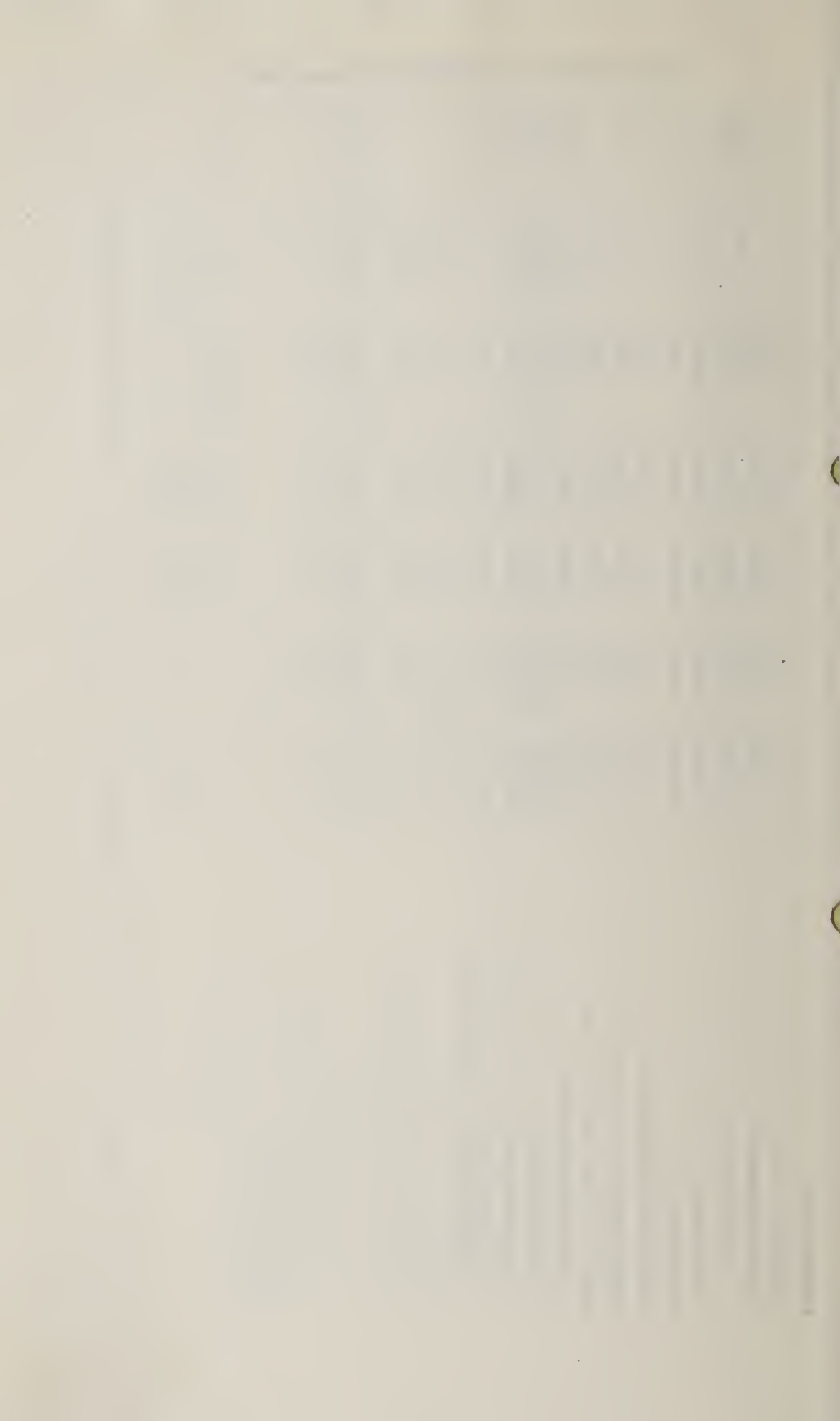
1 Includes \$600,000 in S. Doc. No. 126.
2 Includes \$571,072 transfer from "Eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry."
3 Includes \$3,250,000 in third supplemental, 1952.
4 Includes \$3,569,420 carry-over from fiscal year 1951.
5 Includes \$82,002 carry-over from fiscal year 1951.
6 Now pending in third supplemental, 1952.
7 Includes \$231,340 carry-over from fiscal year 1951.
8 Includes \$702,497 carry-over from fiscal year 1951.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953--Con.

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommend- mended in House bill for 1953	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953
Soil Conservation Service:						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$58,934,991	\$60,740,000	\$60,210,000	\$60,610,000	+\$1,675,009	-\$130,000
Water conservation and utilization projects.....	9 389,593	235,500	235,500	235,500	-154,093	
Total, Soil Conservation Service.....	59,324,584	60,975,500	60,445,500	60,845,500	+1,520,916	-130,000
Production and Marketing Administration:						
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources.....	276,480,000	256,500,000	250,000,000	251,754,142	-24,725,858	-4,745,858
Agricultural production programs.....	10,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000		-5,000,000
Sugar Act.....	70,000,000	70,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000	-5,000,000	-5,000,000
National school lunch.....	83,367,491	83,367,491	83,367,491	83,367,491		
Marketing services.....	11,466,000	11,465,000	11,465,000	11,465,000	-1,000	
Total, Production and Marketing Administration.....	451,313,491	436,332,491	419,832,491	421,586,633	-29,726,858	-14,745,858
Commodity Exchange Authority.....						
Federal Crop Insurance (administrative expenses).....	660,800	725,000	725,000	725,000	+64,200	
Rural Electrification Administration (S. and E.).....	7,949,911	9,100,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	+550,089	-600,000
Farmers Home Administration:	8,285,000	8,425,000	8,290,000	8,290,000	+5,000	-135,000
Salaries and expenses.....	29,395,500	29,350,000	29,350,000	29,350,000	-45,500	
Disaster loans.....	30,000,000				-30,000,000	
Total, Farmers Home Administration.....	59,395,500	29,350,000	29,350,000	29,350,000	-30,045,500	
Farm Credit Administration.....	427,900	431,000	431,000	431,000	+3,100	

Extension Service:									
Payments to States, etc.....	27,135,000	27,169,129	27,135,000	27,169,129	+34,129	-----	+34,129	-----	+34,129
Salaries and expenses.....	908,000	905,000	905,000	905,000	-3,000	-----	-3,000	-----	-----
Total, Extension Service.....	28,043,000	28,074,129	28,040,000	28,074,129	+31,129	-----	+31,129	-----	+34,129
Office of Secretary.....	2,175,000	2,360,000	2,230,000	2,230,000	+55,000	-----	+55,000	-130,000	-----
Office of Solicitor.....	2,355,000	2,356,000	2,356,000	2,356,000	+1,000	-----	+1,000	-----	-----
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.....	615,000	750,000	615,000	682,500	+67,500	-----	+67,500	-67,500	+67,500
Office of Information.....	1,263,268	1,259,000	1,259,000	1,259,000	-4,268	-----	-4,268	-----	-----
Library.....	687,237	682,000	682,000	682,000	-5,237	-----	-5,237	-----	-----
Total, title I regular activities.....	793,188,610	749,015,828	724,003,699	730,983,470	-62,205,140	-----	-62,205,140	-18,032,358	+6,979,771
Title III, special activities.....	77,386,800	182,787,250	582,000	625,000	-76,761,800	-----	-76,761,800	-182,162,250	+43,000
Total appropriations.....	870,575,410	931,803,078	724,585,699	731,608,470	-138,966,940	-----	-138,966,940	-200,194,608	+7,022,771

⁹ Includes \$154,093 carry-over from fiscal year 1951.



82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7314

[Report No. 1619]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 5 (legislative day, MAY 1), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 29 (legislative day, MAY 28), 1952

Reported by Mr. RUSSELL, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953,
6 namely:

7 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

8 TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

9 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

10 (RMA—TITLE II)

11 To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, inde-
12 pendently or through cooperation among Federal and State

1 agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the
2 distribution and marketing of agricultural products under the
3 provisions of titles II and III of the Act of August 14, 1946,
4 as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621-1629), and for expenses
5 of any advisory committees established as provided in title
6 III of said Act to assist in effectuating the research and serv-
7 ice work of the Department, ~~\$5,250,000~~ \$5,260,000: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That not less than \$600,000 of this amount shall be
9 available for contracts in accordance with the provisions of
10 section 205 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
11 may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the
12 Department such amounts from this appropriation as may
13 be necessary to carry out the functions for which it
14 is made (but amounts made available to the Office of
15 the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information,
16 shall not exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget,
17 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
18 ment, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in
19 addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made avail-
20 able to other appropriation items of the Department:
21 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
22 available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product
23 thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation
24 rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and
25 for development of foreign markets.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (7 U. S. C. 411) and related Acts, as follows:

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, ~~\$2,320,500~~ \$2,455,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,

1 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
2 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
3 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
4 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
5 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
6 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as
7 amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$3,-
8 058,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein
9 appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to
10 ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the
11 intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton,
12 or for estimates of apple production for other than the com-
13 mercial crop.

14 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

15 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

16 For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator,
17 including travel and subsistence expenses of advisory
18 committees authorized by title III of the Act of Au-
19 gust 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1628-1629), and the mainte-
20 nance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services
21 at the Agricultural Research Center, \$581,000: *Provided*,
22 That the appropriation current at the time services are
23 rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reim-
24 bursements based on estimated or actual charges) from
25 applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including

1 handling and other related services, for equipment rentals
2 (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs) ; for
3 services, supplies, equipment, and material furnished: *Pro-*
4 *vided further*, That of the several appropriations of the
5 Agricultural Research Administration, not to exceed \$15,000
6 shall be available for employment pursuant to the second
7 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
8 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act
9 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*,
10 That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research
11 Administration shall be available for the construction, alter-
12 ation, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided*,
13 *however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of con-
14 structing any one building (excepting headhouses connect-
15 ing greenhouses and experimental farm houses) shall not
16 exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings
17 costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits
18 of the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the
19 cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall
20 not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the build-
21 ing as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever
22 is greater.

23 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

24 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
25 duct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems

1 of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the
2 Department as he may designate, independently or in co-
3 operation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of
4 Alaska, \$270,000.

5 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

6 Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico

7 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
8 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance where applicable, to
9 carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating
10 to agricultural experiment stations:

11 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
12 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
13 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
14 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
15 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24, 1925
16 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
17 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
18 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), sections 3 and 5,
19 \$2,863,708, and sections 9 and 11 of said Act as added by
20 the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h, 427j), in-
21 cluding administration by the Office of Experiment Stations
22 in the United States Department of Agriculture, \$5,000,000,
23 no part of which latter amount shall be used for beginning
24 construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000;
25 Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-

1 386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to
 2 the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved
 3 February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits
 4 of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and
 5 the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved June
 6 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending
 7 the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory
 8 of Alaska, ~~\$62,500~~ \$75,000; Puerto Rico, the Act approved
 9 March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extend-
 10 ing the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico,
 11 \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and
 12 Puerto Rico, ~~\$12,441,208~~ \$12,453,708.

13 Salaries and Expenses

14 For necessary expenses in connection with administra-
 15 tion of grants and coordination of research with States
 16 pursuant to the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16,
 17 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23,
 18 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amenda-
 19 tory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f),
 20 and title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as
 21 amended by the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C.
 22 427-427g), and for the administration, operation, and
 23 maintenance of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto
 24 Rico, \$380,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form
 25 of the annual financial statement required under the above

1 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
2 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
3 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
4 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
5 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

6 *VIRGIN ISLANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM*

7 *For expenses necessary to carry out an agricultural*
8 *program in the Virgin Islands in accordance with the pro-*
9 *visions of Public Law 228, approved October 29, 1951,*
10 *including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle,*
11 *\$100,000.*

12 *BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS*

13 For necessary expenses in connection with conducting
14 investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricul-
15 tural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home,
16 with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more
17 effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and
18 such economic investigations, including housing and house-
19 hold buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of
20 the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services made
21 available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and for
22 disseminating useful information on these subjects,
23 \$1,400,000.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigation concerned with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

Animal research: For animal husbandry investigations; investigations of diseases of animals and of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products; and cooperation in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 429), \$3,681,000.

Animal disease control and eradication: For the control and eradication of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals, scabies in sheep and cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, and dourine in horses, and other inspection and quarantine work authorized by law; for supervision of the transportation of livestock, including administration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection of vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act

1 of March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158) and sections 56
2 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7
3 U. S. C. 851-855), relating to veterinary biological prod-
4 ucts, \$8,477,000: *Provided*, That no payment hereunder
5 as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter
6 for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or brucellosis shall ex-
7 ceed (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any pure
8 bred animal, (2) one-third of the difference between the
9 appraised value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3) the
10 amount paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperating
11 agency, and no payment hereunder shall be made for any
12 animal if at the time of test or condemnation it shall belong
13 to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corpora-
14 tion to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for
15 slaughter.

16 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of
17 laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food
18 products, ~~\$13,660,000~~ \$14,260,000.

19 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

20 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of
21 the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
22 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy in-
23 dustry, the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9, 1902
24 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relating to process or reno-
25 vated butter, as amended, and the Act of May 23, 1908

1 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates to the exporta-
2 tion of process or renovated butter, \$1,573,000.

3 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

4 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
5 and demonstrations established under the provisions of sec-
6 tion 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the
7 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292) ;
8 for the development of new and extended food, feed, and
9 industrial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and
10 animal, and potential replacement crops, and processing,
11 biological, chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicolog-
12 ical and technological investigation thereof, ~~\$7,500,000~~
13 \$7,550,000.

14 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

15 ENGINEERING

16 Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research: For
17 expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and
18 demonstrations concerning plants, soils, and agricultural
19 engineering, including those related to the production, im-
20 provement, handling, processing, transportation, and stor-
21 age of farm and other crops; control of weeds, plant diseases,
22 and nematodes; discovery and introduction of new and use-
23 ful plants, both foreign and native; soil and water manage-
24 ment to improve soil productivity; the relation of soils to
25 plant, animal, and human nutrition; classification and map-

1 ping of soils; fertilizers, liming materials, and soil amend-
 2 ments; farm machinery and processing equipment; farm
 3 buildings, and farm electrification; and for the acquisition
 4 (not to exceed one), operation, and maintenance of air-
 5 planes; ~~\$11,330,000~~ \$11,590,000, including not to exceed
 6 \$15,000 for construction of an addition to the United States
 7 Cotton Ginning Branch Laboratory at Mesilla Park, New
 8 Mexico.

9 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
 10 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
 11 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
 12 191-194), \$149,000.

13 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

14 Salaries and Expenses

15 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
 16 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
 17 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means
 18 of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture,
 19 for importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial,
 20 fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for
 21 investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying
 22 insects affecting man and animals, and the best ways of
 23 utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect the provi-
 24 sions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
 25 amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act (7

1 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-
2 144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149), the Act
3 of May 9, 1938, relating to grasshoppers, Mormon crickets,
4 and chinch bugs (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the Organic
5 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended, authorizing
6 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious
7 insects and plant pests; including the operation and mainte-
8 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed two,
9 as follows:

10 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
11 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
12 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
13 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
14 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
15 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
16 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-
17 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-
18 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
19 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with
20 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other
21 arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and ap-
22 paratus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the
23 eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and
24 for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
25 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their

1 application, \$3,869,000: *Provided*, That of the amount
2 allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed \$250,000
3 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies
4 for research in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act
5 of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i), and the amounts
6 obligated for contract research shall remain available until
7 expended.

8 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out oper-
9 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to pre-
10 vent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
11 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,
12 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, golden
13 nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, Hall scale,
14 and gypsy and brown-tail moths, and grasshoppers, Mormon
15 crickets, and chinch bugs in accordance with the Act of May
16 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the enforcement
17 of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to
18 enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quar-
19 tine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-
20 167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free
21 areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of
22 the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February 8,
23 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the
24 compensation of growers for losses resulting from the de-
25 struction of or for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on

1 lands infested or exposed to infestations of the golden nema-
2 tode for the purpose authorized by the Golden Nematode
3 Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150g), \$5,600,000: *Provided*, That
4 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the
5 cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other
6 property injured or destroyed, except potatoes and tomatoes
7 as authorized under the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided*
8 *further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part
9 of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of
10 sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has pro-
11 vided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or
12 for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal
13 to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, sub-
14 scribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authori-
15 ties, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplish-
16 ment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode
17 except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode
18 Act.

19 Plant quarantines: For operations against the introduc-
20 tion of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States,
21 including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and
22 regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant
23 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.
24 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-
25 144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C.

1 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they
2 pertain to Territories and districts of the United States, for
3 the enforcement of plant quarantines through inspection in
4 transit, including the interception and disposition of ma-
5 terials found to have been transported in violation of Federal
6 plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under
7 the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166) and enforce-
8 ment of regulations governing the movement of plants into
9 and from the District of Columbia promulgated under sec-
10 tion 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
11 amended, and for inspection and certification of plants and
12 plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign
13 countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act
14 of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), ~~\$2,700,000~~ \$2,759,000.

15 Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant
16 Diseases

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
18 joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-
19 148e), including the operation and maintenance of airplanes,
20 control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Cana-
21 dian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the
22 employment of Canadian citizens, \$1,000,000, which shall be
23 apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised
24 Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said joint resolution
25 only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of

1 the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency
2 conditions.

3 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

4 For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,
5 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, con-
6 trol, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases
7 which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United
8 States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto
9 as may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of
10 August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167),
11 including the purchase (not to exceed two) and operation
12 and maintenance of airplanes, and construction and altera-
13 tion of necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of con-
14 structing or altering any one building during the fiscal year
15 shall not exceed \$2,500, as follows:

16 Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the provi-
17 sions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C.,
18 Supp. I, 594-1-594-5), ~~\$3,250,000~~ \$3,625,000, of which
19 \$500,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section
20 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of
21 said Act only to the extent that the Secretary, with the ap-
22 proval of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet
23 emergency conditions.

24 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant

1 to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), ~~\$3,300,~~
 2 ~~000~~ \$3,650,000, of which \$505,000 shall be available to
 3 the Department of the Interior for the control of white
 4 pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the
 5 jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes
 6 which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restric-
 7 tions of the United States; ~~\$1,750,000~~ \$1,981,500 to the
 8 Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust
 9 on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and
 10 ~~\$1,045,000~~ \$1,163,500 to the Bureau of Entomology and
 11 Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of
 12 the entire program, method development, and for operations
 13 conducted under its direction for such control, including, but
 14 not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on or
 15 endangering State and privately owned lands.

16 FOREST SERVICE

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$10,000
 19 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
 20 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574),
 21 as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 22 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to experiment and make investigations
 23 and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and
 24 lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used
 25 for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of

1 the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to
2 the proper care of the same; to investigate and test Ameri-
3 can timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods,
4 for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through
5 investigations and the planting of native and foreign species,
6 suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary
7 buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building pur-
8 chased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the
9 cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary sys-
10 tem and of connecting the same with any such building,
11 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout
12 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$15,000, (\$22,500
13 in Alaska,) with the exception that any building erected,
14 purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or
15 more, may be improved out of the appropriations made
16 under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not
17 to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as cer-
18 tified by the Chief of the Forest Service; to protect, admin-
19 ister, and improve the national forests, including tree
20 planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface
21 wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve
22 water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize
23 the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game
24 supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein;
25 to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experi-

1 ments and investigations made by the Forest Service, as
2 follows:

3 National forest protection and management: For the
4 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
5 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
6 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
7 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
8 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the
9 care of plantations and young growth; the operation and
10 maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed
11 three; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construc-
12 tion and maintenance of all other improvements necessary
13 for the proper and economical administration, protection,
14 development, and use of the national forests, including ex-
15 perimental areas under Forest Service administration, except
16 that where direct purchases will be more economical than
17 construction, improvements may be purchased; the con-
18 struction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure),
19 equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational
20 facilities; timber cultural operations; development and ap-
21 plication of fish and game management plans; propagation
22 and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid
23 portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising
24 of timber and other resources and development and applica-

1 tion of plans for their effective management, sale, and use;
2 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as
3 authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16
4 U. S. C. 514) ; examination, classification, surveying, and
5 appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized
6 by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national
7 forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and
8 entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August
9 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act
10 of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512) ; investigation and
11 establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof
12 or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and
13 protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connec-
14 tion with the administration and public use of the national
15 forests; and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance,
16 improvement, protection, and general administration of the
17 national forests, ~~\$29,400,000~~ \$29,848,000.

18 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
19 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service admin-
20 istration, including lands under contract for purchase or
21 in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and
22 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
23 year for such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which \$2,500,000
24 shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of

1 the Revised Statutes, as amended, only to the extent that
2 the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
3 finds necessary to meet emergency conditions.

4 Forest research: For forest research at forest or range
5 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or
6 elsewhere, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1,
7 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as
8 amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including
9 the construction and maintenance of improvements; fire, sil-
10 vicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and ex-
11 periments; investigations and experiments to develop improved
12 methods of management of forest and other ranges; experi-
13 ments, investigations, and tests of forest products; a compre-
14 hensive forest survey; and investigations in forest economics;
15 \$5,365,000: *Provided*, That funds may be advanced to co-
16 operators under such regulations as the Secretary may
17 prescribe when such action will stimulate or facilitate
18 cooperative work.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

20 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
21 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
22 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating
23 to forest development roads and trails, including the con-
24 struction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails

1 on experimental areas under Forest Service administration,
2 ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$13,000,000, which sum is authorized to be
3 appropriated by the Acts of June 29, 1948 (Public Law
4 834), and September 7, 1950 (Public Law 769), to remain
5 available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation
6 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or
7 alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of
8 equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction
9 and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building pur-
10 chased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall
11 not exceed \$15,000 (\$22,500 in Alaska) with the exception
12 that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost
13 of which was \$15,000 or more, may be improved within any
14 fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the
15 cost of such buildings certified by the Chief of the Forest
16 Service.

17 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

18 WEEKS ACT

19 *For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions*
20 *of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S.*
21 *C. 513-519, 521), \$75,000, to be available only for payment*
22 *toward the purchase price of any lands acquired, including*
23 *the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisition.*

1 Superior National Forest

2 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
3 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the
4 Act approved June 22, 1948 (Public Law 733),
5 \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

6 SPECIAL ACTS

7 *For the acquisition of land to facilitate the control of*
8 *soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior*
9 *boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance*
10 *with the provisions of the following Acts authorizing annual*
11 *appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in*
12 *not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts: Uinta*
13 *and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26,*
14 *1935 (Public Law 337), as amended, \$39,830; Cache Na-*
15 *tional Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505),*
16 *as amended, \$10,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland*
17 *National Forests, Riverside County, California, Act of June*
18 *15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as amended, \$22,000; Nevada*
19 *and Toiyabo National Forests, Nevada, Act of June 25,*
20 *1938 (Public Law 748), as amended, \$10,000; Angeles*
21 *National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (Public*
22 *Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland National Forest, San Diego*
23 *County, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law*
24 *589), \$5,000; Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of*

1 *June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637), \$34,850; in all,*
2 *\$141,680.*

3 STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

4 For expenses necessary for cooperation with the various
5 States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
6 tree planting, in forest management and processing, and
7 in farm forestry extension, pursuant to the Act of August
8 25, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 568c, 568d), and sections 1,
9 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C.
10 564-568a), and Acts supplementary thereto; advising
11 timberland owners, associations, and other appropriate
12 agencies in the application of forest management prin-
13 ciples to federally owned lands leased to States and to
14 private forest lands, and advising wood-using industries in
15 processing of forest products, so as to attain sustained-yield
16 management, the conservation of the timber resources, the
17 productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employ-
18 ment and economic continuance of forest industries;
19 \$10,793,000.

20 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

21 The amount of \$700,000 appropriated under this head
22 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for
23 1952 (Public Law 135, Eighty-second Congress) is hereby

1 continued available but not subject to the provision relating
2 to the use of such appropriation included in such Act.

3 FLOOD PREVENTION

4 For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood
5 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738),
6 as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary exami-
7 nations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement,
8 and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of the
9 Columbia Basin area, the Arkansas-White-Red River area,
10 the New England-New York area, the Colorado River
11 area, the Missouri River area, the Sevier River area, and
12 the Mississippi River area, in accordance with the provi-
13 sions of laws relating to the activities of the Depart-
14 ment, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employment
15 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
16 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by
17 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
18 at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, to re-
19 main available until expended, ~~\$7,750,000~~ \$7,000,000, with
20 which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds
21 heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department
22 for flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such
23 funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo
24 and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval
25 of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such

1 lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used
2 for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,
3 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, Neosha, Cotton-
4 wood, Verdigris, Caney, and tributaries in Kansas, without
5 the specific approval of the Board of County Commissioners
6 of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided fur-*
7 *ther*, That of the funds available herein, not in excess of \$5,-
8 556,540 (with which shall be merged the unexpended balance
9 of funds heretofore made available for these pur-
10 poses) may be expended in watersheds heretofore author-
11 ized by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22,
12 1944, for necessary gully control, floodwater detention, and
13 floodway structures in areas other than those over which
14 the Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsi-
15 bility.

16 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions
19 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title
20 III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012),
21 and the Act of August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011 note),
22 including research and investigations into the character.
23 cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture
24 depletion, and methods of soil and water conservation (in-
25 cluding the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irri

1 gation and land drainage, and the construction, operation,
2 and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, labora-
3 tories, plots, and installations) ; making conservation surveys
4 and plans and establishing measures to conserve soil and
5 water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such
6 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
7 the siltation of reservoirs) ; establishment and operation of
8 conservation nurseries; development and management of
9 land utilization project lands and facilities; dissemination of
10 information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent
11 buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and furnish-
12 ing of subsistence to employees; ~~\$60,210,000~~ \$60,610,000:
13 *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building
14 purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of
15 constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connect-
16 ing the same to any such building and with the exception of
17 buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased
18 for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight
19 buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to ex-
20 ceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or
21 improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing
22 \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount
23 not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no
24 part of this appropriation shall be available for the construc-
25 tion of any such building on land not owned by the Govern-

1 ment: *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri,
2 where the State has established a central State agency au-
3 thorized to enter into agreements with the United States or
4 any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the
5 saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil
6 conservation district in such State, the agreements made by
7 or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conser-
8 vation district shall have the prior approval of such central
9 State agency before they shall become effective as to such
10 district: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
11 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
12 under the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f),
13 in demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to
14 exceed \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the
15 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
16 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
17 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*,
18 That qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed
19 at per diem rates to perform the technical planning work
20 of the service: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell
21 at market value any property located in Yalobusha County,
22 Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act of July
23 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and suitable for return
24 to private ownership under such terms and conditions as
25 would not conflict with the purposes of said Act.

1 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

2 For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions
3 of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat.
4 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10),
5 as amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (Public Law
6 132), and September 6, 1950 (Public Law 760), relating
7 to water conservation and utilization projects, to remain
8 available until expended, \$235,500, which sum shall be
9 merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore
10 appropriated or transferred to said Department for the
11 purposes of said Act.

12 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

13 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

14 RESOURCES

15 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
16 visions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conserva-
17 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29,
18 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including
19 not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of
20 exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and
21 international fairs within the United States; ~~\$250,000,000~~
22 \$251,754,142, to remain available until December 31 of the
23 next succeeding fiscal year for compliance with the program
24 of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving prac-
25 tices authorized under this head in the Department of Agri-

1 culture Appropriation Act, 1952, carried out during the
2 period July 1, 1951, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, of
3 which amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical
4 assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural con-
5 servation practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for
6 conservation practices related directly to flood prevention
7 work in approved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed
8 ~~\$25,000,000~~ \$26,754,142 of the total sum provided under
9 this head shall be available during the current fiscal year for
10 salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out
11 such program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not
12 to be charged to such limitation; but not more than
13 \$4,966,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account,
14 "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-
15 ment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to
16 claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of
17 the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the
18 Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the con-
19 servation practice or practices and has complied with all
20 other requirements as conditions for such payments and that
21 the statements and information contained in the application
22 for payment are correct and true, to the best of his knowl-
23 edge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United
24 States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds
25 herein appropriated or made available for the functions

1 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant
2 to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23,
3 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any
4 regional information employees or any State information
5 employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of
6 inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to
7 individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount
8 shall be available for salaries and other administrative ex-
9 penses in connection with the formulation and administration
10 of the 1953 program of soil-building practices and soil-
11 and water-conserving practices, under the Act of Febru-
12 ary 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$250,000,000,
13 including administration, and formulated on the basis of a
14 distribution of the funds available for payments and grants
15 among the several States in accordance with their conserva-
16 tion needs as determined by the Secretary, except that the
17 proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more
18 than 15 per centum from the distribution for the next pre-
19 ceding program year, and no participant shall receive more
20 than \$2,500) ; but the payments or grants under such pro-
21 grams shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with
22 respect to which such payments or grants are to be made in
23 conformity with farming practices which will encourage
24 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
25 practices in the most practical and effective manner and

1 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and
2 approved by the State committees appointed pursuant to
3 section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
4 ment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the
5 respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5
6 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conservation
7 program for any county may, on the recommendation of
8 such county committee and approval of the State committee,
9 be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for
10 services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the
11 agricultural conservation program in the participating coun-
12 ties, and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single ac-
13 count for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil
14 Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical
15 and other assistance in such counties: *Provided further*, That
16 such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
17 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any
18 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agri-
19 cultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming prac-
20 tices approved by the Secretary under programs provided
21 for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds
22 available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corpora-
23 tion, or other agency constituting a part of such Department,
24 shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of
25 salary or travel expenses of any person who has been con-

1 victed of violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent per-
2 nicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as
3 amended, or who has been found in accordance with the pro-
4 visions of title 18, United States Code, section 1913, to have
5 violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits
6 the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of per-
7 sonal services or other expenses designed to influence in any
8 manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legis-
9 lation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of
10 any Member or through the proper official channels.

11 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMS

12 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out
13 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
14 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
15 of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), and to
16 provide assistance in obtaining equipment, materials, and
17 facilities necessary to attain needed production of agricul-
18 tural commodities, \$10,000,000, of which not more than
19 \$3,000,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account
20 "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-
21 ment Act of 1938".

22 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

23 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
24 of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160), \$65,-
25 000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next suc-

ceeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,500,000.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760), \$83,367,491: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

For expenses necessary for acquiring and diffusing market information on agricultural commodities, food products and by-products, the standardization, classification, grading, handling, storage and marketing thereof, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, the analysis of cotton fiber, the classing of cotton for producer members of cotton quality improvement groups, the establishment of classification standards and maintenance of an inspection service for tobacco (7 U. S. C. 471-476, 501-508, 511-511q); for investigating and certifying, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw or processed, and any product containing an agricultural commodity or de-

1 rivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when
2 received at such important central markets as the Secre-
3 tary may from time to time designate, or at points which
4 may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and
5 regulations as he may prescribe, including the collection of
6 such fees as are reasonable and as nearly as may cover the
7 cost of the service rendered; for performing the duties im-
8 posed upon the Secretary by chapter 14 of the Internal
9 Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-
10 1935) ; and for carrying into effect the United States Cotton
11 Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51-65), the United States Grain
12 Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the Naval Stores Act
13 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive,
14 of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7
15 U. S. C. 1291), including not to exceed \$25,000 for em-
16 ployment at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem, pursuant
17 to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the Organic
18 Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15
19 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), the Acts
20 to provide standards for containers for fruits and vegetables
21 (15 U. S. C. 251-257i), the United States Warehouse Act
22 (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C.
23 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards Act (7 U. S. C.
24 181-229), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenti-
25 cide Act (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), and the Tobacco Plant

1 and Seed Exportation Act (7 U. S. C. 516), \$11,465,000÷
 2 *Provided*, That hereafter the Commodity Credit Corporation
 3 may contract with cooperatives for classing cotton and
 4 may pay for such services an amount not in excess of the
 5 value of the samples.

6 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

7 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
 8 sions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7
 9 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$725,000.

10 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

11 For operating and administrative expenses, \$8,500,000.

12 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

13 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrifi-
 14 cation Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924),
 15 as follows:

16 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

17 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
 18 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
 19 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provi-
 20 sions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural electrifi-
 21 cation program, \$50,000,000; and rural telephone program,
 22 \$25,000,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$50,-
 23 000,000 for the rural electrification program and \$10,-
 24 000,000 for the rural telephone program, may be borrowed
 25 under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such

1 additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1953,
2 under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and
3 orderly development of the program.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
6 \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed
7 \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence
8 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
9 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
10 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$8,290,000.

11 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

12 To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and
13 the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones
14 Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031),
15 the Act of August 23, 1951 (Public Law 123); the Farm-
16 ers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001,
17 note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535;
18 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946 (40
19 U. S. C. 436-439); the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended
20 (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of
21 facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and
22 semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title
23 V of the Housing Act of 1949 relating to financial assistance
24 for farm housing (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483); the Rural
25 Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act, approved

1 May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444) ; and the Act to direct
2 the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain mineral in-
3 terests, approved September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-
4 1039), as follows:

5 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

6 For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes
7 under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
8 as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and
9 preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing
10 several authorities) : Title I and section 43 of title IV of the
11 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and title V
12 of the Housing Act of 1949 (except grants under 504 (a)),
13 \$38,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the
14 amount available for the purposes of title I and section 43
15 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, may
16 be distributed to States and Territories without regard to
17 farm population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to
18 the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for loans in recla-
19 mation projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land
20 (sums available for loans under title V of the Housing Act
21 of 1949 to remain available until expended) ; title II of the
22 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$120,-
23 000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended,
24 \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing
25 several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the

1 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions
2 set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture
3 Appropriation Act, 1952.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and
6 insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made
7 under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to
8 Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers'
9 Home Administration Act of 1946, the extension of financial
10 assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, and the adminis-
11 tration of assets transferred under subsection 2 (f) of the
12 Act of May 3, 1950, \$29,350,000, together with a transfer
13 to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$325,000 of the
14 fees and administrative expense charges made available by
15 subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-
16 Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

17 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

18 For necessary expenses, including library membership
19 fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to mem-
20 bers only or to members at a lower price than to others, pay-
21 ment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed
22 \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the
23 Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833) ; \$431,000, together
24 with not to exceed \$2,322,100 of receipts from Farm Credit
25 agencies, to be advanced to this appropriation, to cover the

1 cost of supervision, facilities, examinations, and other services
 2 rendered to such agencies; \$2,753,100.

3 EXTENSION SERVICE

4 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

5 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 6 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

7 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:

8 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7

9 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,

10 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7

11 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section

12 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended

13 by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1), \$12,-

14 500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved April

15 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;

16 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.

17 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the

18 Territory of Alaska, ~~\$13,950~~ \$17,300, and the Act approved

19 October 27, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-4, 5), extending to

20 the Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham

21 Act and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones

22 Act, ~~\$42,150~~ \$42,558; Puerto Rico, section 3 of the Act of

23 March 4, 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), authorizing extension of

24 the Capper-Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico, ~~\$31,348~~ \$32,131;

25 the Act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g),

1 extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones
2 Act to Puerto Rico, \$408,000, and the Act approved Octo-
3 ber 26, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-2, 3), extending the bene-
4 fits of section 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act
5 to Puerto Rico, ~~\$71,502~~ \$101,090; and section 506a of title
6 V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1476), \$33,050;
7 in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
8 ~~\$27,135,000~~ \$27,169,129.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of
11 the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C.
12 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto,
13 and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and
14 the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,
15 \$905,000.

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-
18 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
19 for replacement of the motor vehicle used by the Secretary
20 with a comparable new model; travel expenses, including
21 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; sta-
22 tionery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express,
23 and drayage charges; advertising of bids, communication
24 service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and
25 other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise pro-

1 vided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work
2 of the Department of Agriculture, \$2,230,000, together
3 with such amounts from other appropriations or authoriza-
4 tions as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the
5 current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which
6 several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined
7 by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$109,280, shall
8 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation:
9 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
10 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at
11 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, re-
12 spectively, therefor in the budget for such year, the amounts
13 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
14 tion shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
15 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
16 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
17 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or
18 increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

19 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

20 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or
21 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
22 service, \$2,356,000, together with such amounts from other
23 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
24 schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such
25 expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of

1 \$225,300 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
2 appropriation.

3 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

4 For necessary expenses for the Office of Foreign Agri-
5 cultural Relations and for enabling the Secretary to coordi-
6 nate and integrate activities of the Department in connection
7 with foreign agricultural work, ~~\$615,000~~ \$682,500.

8 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

9 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
10 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
11 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
12 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
13 the coordination of informational work and programs author-
14 ized by Congress in the Department, \$1,259,000, together
15 with such amounts from other appropriations or authoriza-
16 tions as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the
17 current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts
18 not exceeding a total of \$16,014, shall be transferred to
19 and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appro-
20 priation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used
21 for the purposes enumerated as follows: For preparation and
22 display of exhibits, \$102,735; for preparation, distribution, and
23 display of motion and sound pictures, \$73,511; for farmers'
24 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people
25 of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion

1 of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out
2 under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
3 sentatives; and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct
4 (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two hundred thirty
5 thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for the use of the
6 Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual
7 report of the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agri-
8 culture), as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January
9 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$611,128: *Provided*, That
10 additional funds for preparation and display of agricultural
11 motion pictures and exhibits relating to the programs of the
12 various agencies of the Department authorized by Congress,
13 not exceeding \$150,000, may be transferred to and made
14 a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and
15 shall be available for the objects specified herein: *Provided*
16 *further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits
17 by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be
18 used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of sec-
19 tion 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574),
20 as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
21 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That no part of this
22 appropriation shall be used for the establishment or main-
23 tenance of regional or State field offices, or for the compen-
24 sation of employees in such offices.

LIBRARY

For necessary expenses, including dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; \$682,000.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1953 for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$16,500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in

1 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
2 provement, or disposition of any real or personal property
3 belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest,
4 including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall
5 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
6 hereof: *Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury*
7 *is hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness*
8 *of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the*
9 *Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation to*
10 *the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of the capital*
11 *impairment determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1951*
12 *(but not to exceed \$109,391,154), pursuant to sections 1*
13 *and 4 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C.*
14 *713a-1, 4).*

15 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
16 \$950,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
17 the funds of the Corporation shall be available for ad-
18 ministrative expenses, including employment on a con-
19 tract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the
20 performance of special services, including legal services, and
21 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,
22 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and
23 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of
24 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said total
25 sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished and

1 examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration cen-
2 tral office, interest expense, and expenses in connection with
3 the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, pro-
4 tection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
5 to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Provided*,
6 That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all cash funds
7 in excess of the estimated operating requirements for the
8 current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and paid
9 into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That
10 the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may issue
11 and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed
12 \$500,000,000.

13 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
14 \$1,690,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
15 the funds of the banks shall be available for admin-
16 istrative expenses and services performed for the banks
17 by other Government agencies (except services and facilities
18 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Ad-
19 ministration central office, and services performed by any
20 Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury
21 in connection with the financial transactions of the banks);
22 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,
23 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee
24 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, op-
25 eration, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-

tion of real or personal property belonging to the banks or in which they have an interest.

Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,-465,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the corporations shall be available for administrative expenses and services performed for the corporations by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration central office); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the corporations or in which they have an interest.

TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98f), ~~\$582,000~~ \$625,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration".

1 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND OTHER
2 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

3 For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication
4 of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-
5 pneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of
6 animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poul-
7 try, including the payment of claims growing out of past
8 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
9 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials, contami-
10 nated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found
11 and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially
12 similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with
13 all lawful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth
14 disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the
15 provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of
16 May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C.
17 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section
18 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may trans-
19 fer from other appropriations or funds available to the
20 bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such
21 sums as he may deem necessary, to be available only in an
22 emergency which threatens the livestock or poultry industry
23 of the country, and any unexpended balances of funds trans-
24 ferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall

1 be merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That,
2 except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
3 28, 1947, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased
4 may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-
5 production, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraise-
6 ment based on breeding value no appraisement of any such
7 animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or
8 dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emer-
9 gency to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by
10 the United States Government for any such animals shall not
11 exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided fur-*
12 *ther*, That poultry may be appraised in groups when the
13 basis for appraisal is the same for each bird: *Provided fur-*
14 *ther*, That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable
15 provisions contained in the item "Office of Administrator,
16 Agricultural Research Administration": *Provided further*,
17 That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
18 directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit
19 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling
20 notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the
21 Treasury in the amount of \$11,240,532 for funds transferred
22 and expenses incurred under this head through fiscal year
23 1951 pursuant to authority granted in the Department of
24 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1951.

1 INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

2 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
3 directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit
4 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by cancelling
5 notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the
6 Treasury in the amount of \$182,162,250 for the net costs
7 during the fiscal year 1951 under the International Wheat
8 Agreement Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642).

9 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, the
11 lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the
12 Department under this Act shall be available for the pur-
13 chase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not
14 to exceed 400 passenger motor vehicles for replace-
15 ment only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in
16 the conduct of the work of the Department outside the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia.

18 SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
19 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
20 employment of translators when competent citizen translators
21 are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency of
22 persons in the field service of the Department for periods of
23 not more than sixty days; and (3) employment under the
24 appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

1 SEC. 403. Of appropriations herein made which are
2 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
3 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or
4 tracts of land.

5 SEC. 404. No part of the funds appropriated by this
6 Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee
7 of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
8 behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or
9 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
10 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
11 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
12 of cotton or the trend of same.

13 SEC. 405. Except to provide materials required in or
14 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
15 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
16 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of
17 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
18 outside of the United States.

19 SEC. 406. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for
20 contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of
21 August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations
22 herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics;
23 Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry;
24 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineer-

1 ing; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau
2 of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human
3 Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

4 SEC. 407. No part of any appropriation contained
5 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
6 by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to
7 pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a
8 strike against the Government of the United States or who
9 is a member of an organization of Government employees
10 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
11 the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
12 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
13 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
14 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
15 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
16 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
17 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
18 a member of an organization of Government employees that
19 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
20 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is
21 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
22 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
23 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
24 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
25 who is a member of an organization of Government employees

1 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
2 the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of
3 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
4 ernment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
5 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
6 any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be
7 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
8 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
9 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
10 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
11 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing
12 in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from
13 any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden
14 emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruc-
15 tion of property, the payment of salary or wages may be made
16 to such persons from applicable appropriations for services
17 rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit
18 contemplated by this section.

19 SEC. 408. No part of any appropriation contained in
20 this Act or of the funds available for expenditure by any
21 corporation or agency included in this Act shall be used
22 for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or defeat
23 legislation pending before the Congress.

24 SEC. 409. Except for the car officially assigned to
25 the Secretary of Agriculture, no part of any appropria-

1 tion contained in this Act shall be used to pay the com-
 2 pensation of any civilian employee of the Government whose
 3 principal duties consist of acting as chauffeur of any Govern-
 4 ment-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or
 5 ambulance), unless such appropriation is specifically au-
 6 thorized to be used for paying the compensation of employees
 7 performing such duties.

8 SEC. 410. No part of any appropriation or authorization
 9 contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation
 10 of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position
 11 which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning
 12 on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not
 13 apply—

14 ~~(a)~~ to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;

15 ~~(b)~~ to positions filled from within the department;

16 ~~(c)~~ to offices or positions required by law to be
 17 filled by appointment of the President by and with the
 18 advice of the Senate;

19 ~~(d)~~ to seasonal and casual workers;

20 ~~(e)~~ to employees engaged in meat inspection and
 21 law enforcement;

22 ~~(f)~~ to field employees of the Soil Conservation
 23 Service and Production and Marketing Administration
 24 who provide conservation assistance to farmers and
 25 ranchers;

1 ~~(g)~~ to field operating and research employees en-
 2 gaged in work of county offices and other field locations;

3 ~~(h)~~ to employees of the crop and livestock report-
 4 ing service;

5 ~~(i)~~ to the administrative expense limitations fixed
 6 by this Act for Federal intermediate credit banks and
 7 for production credit corporations, or to the appropria-
 8 tion for the Farm Credit Administration except the
 9 portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from
 10 the General Fund of the Treasury;

11 ~~(j)~~ to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3:

12 *Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel
 13 subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of
 14 the total provided for in this Act, such limitation may cease
 15 to apply and said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for
 16 employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at
 17 any time during fiscal year 1953, this provision shall again
 18 become operative.

19 *SEC. 410. (a) No part of any appropriation made by*
 20 *this Act for any purpose shall be used for the payment of*
 21 *personal services in excess of an amount equal to 90 per*
 22 *centum of the amount requested for personal services for such*
 23 *purpose in budget estimates heretofore submitted to the Con-*
 24 *gress for the fiscal year 1953; and the total amount of each*
 25 *appropriation, any part of which is available for the payment*

1 of personal services for any purpose, is hereby reduced by an
2 amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in
3 such budget estimates for personal services for such purpose
4 less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between
5 the amount requested for personal services in the budget
6 estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such
7 services.

8 (b) This section shall not apply to—

9 1. Field operating and research employees engaged
10 in work of county offices and other field locations.

11 2. Employees of the crop and livestock reporting
12 service.

13 3. Employees paid from funds for research.

14 4. The administrative expense limitations for Fed-
15 eral intermediate credit banks and for production credit
16 corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit
17 Administration except the portion thereof provided by
18 direct appropriation from the General Fund of the
19 Treasury.

20 5. Employees of the market news service.

21 6. Employees of the Rural Electrification Admin-
22 istration.

23 SEC. 411. (a) No part of the money appropriated by
24 this Act to any department, agency, or corporation which is
25 in excess of 90 per centum of the amount required to pay

1 the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for
2 personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the
3 fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such
4 department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year
5 in the performance of—

6 (1) functions performed by a person designated as
7 an information specialist, information and editorial spe-
8 cialist, publications and information coordinator, press
9 relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert,
10 television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity ex-
11 pert, or designated by any similar title, or

12 (2) functions performed by persons who assist
13 persons performing the functions described in (1) in
14 drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or dis-
15 seminating public information, publications or releases,
16 radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs,
17 motion pictures, and similar material,

18 shall be available to pay the compensation of persons per-
19 forming the functions described in (1) or (2), and the
20 total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is
21 available for such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount
22 equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in such budget
23 estimates for such purpose.

24 (b) This section shall not apply to personnel engaged
25 in the preparation and distribution of technical agricultural

1 publications and farmers bulletins, and the Agriculture Year-
2 book, the reporting and dissemination of the results of research
3 and investigations, the preparation and broadcasting of the
4 "Farm and Home Hour" and similar radio programs, and
5 other work required to carry out the duties and responsibili-
6 ties of the Department imposed by law other than work in-
7 tended primarily for press, radio and television services, and
8 popular publications.

9 SEC. 412. No appropriation or authorization contained
10 in this Act shall be available to pay—

11 (1) for personal services above basic rates of civilian
12 administrative personnel (except field employees);

13 (2) for transportation of things (other than mail);
14 or

15 (3) for travel of civilian employees (other than for
16 field operation of action programs),

17 more than 90 per centum of the amount which the budget
18 estimates heretofore submitted in connection with appropria-
19 tion or authorization contemplated would be expended there-
20 from for such purposes, respectively; and the total amount of
21 each appropriation, any part of which is available for such
22 purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 per
23 centum of the amount requested in such budget estimates for
24 such purpose.

25 SEC. 413. No part of any appropriation contained in

1 *this Act, or any funds made available for expenditure by this*
2 *Act, shall be used for the purpose of acquiring, seizing, or*
3 *operating any plant, facility, or other property, unless the*
4 *acquisition, seizure, or operation of such plant, facility, or*
5 *other property is authorized by Act of Congress.*

6 This Act may be cited as the “Department of Agri-
7 culture Appropriation Act, 1953”.

Passed the House of Representatives May 1, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

82ND CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 7314

[Report No. 1619]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

MAY 5 (legislative day, MAY 1), 1952
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MAY 29 (legislative day, MAY 28), 1952
Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 2, 1952
For actions of May 29, 1952
32nd-2nd, No. 93

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated defense production bill. Senate passed appropriation measure for USDA flood rehabilitation. Ready for President. Senate committee reported agricultural appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 7314 (S. Res. 1619)(p. 6294).

At the end of this Digest are (1) a table showing the 1952 appropriations, the 1953 budget estimates, the House figures, and the Senate committee figures; and (2) excerpts from the Senate committee report.

Agency budget officers have been furnished a copy of the portions of the bill relating to their agencies. Copies of the bill and report will be distributed directly from the loading platform in the South Building, as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has already been worked out with the Department agencies. In general, copies should be obtained through the agency and bureau budget officers rather than from this office.

2. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Began debate on S. 2594, to extend and amend the Defense Production Act (pp. 6304-46, 6354-5, 6357-8). Rejected, 18-52, the Dirksen amendment to discontinue price-wage controls (pp. 6306-34). Sen. Aiken charged USDA "connivance" to reduce farm prices, particularly those on soybeans, pork, and potatoes (pp. 6310, 6316, 6320-5).

3. EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 454, which provides \$20,000,000 for USDA flood rehabilitation (FHA and SCS)(p. 6346). This measure will now be sent to the President.

On May 28 the Senate passed with amendments H. J. Res. 426, making appropriations for pay costs, etc., available pending enactment of the third supplemental appropriation bill, which is tied up in conference because of a provision regarding the steel-plants seizure. However, the Senate inserted a provision into H. J. Res. 426, also, dealing with the steel seizure. (pp. 6290-1.) On May

29 the measure was referred to the House Appropriations Committee (p. 6357).

4. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 2357, to amend the agricultural exemption clause of the Interstate Commerce Act (S. Rept. 1615)(p. 6293).
5. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 515, making various amendments to facilitate and improve RFC operations (S. Rept. 1618)(p. 6294).
6. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3554, to provide that the carry-over of Maryland tobacco for any marketing year shall be the quantity of such tobacco on hand in the U. S. on Jan. 1 of such marketing year (S. Rept. 1620)(p. 6294).
7. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Aiken spoke in favor of this proposed project (pp. 6301-2).
8. RECLAMATION. Sen. Watkins urged additional reclamation work in Utah and raised a question about the amount of money being spent by the U. S. for reclamation in foreign countries (pp. 6302-4).
9. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Allen V. Astin to be Director of the National Bureau of Standards (p. 6358).
10. PRICE SUPPORTS. It is understood that, on May 30, a subcommittee of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report to the full Committee S. 2115, to continue the existing method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities for two additional years.
11. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 2 (p. 6358). LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, as announced by the majority leader: Mon., calendar and road authorizations; Tues., independent offices appropriation bill; Mon. or Tues., increase in retirement annuities; Wed., defense production bill (pp. 6344, 6346).

HOUSE

12. FOREIGN AID. Disagreed to a Senate amendment on H. R. 7005, to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1951, and requested a conference, appointing as conferees Reps. Richards, Mansfield, Morgan, Chipenfield, and Vorys (p. 6359).
13. VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 7757, granting preference to disabled veterans in making homestead entry on public lands (p. D520).
Rep. Springer spoke in favor of his amendment to H. R. 7656, providing educational benefits for Korean veterans (pp. 6367-71).
14. PERSONNEL RETIREMENT. Rep. Murray stated that he was strongly opposed to any legislation at this time which would increase the retirement benefits or annuities of Federal employees since "the retirement fund is not now actuarially sound" (pp. 6360-1).
15. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Reed presented a petition of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Dunkirk, N. Y., urging the creation of a governmental commission to study methods of combating floods (p. 6372).
16. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 2 (p. 6371). LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, Mon., consent calendar, Korean GI bill; Tues., private calendar, cotton parity standards; remainder of week, undetermined (p. D521).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. **ELECTRIFICATION.** Sen. Morse inserted his recent speech made before the Electric Consumers Conference, Washington, D. C., urging development by the Federal Government of this country's power resources (pp. A3485-6).
Rep. Mitchell inserted Paul L. Phillips' address given before the Electric Consumers Conference favoring Government development of power resources (pp. A3493-4).
18. **FOREIGN AID.** Rep. Beamer inserted a newspaper editorial, "Congress Cuts Foreign Aid," which concludes that "we are scaling down our volume of aid so as to protect our own economy" (pp. A3487-8).
Speech in the House by Rep. Chipenfield urging reductions in appropriations for the mutual security program including the point 4 program which he felt should be limited to its original objective of giving technical assistance to backward countries (pp. A3501-2).
19. **TAXATION; EXPENDITURES.** Extension of remarks by Rep. McDonough criticizing high taxes which he claimed restricted purchasing power even for necessities and he inserted Sidney Shalett's article entitled, "How Our Tax Dollars Are Wasted" (pp. A3499-3500).
Rep. Yorty inserted an Adams Business Men's Association (Los Angeles) resolution condemning collection of an anticipated \$2 billion in taxes by the Federal Government in Southern California during 1952 as "excessive, unjust, and unnecessary extravagance and waste" and Rep. Yorty's reply thereto (p. A3502).
20. **POTATO MARKETING.** Rep. Bender inserted a Packer article describing the hectic conditions in the Kern County, California potato market and which states the record demand is due to the national shortage plus pre-season contracts further restricting supply an estimated 75%. June potato acreage is reported selling at \$575 per acre, an extremely high figure. (pp. A3513-4.)
21. **IMMIGRATION.** Sen. Lehman inserted an America article, "How To Amend The McCarran Bill," criticizing the Walter-McCarran immigration bills (pp. A3514-5).

BILLS INTRODUCED

22. **TOBACCO.** S. 3259, by Sen. Ellender, relating to burley tobacco farm acreage allotments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 6295). Sen. Ellender inserted Secretary Brannan's letter transmitting draft of the proposed bill and recommending its enactment (pp. 63501.)
23. **LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION.** S. Res. 325, by Sen. Case, proposing changes in the size of certain Senate standing committees (p. 6299).

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 2: Immigration of 300,000 refugees, H. Judiciary. Reclamation project in Alaska, H. Interior. Fair-trade laws, S. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill, S. Appropriations (ex.). Amortization of emergency facilities, H. Ways and Means.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 105-A.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Senate Committee Bill, 1953, Compared with House Bill, 1953

(Note.--Figures in brackets [] not included in totals; 1952 figures include all supplemental appropriations to date and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1953 Senate Committee Bill.)

Bureau or Item	Appropriations and: : Loan Authoriza- : tions, Including : Estimated Pay : Adjustment : Supplementals, : 1952	Budget : Estimates, : 1953	House : Bill, : 1953	Senate : Committee : Bill, 1953	: Increase (+), or : Decrease (-), : Senate : Committee : Bill Compared : with : House Bill
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR					
REGULAR ACTIVITIES:					
Production and Marketing Admin- istration:					
Conservation and use of agri- cultural land resources ...	\$260,000,000:	\$256,500,000:	\$250,000,000:	\$251,754,142:	+\$1,754,142
Farm land restoration in flood-stricken areas' ...	a/ 30,980,000:	- -:	- -:	- -:	- -
Agricultural production programs	10,000,000:	15,000,000:	10,000,000:	10,000,000:	- -
Sugar Act Program	70,000,000:	70,000,000:	65,000,000:	65,000,000:	- -
National school lunch program:	83,367,491:	83,367,491:	83,367,491:	83,367,491:	- -
Marketing services	11,540,000:	11,465,000:	11,465,000:	11,465,000:	- -
Total, Production and Mar- keting Administration (ex- cluding Commodity Credit Corporation)	465,887,491:	436,332,491:	419,832,491:	421,586,633:	+1,754,142
Soil Conservation Service b/	57,210,491:	60,975,500:	60,445,500:	60,845,500:	+400,000
Emergency channel restoration in flood-stricken areas	c/ 7,460,000:	- -:	- -:	- -:	- -
Federal Crop Insurance Corpora- tion	7,949,911:	9,100,000:	8,500,000:	8,500,000:	- -
Farmers' Home Administration:					
Salaries and expenses	29,570,000:	29,350,000:	29,350,000:	29,350,000:	- -
Disaster loan revolving fund (flood relief and rehabilita- tion)	0 000 000:				

Rural Electrification Administration (administrative expenses)	8,290,000:	8,425,000:	8,290,000:	8,290,000:	-
Farm Credit Administration (salaries and expenses)	2,753,100:	2,753,100:	2,753,100:	2,753,100:	-
Agricultural Research Administration	75,325,888:	75,947,708:	74,611,208:	75,692,708:	+1,081,500
Research facilities	10,000,000:	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Marketing Act	4,972,600:	5,500,000:	5,250,000:	5,260,000:	+10,000
RMA--Title II)	5,000,000:	8,000,000:	6,550,000:	7,275,000:	+725,000
Control of forest pests	69,270,308:	66,274,680:	61,708,000:	65,372,680:	+3,664,680
Forest Service	6,559,600:	7,750,000:	7,750,000:	7,000,000:	-750,000
Flood prevention f/	28,043,000:	28,074,129:	28,040,000:	28,074,129:	+34,129
Extension Service (principally payments to States)	5,403,304:	5,565,000:	5,378,500:	5,513,000:	+134,500
Bureau of Agricultural Economics: All other	2,284,505:	8,132,000:	7,867,000:	7,934,500:	+67,500
Total, Annual Appropriations for Regular Activities	823,979,598:	752,172,608:	726,325,799:	733,447,250:	+7,121,451
Deduct items included above, appropriated from other than the General Fund of the Treasury	-3,163,780:	-3,163,780:	-2,322,100:	-2,463,780:	-141,680
Total, Annual Appropriations for Regular Activities from the General Fund of the Treasury	820,815,818:	749,015,828:	724,003,699:	730,983,470:	+6,979,771
LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS:					
Rural Electrification Administration loans g/	109,000,000:	75,000,000:	75,000,000:	75,000,000:	-
Farmers' Home Administration loans	153,000,000:	154,000,000:	164,000,000:	164,000,000:	-
Total, Loan Authorizations	262,000,000:	229,000,000:	239,000,000:	239,000,000:	-

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE :	:	:	:	:	:
LIMITATIONS:	:	:	:	:	:
Commodity Credit Corporation n/:	:	:	:	:	:
Federal Farm Mortgage Corpora-:	:	:	:	:	:
tion	:	:	:	:	:
Federal Intermediate Credit	:	:	:	:	:
Banks	:	:	:	:	:
Production Credit Corporations :	:	:	:	:	:
Total, Corporate Administra-	:	:	:	:	:
tive Expense Limitations:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES:	:	:	:	:	:
Appropriation for research on	:	:	:	:	:
agricultural materials or sub-	:	:	:	:	:
stitutes determined by the	:	:	:	:	:
Munitions Board to be strategic:	:	:	:	:	:
and critical as required by the:	:	:	:	:	:
Strategic and Critical Materi-:	:	:	:	:	:
als Stock Piling Act	:	:	:	:	:
Appropriation to cover differ-	:	:	:	:	:
ence between cost of wheat pur-	:	:	:	:	:
chased at domestic market price:	:	:	:	:	:
and receipts from sales at max-	:	:	:	:	:
imum price prescribed by the	:	:	:	:	:
International Wheat Agreement :	:	:	:	:	:
Total, Special activities i/:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS:	:	:	:	:	:
Removal of surplus agricultural :	:	:	:	:	:
commodities (30% of customs	:	:	:	:	:
receipts)	:	:	:	:	:
All other permanent appropria-	:	:	:	:	:
tions	:	:	:	:	:
Total, Permanent Appropria-	:	:	:	:	:
tions	:	:	:	:	:

- a/ Includes estimated supplemental of \$14,500,000 contained in H. J. Res. 454, as approved by the House and Senate Committee.
- b/ In addition, a supplemental of \$190,000, to remain available until expended, for Water Conservation and Utilization Projects is proposed in House Document No. 454, dated May 2, 1952.
- c/ Includes estimated supplemental of \$5,500,000 contained in H. J. Res. 454, as approved by the House and Senate Committee.
- d/ Estimated supplemental for research facilities for investigation of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases contained in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1952, as approved by the House.
- e/ Includes estimated supplementals contained in Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1952, as approved by the Senate, as follows: Fighting forest fires, \$3,500,000 (House Bill provides \$3,000,000); Smoke jumper facilities, \$700,000 (same as House Bill).
- f/ Formerly referred to as "Flood control."
- g/ Including the carry-over of funds from prior years, an electrification loan program of \$165,000,000 and telephone loan programs of \$32,000,000 and \$25,000,000 is planned for the fiscal years 1952 and 1953, respectively.
- h/ House Bill eliminated and Senate Committee Bill restored Budget language authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes issued by the Corporation to the Treasury in an amount, as determined by Treasury appraisal, to restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation.
- i/ In lieu of a direct appropriation, the House and Senate Committee Bills authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation in the amount of \$182,162,250.
- j/ House and Senate Committee Bills provide language authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Treasury in the amount of \$11,240,532 for costs incurred in fiscal year 1951 in connection with the program for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease.

EXCERPTS FROM SENATE REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1953:

Bureau of Agricultural Economics: Economic investigations: "The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction, to provide for economic problems in irrigation areas."

Virgin Islands agricultural program: "The increase recommended by the committee is to insert in the bill the estimate eliminated by the House for initiating a new program of agricultural research and extension work in the Virgin Islands, as authorized by Public Law 228. The committee is informed that funds for the service work conducted by the Department of the Interior over the past 20 years are not included in the 1953 estimates."

Bureau of Animal Industry: Meat inspection: "The increase recommended by the committee is to provide funds to permit the employment in 1953 of the present meat-inspection forces without resorting to the levying of assessments against meat-packing establishments pursuant to permanent authority contained in the 1952 Act."

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering: "The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Fertilizer technology and evaluation investigations -----	\$50,000
Stem-rust research on wheat-----	40,000
Wheat-stem-sawfly breeding research on wheat-----	15,000
Smut control research on wheat-----	20,000
Las Cruces ginning laboratory extension for long staple cotton experiments-----	60,000
Research on Black Shank disease of tobacco, in addition to House allowance-----	75,000

Total increase-----260,000 "

Forest Service: National forest protection and management: "The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Strengthening of fire control organization-----	\$200,000
Rebuilding inventory of timber areas prepared for sale-----	248,000

Total increase-----448,000 "

"The committee was informed that the inventory of timber areas prepared for sale has been seriously depleted, and believes that such an aid in the harvesting of timber from the national forests is most desirable since it would increase revenues to the Treasury, would minimize losses of timber due to insects and disease, would transform stagnant, overmature stands of the West into productive second-growth areas, and would improve growing conditions in immature stands of timber."

Soil Conservation Service: Salaries and expenses: "In this connection, the committee takes favorable note of the current and proposed work of the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Soil Conservation Service on Federal reclamation projects, and believes that the Department of Agriculture agencies, in cooperation with State agricultural colleges and the Bureau of Reclamation, should carry forward a coordinated program of aid and assistance to project settlers with a view to securing full production on all project lands. Since such a program has the same objectives and should be of the same character as in other parts of the United States, therefore the committee does not consider that the costs involved should be levied against project farmers, as suggested in the House report."

Production and Marketing Administration: Conservation and use of agricultural land resources: "The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for proposed adjustments in rates of pay of county office personnel, as estimated. The total

amount provided is \$251,754,142, which is \$4,745,858 below the budget estimate.

"The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses be increased from \$25,000,000 to \$26,754,142.

"The committee also recommends that the following provisions be deleted from the bill:

of which amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation practices related directly to flood-prevention work in approved watersheds"

Marketing services: "The committee recommends that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

: Provided, That hereafter the Commodity Credit Corporation may contract with cooperatives for classing cotton and may pay for such services an amount not in excess of the value of the samples"

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: "The committee believes that the primary obligation of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations is to assist American farmers by the acquisition and dissemination of information with regard to market trends abroad, the possibility of competition in our domestic markets from foreign agricultural products, and opportunities for sale of our domestic agricultural products in foreign markets. In its report on the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1948 this committee found it necessary to observe that the work of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, in carrying out this primary responsibility, was being handicapped by its close association with the Department of State. Information has again come to the committee indicating that this agency is placing undue emphasis upon programs and activities which are the primary responsibility of other agencies and which are designed to assist producers in foreign countries. The committee is greatly disturbed over this trend and is of the opinion that a reorientation in the thinking of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations is necessary so that it will function efficiently with sharp emphasis upon carrying out its primary obligation to American agricultural producers."

Flood Prevention: "The decrease recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$7,000,000 as follows:

Preliminary examinations and surveys-----	\$1,724,760
Works of improvement-----	4,825,240
General basin investigations-----	450,000

Total amount----- 7,000,000

The amount provided is \$750,000 below the budget estimate, to be deducted from the works of improvement."

General Provisions. The Committee deleted the Jensen Amendment and inserted in lieu thereof a Ferguson Amendment providing for a reduction in personal services of 10% below the Budget estimates. Exemptions from this provision are field operating and research employees engaged in work of county offices and other field locations, employees of the crop and livestock reporting service, administrative expense limitations of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and the Production Credit Corporations, expenses of the Farm Credit Administration chargeable to assessments against FCA institutions, employees paid from funds for research, Market News Service, and employees of the Rural Electrification Administration.

The Committee also added the following provision to the bill: "No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or any funds made available for expenditure by this Act, shall be used for the purpose of acquiring, seizing, or operating any plant, facility, or other property, unless the acquisition, seizure, or operation of such plant, facility, or other property is authorized by Act of Congress."



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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1952

No. 93

Senate

(Legislative day of Wednesday, May 28, 1952)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Albert Joseph McCartney, National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the only source of wisdom, power, justice, goodness, and truth, our hearts are heavy with the terrific problems that confront us as legislators on every hand. The going is becoming very rough, and we feel our helplessness and utter inadequacy to resolve these problems in our own meager might and wisdom. In deep humility we confess before Thee and before the world our failure to measure up to the great responsibilities that have been placed upon us but Thou knowest, O Lord, that we have tried and we will try again, for our hope is in Thee, and our faith in the goodness of our fellow man is unflinching. Look upon us in mercy and renew our wills again this day, so we wait for that wisdom which cometh down from above and is profitable to direct. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, May 28, 1952, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on today, May 29, 1952, the President had approved and signed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 156) to continue the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions until June 15, 1952.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. SPARKMAN was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate on Tuesday of next week.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to transact routine business, without debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

PROPOSED LOAN BY NAVY DEPARTMENT OF SHIP MODEL U. S. S. "TENNESSEE" TO TENNESSEE STATE MUSEUM

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, that the Tennessee State Museum, of Nashville, Tenn., had requested the loan of a ship model of the U. S. S. Tennessee, for display purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON VIOLATION OF SECTION 3679, REVISED STATUTES

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, reporting, pursuant to law, a violation of section 3679, of the Revised Statutes, relating to an obligation incurred in excess of the apportionment established by the Bureau of the Budget for applicable appropriations; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT ON VIOLATION OF SECTION 3679, REVISED STATUTES

A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, reporting, pursuant to law, a violation of subsection (h), section 3679, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the incurring of an obligation in excess of the amount permitted by regulation (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A letter from the State director of civil defense, Atlanta, Ga., transmitting a copy of an interstate civil-defense compact entered into by that State (with an accom-

ppanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter from the director of civil defense, State of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., transmitting a copy of an interstate civil-defense compact entered into by that State (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the international executive board of the American Newspaper Guild, protesting against the increase in export price of Canadian newsprint; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A petition signed by S. L. Descartes and sundry other citizens of San Juan, P. R., praying for the early approval of the Constitution of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the executive secretary, First Guam Legislature, Agana, Guam, transmitting a copy of Resolution No. 70, adopted by the Legislature of Guam relating to the admission of certain Ryukyuan fishermen into Guam (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the National Institute of Municipal Clerks, at Dallas, Tex., protesting against the centralization of certain functions in Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Boy Scouts of America, New York, N. Y., signed by Arthur A. Schuck, chief Scout executive, expressing the thanks of the National Council of the Boy Scouts for the support of the Scout movement extended by Members of the Senate; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. 2651. A bill relating to telegram, long-distance telephone, and special-delivery and air-mail postage allowances of Senators; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1614).

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

S. 2357. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to restrict the application of the agricultural and fish exemption for motor carriers; with amendments (Rept. No. 1615).

Please return to
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6293
FILE COPY

By Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 7314. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1619).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

H. R. 3554. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; with amendments (Rept. No. 1620).

AMENDMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION ACT—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, pursuant to the order of the Senate of April 23, 1952, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I report favorably, with further amendments, the bill (S. 515) to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, and I submit a report (No. 1618) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

ACCEPTANCE OF STATUES OF DR. JOHN McLOUGHLIN AND REV. JASON LEE FROM STATE OF OREGON

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Concurrent Resolution 70, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution, submitted by Mr. MORSE on April 8, 1952, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statues of Dr. John McLoughlin and the Reverend Jason Lee, presented by the State of Oregon, one to be placed in Statuary Hall, are accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of the Congress be tendered said State for the contribution of the statues of two of its most eminent citizens, Dr. McLoughlin, illustrious as a great humanitarian, and first to govern the Oregon Country, who often is called the Father of Oregon, and Reverend Lee, illustrious as the first missionary and colonizer in the Oregon country; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of Oregon.

TEMPORARY PLACEMENT IN ROTUNDA OF STATUES OF DR. JOHN McLOUGHLIN AND REV. JASON LEE, OF OREGON

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Concurrent Resolution 71, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution, submitted by Mr. MORSE on April 8, 1952, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Oregon Statuary Committee is hereby authorized to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol the statues of the late Dr. John McLoughlin and the Reverend Jason Lee, of Oregon, and to hold ceremonies in the rotunda on said occasion; and the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements therefor; and be it further

Resolved, That one statue shall be permanently located in Statuary Hall.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ENTITLED "INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS"

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Concurrent Resolution 59, and I submit a report (No. 1617) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution, submitted by Mr. McCARRAN on February 6, 1952, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary not to exceed 7,500 additional copies of part 1 and subsequent parts of the hearings entitled "Institute of Pacific Relations," held before a subcommittee of the above committee during the Eighty-second Congress.

ESTATE OF TIMOTHY MURRAY

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report an original resolution to pay a gratuity to the estate of Timothy Murray, late an employee of the Senate. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 324) was read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to the estate of Timothy Murray, an employee of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol at the time of his death, a sum equal to 6 months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Murray was an employee of the Senate for about 40 years. This resolution involves a gratuity of 6 months' salary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

INTERNAL SECURITY OF UNITED STATES—INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 314, and I submit a report (No. 1616) thereon.

I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution, reported by Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary on May 7, 1952, was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the limitation of expenditures under Senate Resolution 366, Eighty-first Congress, relating to the internal security of the United States, agreed to December 21, 1950, is hereby increased by \$163,800, and such sum, together with any unexpended balance of the sums previously authorized to be expended under such resolution, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee and covering obligations incurred under such resolution on or before January 31, 1953.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this resolution provides for continuation of the activities of the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Committee on the Judiciary until January 31, 1953. The amount authorized is \$163,800.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 307, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution, submitted by Mr. MURRAY on April 18, 1952, was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the Eighty-second Congress, \$10,000 in addition to the amount, and for the same purpose, specified in section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act approved August 2, 1946.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this resolution involves an additional \$10,000 for the committee, because of the fact that it has exhausted its funds for the printing of hearings.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT RELATING TO TAXATION OF CORPORATE SURPLUS ACCUMULATIONS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 318, and

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 6, 1952
For actions of June 5, 1952
82nd-2nd, No. 97

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on 3rd supplemental appropriation bill. Senate debated defense production bill. Senate made agricultural appropriation bill its unfinished business. Senate received nomination of Duggan to FCA. Senate committee reported bill to increase school lunch funds for territories and possessions. House adopted conference report on foreign aid bill. House passed cotton parity standard bill. House passed Korean veterans' G. I. bill. Conferees agreed on report for road authorization bill.

DETAILS

- THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6947, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement. The bill was then sent to the President. The House agreed to the Senate amendment providing \$500 pay increases for certain \$14,000 officials. The House also agreed to the provision that the smoke-jumper facilities item be the total cost of the project. The House reduced the item for Civil Service Commission investigations to \$4,000,000, and the Senate concurred in this action. In addition to the items listed in Digest 95, the bill, as finally passed, also contains an item of \$4,000,000 (Senate figure) for the Immigration and Naturalization Service which is largely for the Mexican farm-labor program. During House debate, Rep. Fisher moved that the bill be recommitted to conference with instructions that the House conferees insist on disagreement to the Senate amendment increasing the amount for the farm-labor program, but this notion was rejected, 35-149. (pp. 6709, 6747-56.)
- DEFENSE PRODUCTION.** Continued debate on S. 2594, to continue and amend the Defense Production Act (pp. 6702-10, 6712-39). Rejected, 27-54, a Dirksen amendment barring price ceilings after Sept. 1, 1952, on any material or service unless it is in short supply or threatens inflation (pp. 6703-6). Voted, 42-38, in favor of a McFarland motion to postpone debate on this bill until Mon., June 9, after Sen. Byrd had presented an amendment advising the President to use the Taft-Hartley Act in connection with the steel strike.

3. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. This bill, H. R. 7314, was made the unfinished business (pp. 6740, 6742). Sen. Douglas gave notice that he will move to suspend the rules and offer an amendment which would make Sec. 32 of the Act of Aug. 24, 1935 (relating to disposal of surplus commodities) merely an authorization rather than a permanent appropriation. In addition, Sens. Williams, Case, and Douglas submitted various amendments which they intend to propose to the bill. (p. 6701.)

4. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Ivy W. Duggan to be Governor of FCA for 6 years from June 15, 1952 (p. 6744).

5. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendments H. R. 1732, to increase the school lunch program allotments for the territories and possessions (S. Rept. 1677)(p. 6698).

6. PERSONNEL. The Rules and Administration Committee reported with amendments S. 3061, to permit and assist Federal personnel and their families to exercise their voting franchise (S. Rept. 1675)(p. 6698).

7. MIGRATORY LABOR. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) a new bill to establish a Federal Commission on Migratory Labor (p. D544).

8. PUBLIC LANDS; TAXATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Minneapolis City Council resolution favoring additional Federal payments in lieu of taxes on public lands (p. 6697).

9. FARM CREDIT. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Fergus Falls Production Credit Association resolution favoring legislation to make the cooperative farm credit system more independent of the Federal Government (pp. 6697-8).

HOUSE

10. FOREIGN AID. Adopted the conference report on H. R. 7005, to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1951 (pp. 6774-78).

11. COTTON PARITY. Passed, 156-62, as reported H. R. 5713, providing that Low Middling seven-eighth-inch cotton shall be the standard grade for determining parity and price support for the 1952 cotton crop if this Department makes an official estimate that the 1952 crop will equal or exceed 16 million bales. This bill is designed to protect farmers against a disastrous price decline if they produce 16 million bales or more in 1952. (pp. 6751-4.)

12. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Passed, 361-1, as reported H. R. 7656, authorizing educational and training allowances for Korean veterans. The bill also provides home, farm, and business loan credit assistance, old age and survivors' insurance credits, and employment assistance. (pp. 6759-61.)

13. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. Conferees on H. R. 7340, authorizing appropriations for road construction in 1954 and 1955, agreed to file (but did not actually file) a conference report. The "Daily Digest" states that the conferees agreed to an annual total of \$550 million for Federal aid to highway systems for each of the fiscal years. (p. D547.)

14. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to conferences with the Senate on the following bills:
H. R. 6854, Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill for 1953, appointing as conferees Reps. Gary, Fernandez, Passman, Sieminski, Cannon, Canfield, Wilson (Ind.), James, and Taber. (p. 6745). Senate conferees were appointed April 29.

By submitting the resolution, I do not intend to convey the thought that I am necessarily opposed to Reorganization Plan No. 3, but I believe the committee itself should be able to inform the Senate whether judicial review in the Bureau of Customs is preserved. There is involved a rather serious question as to how far judicial review is preserved. I am therefore submitting the resolution so that the committee may be able to submit a report to the Senate, rather than to indicate my own viewpoint on the question at this time. Frankly, I have not had time to consider the subject since it has been presented to me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be received, and referred, as requested by the Senator from Georgia.

The resolution (S. Res. 331), submitted by Mr. GEORGE, was referred to the Committee on Government Operations, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate does not favor Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1952 transmitted to Congress by the President on April 10, 1952.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. MILLIKIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. MCKELLAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7314, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1952—AMENDMENTS

Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. FREAR, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, and Mr. O'CONOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (S. 2594) to extend the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. CASE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to Senate bill 2594, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. DOUGLAS submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

On page 61, after line 5, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 414. Section 32 of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935, is amended—

"(a) by striking out, in the first sentence of the first paragraph thereof, 'There is appropriated for each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'There is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953';

"(b) by striking out, in the second sentence of the first paragraph thereof, 'Such sums' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'Sums appropriated under authority of this section'; and

"(c) by striking out, in the second paragraph thereof each place it appears therein, 'sums appropriated under this section' and inserting in lieu thereof: 'sums appropriated under authority of this section.'"

On page 37, after line 5, insert the following:

"REMOVAL OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

"To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), an amount equal to 30 percent of the gross receipts from duties collected under the custom laws during the period January 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951, both inclusive."

Mr. DOUGLAS also submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7314, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,
The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,
The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. STENNIS, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Maj. Gen. Willard Gordon Wyman, United States Army, for appointment as lieutenant general in the Army of the United States;

Maj. Gen. Williston Birkhimer, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army), for appointment as lieutenant general in the Army of the United States;

Maj. Gen. George Henry Decker, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army), for appointment as Comptroller of the Army, with the rank of lieutenant general and as lieutenant general in the Army of the United States;

Maj. Gen. Samuel Ernest Vandiver, Jr., Georgia Air National Guard, adjutant general, State of Georgia, for appointment as major general in the Air National Guard of the United States, United States Air Force;

Maj. Gen. Glenn Oscar Barcus, Regular Air Force, to be commanding general, Fifth Air Force, with rank of lieutenant general;

Charles Anthony Dever, and sundry other officers for promotion in the Regular Air Force;

Admiral Robert B. Carney, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of an admiral while serving as commander in chief, Allied Forces, southern Europe;

Vice Adm. Jerault Wright, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as commander in chief, United States Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean; and

Rosemarie S. Armstrong, and sundry other women officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line; and

Debbie P. Belka, and sundry other women officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

Address delivered by Senator GILLETTE before the Democratic State Convention, Des Moines, Iowa, on May 28, 1952.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

Article entitled "The Court and the Steel Case," written by Walter Lippmann and published in the Washington Post of June 5, 1952.

By Mr. BRIDGES:

Article entitled "Explorations of the Year," written by Commander Wendell Phillips Dodge and published in the Book of Knowledge Annual for 1952.

By Mr. FREAR:

Statement and tabulations entitled "Federal Tax Burdens Per Capita, by States, Calendar Year 1951."

By Mr. BENTON:

Article entitled "Immigration Bill Discriminatory, Say Fairfield University Forum Speakers."

Summarization of rules on limitation of debate in State legislatures.

Summary of American press opinion with reference to the success with which former Gov. Chester Bowles is performing his duties as Ambassador to India.

By Mr. WILEY:

Article entitled "Business Tops Donors to Health and Welfare," published in the Milwaukee Journal of May 30, 1952.

By Mr. MARTIN:

Editorial entitled "White Elephant," published in the Oil City (Pa.) Derrick of June 3, 1952, relating to the St. Lawrence seaway.

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

An address delivered by him at a final campaign rally in Oakland, Calif., on June 2, 1952.

By Mr. McCLELLAN:

Article entitled "A Way To Spend Wisely," written by Roland Sawyer, and published in the Christian Science Monitor on June 4, 1952.

By Mr. WATKINS:

Article entitled "The Court and the Steel Case," by Walter Lippmann, published in the New York Herald Tribune of June 5, 1952, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

Article entitled "The Need and the Chance for Equality," by Malcolm Ross, published in the New York Times Magazine on May 25, 1952.

REVISION OF LAWS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION, NATURALIZATION, AND NATIONALITY—EDITORIALS

Mr. HUMPHREY. I have in my hand two editorials urging veto of the McCarran immigration bill. One is from the magazine the Reconstructionist and is entitled "Kill the McCarran Immigration Bill." The other is from the Chicago Sun-Times of May 26 and is entitled "Veto the Immigration Bill." I ask unanimous consent that these two editorials be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Reconstructionist of May 29, 1952]

KILL THE MCCARRAN IMMIGRATION BILL

The Lalls of Congress are a long way from Ellis Island and other points of entry where immigrants to the United States undergo the formalities of health inspection and certification. They are even farther away from the many United States consular offices scattered throughout the world, at which thousands of wretched human beings make their desperate bid for the available visas to the land of freedom and plenty. Perhaps this distance from contact with real people enables the members of Congress to disregard the suffering resulting from the immigration bills which are brought up for consideration from time to time.

The plight of refugees from behind the Iron Curtain and of those Orientals who are attracted by the American way of life has apparently failed to touch some of our legislators. But if they lack compassion, our Congressmen ought, at least, take into account the basic traditions of democracy in formulating the quotas under which immigrants are to be admitted into our country.

These remarks are prompted by the possibility that the McCarran Immigration bill now before the Senate, may be passed. The corresponding House measure sponsored by Congressman Walter has already been passed. If this happens to the Senate bill, grave injustices will be perpetrated on innocent men and women, and American democracy will suffer a severe blow.

Contrary to the American tradition of hospitality, the bills seem destined to discourage rather than to welcome immigration to these shores. They prevent the admission of the total annual quota of immigrants by failing to make provision for the transfer of unfulfilled quotas. Thus, for example, if immigrants from England are below the annual quota, the remaining allotment cannot be used by refugees from Poland.

Supporters of the bills have made much of the allotment of quotas to orientals as abolishing racial discrimination in respect to immigration. But the fact is that, to all intents and purposes, the discrimination continues. The quotas assigned are too small to be significant. Colonial regions are limited to 100 immigrants, even though the mother country's quota is not filled, thus discriminating indirectly against immigration from such places as Jamaica, Trinidad and other colonies in the West Indies, most of whose inhabitants are Negroes. Moreover, ancestry rather than place of origin determine eligibility for admission.

Such legislation obviously renders ineffective, among the colored races, our foreign policy declarations about the value of democracy. What it does to our own spiritual development is self-evident.

Another evil feature of the Bill makes naturalized citizens subject to deportation if, within 5 years of their naturalization, they

have joined an organization listed as subversive by the Attorney General. There is no appeal from the immigration authorities to the courts.

Frequently we are faced with no alternative in regard to legislation but to accept or reject the measure proposed. In this case, however, defeat of the McCarran-Walter proposals does not mean that necessary changes in our immigration laws need be delayed. The Senate Judiciary Committee is now sitting on a bill sponsored by Senators HUBERT H. HUMPHREY and HERBERT H. LEHMAN which forms the basis of a humane and sensible approach to immigration. Congressman FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, JR., has introduced a similar bill in the House.

What the McCarran-Walter bills deny about humanity and democracy, the Humphrey-Lehman-Roosevelt bills affirm. Where the former deny the ability of our country to absorb new racial, religious and national strains into our culture, the latter affirm it. Where McCARRAN and WALTER apparently believe in the inequality of men, on the basis of their origins, HUMPHREY, LEHMAN and ROOSEVELT remain true to the democratic tradition of equality. Where the former would force all naturalized citizens to live under the constant threat of deportation by an arbitrary administrator, the latter would offer them full protection of the law.

There can be no greater test of the caliber and strength of American society than our immigration laws. If we follow the path of McCARRAN-WALTER, we shall soon constitute ourselves a closed society. There is no surer way to lose whatever spiritual authority we have left among freedom-loving people throughout the world. There is no surer way to lose all that has made America great. The McCarran bill, therefore, must be defeated and an adequate hearing must be given to the Humphrey-Lehman-Roosevelt bills.

[From the Chicago Sun-Times of May 26, 1952]

VETO THE IMMIGRATION BILL

The so-called McCarran-Walter bill to regulate the immigration, naturalization and deportation of aliens will soon reach President Truman's desk. He should veto the legislation in the interest of fair play—and we have every reason to believe he will do so.

As we have pointed out before, the chief merit of the legislation is that it wraps up all of our scattered immigration statutes into one package. But the bad features of the McCarran-Walter measure far outweigh any good that could come from merely having the legalistic advantage of a single immigration code.

Constant misrepresentation has created the false impression that the bill effects long-overdue reforms in American immigration laws.

Actually, as its opponents have charged, the legislation establishes at least 13 new grounds for keeping out immigrants at at least 20 new grounds for deporting recent immigrants. More importantly, naturalized Americans would become, in effect, second-class citizens, for the legislation sets up innumerable new grounds for revoking their citizenship. In many instances the new provisions violate the spirit, if not the letter of the Bill of Rights.

While much is made of the fact that the bill lifts, for the first time in American history, restrictions prohibiting Japanese and certain other Asians from becoming United States citizens, there is a catch to that, too. The new immigration quotas that would be established for oriental nations are so small as to make the citizenship victory a very hollow one, indeed.

It is unfortunate that some Japanese-American groups have been forced to con-

clude that it is better to accept this grudgingly given crumb than nothing at all. In the long run we believe that their cause and the cause of all Asians, and all Americans of Asian descent, will be better served if the McCarran-Walter bill does not become law.

The recodification of our immigration laws is not so urgent that the matter cannot be studied for another year or two—in the interest of enacting legislation that is less hypocritical and more in keeping with our best traditions than is the McCarran-Walter bill.

NOTICE OF SPEECH BY SENATOR WILEY TOMORROW

Mr. WILEY. If we finish the consideration of the pending bill today, I understand there will be a session tomorrow. I give notice that I shall use some time tomorrow to speak on the question of the Bonn contract and on my reactions during my recent trip to Europe to the European situation.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2594) to extend the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The committee amendment is open to further amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. It is designated "5-27-52-D."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, after line 18, it is proposed to insert the following new subsection:

(d) Subsection (e) of section 402 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(ix) Annual or semiannual payments in the nature of compensation made to employees or officers of a business or enterprise which constitutes a distribution of a portion or percentage of its profits according to a profit-sharing plan or practice which was established and in effect on or before January 15, 1950. If the determination of any amount or part of the plan or practice involves the exercise of the discretion of managers of the business or enterprise, such plan or practices may be continued and payments made thereunder so long as the discretion is exercised according to the same policy standards and principles which were applicable and in effect on or before January 15, 1950."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to address myself particularly to the chairman of the committee, Mr. MAYBANK. I do not know whether or not he has had an opportunity to examine the amendment, but I should like to tell him briefly what is involved.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois has 15 minutes, and I have 15 minutes. I intend to be very frank with the Senator. When the Senator has completed his remarks, to which I shall listen with great interest, I should like to read into the RECORD a statement

Frear	Kerr	O'Mahoney
Fulbright	Kilgore	Pastore
George	Knowland	Robertson
Gillette	Lehman	Russell
Green	Long	Saltonstall
Hayden	Malone	Schoeppel
Hendrickson	Maybank	Smathers
Hennings	McCarran	Smith, Maine
Hickenlooper	McCarthy	Smith, N. J.
Hill	McClellan	Smith, N. C.
Hoey	McFarland	Sparkman
Holland	McKellar	Stennis
Humphrey	Millikin	Thye
Hunt	Monroney	Tobey
Ives	Moody	Underwood
Johnson, Colo.	Morse	Watkins
Johnson, Tex.	Mundt	Welker
Johnston, S. C.	Neely	Williams
Kefauver	Nixon	
Kem	O'Connor	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND] to postpone consideration of the pending bill until Monday.

Several Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a delegate from the United States to the International Labor Organization Conference, which is to meet in Geneva, Switzerland.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would each vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN and Mr. DUFF], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official business.

If present and voting the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 42, as follows:

Alken	Flanders	O'Connor
Bennett	George	Robertson
Brewster	Hendrickson	Saltonstall
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Schoeppel
Bridges	Ives	Smith, Maine
Butler, Md.	Kem	Smith, N. J.
Byrd	Knowland	Smith, N. C.
Cain	Malone	Thye
Case	McCarran	Watkins
Cordon	McCarthy	Welker
Dirksen	Millikin	Williams
Dworshak	Mundt	
Ferguson	Nixon	

YEAS—37

Anderson	Hoey	McFarland
Benton	Holland	McKellar
Chavez	Humphrey	Monroney
Clements	Hunt	Moody
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Morse
Douglas	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Eastland	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Frear	Kefauver	Pastore
Fulbright	Kerr	Russell
Gillette	Kilgore	Smathers
Green	Lehman	Sparkman
Hayden	Long	Stennis
Hennings	Maybank	Tobey
Hill	McClellan	Underwood

NAYS—42

Butler, Nebr.	Jenner	Murray
Capehart	Langer	Seaton
Carlson	Lodge	Taft
Duff	Magnuson	Wiley
Ecton	Martin	Young
Ellender	McMahon	

So the motion to lay Mr. MCFARLAND's motion on the table was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona to postpone until Monday the further consideration of the pending bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on the motion to postpone until Monday, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a delegate from the United States to the International Labor Organization Conference, which is to meet in Geneva, Switzerland.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would each vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN and Mr. DUFF] are detained on official business.

If present and voting the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] would each vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 38 as follows:

YEAS—42

Anderson	Hoey	McFarland
Benton	Holland	McKellar
Chavez	Humphrey	Monroney
Clements	Hunt	Moody
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Morse
Douglas	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Eastland	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Frear	Kefauver	Pastore
Fulbright	Kerr	Russell
Gillette	Kilgore	Smathers
Green	Lehman	Sparkman
Hayden	Long	Stennis
Hennings	Maybank	Tobey
Hill	McClellan	Underwood

NAYS—38

Alken	Flanders	O'Connor
Bennett	George	Robertson
Brewster	Hendrickson	Saltonstall
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Schoeppel
Bridges	Ives	Smith, Maine
Butler, Md.	Kem	Smith, N. J.
Byrd	Knowland	Smith, N. C.
Cain	Malone	Thye
Case	McCarran	Watkins
Cordon	McCarthy	Welker
Dirksen	Millikin	Wiley
Dworshak	Mundt	Williams
Ferguson	Nixon	

NOT VOTING—16

Butler, Nebr.	Jenner	Murray
Capehart	Langer	Seaton
Carlson	Lodge	Taft
Duff	Magnuson	Young
Ecton	Martin	
Ellender	McMahon	

So Mr. MCFARLAND's motion to postpone until Monday the further consideration of the bill was agreed to.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1952—AMENDMENT—REPRINT OF BILL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to make two unanimous-consent requests. The first is that the so-called Morse bill, in the form of an amendment to the Defense Production Act, be printed as an amendment to Senate bill 2594; and I also ask to have printed as a new print the so-called Morse bill, Senate bill 2999, so that we shall have both the bill and the amendment before us in a new print on Monday.

I ask that the amendment be printed and to lie on the table. The old bill has already been introduced, but it is so completely revised that I need a new print of the old bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the requests of the Senator from Oregon? The Chair hears none.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the

committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7005) to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1951, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 6947) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the Vice President.

STATUS OF CERTAIN CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1828) to confirm the status of certain civilian employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities under the Armed Forces with respect to laws administered by the Civil Service Commission, and for other purposes," which were, on page 1, line 5, after "Service", insert "Navy Ship's Stores Ashore", and on page 2, after line 7, insert:

SEC. 2. The nonappropriated fund instrumentalities described in the first section of this act shall provide their civilian employees, by insurance or otherwise, with compensation for death or disability incurred in the course of employment. In the case of employees employed in the continental United States (except Alaska), compensation shall be not less than that provided by the laws of the State (or the District of Columbia) in which the employing activity of any such instrumentality is located. In the case of employees employed outside the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska, compensation shall be not less than that provided in sections 7, 8, and 9 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (44 Stat. 1427-1430), as amended, except that in the case of such employees who are not citizens of the United States, compensation shall be in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Treasury, as the case may be. This section shall take effect 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House. It is a clarifying amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS 1953

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 7314, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. It is Calendar No. 1547.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

STATEMENT OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES—COMMENT BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I have a matter which I desire to call to the attention of the Senate. While it is of primary concern to Members on this side of the aisle, I hope the Members on the other side will indulge me a moment as I call attention to what may be a rather epoch-making statement made by Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower. I want to read briefly what he stated, and then ask permission to have printed in the RECORD some further material.

There has been of course, great interest as to Mr. Eisenhower's political philosophy, and, according to the news ticker, he had this to say in a report to the people today:

NEW YORK.—Following is a partial transcript of General Eisenhower's press conference in Abilene as taken from the TV broadcast:

"Ladies and gentlemen, with respect to what a man might call his political philosophy in these bewildering days, I find that in the Republican declaration in February 1950 which was passed or accepted by the Republican Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives and the Republican National Committee I find that so far as principles there were stated I am in general accord.

"In that statement they did go into specific details that appeared to be a little bit different. Certain Senators and Representatives voted against the complete adoption of that statement. As I understand it, their disagreement was again not on principle but on specific application or procedure."

Mr. President, I hold in my hand the statement of Republican Principles and Objectives, as adopted by the Republican Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and concurred in by the members of the Republican National Committee on February 6, 1950. This is a very complete statement of our position on matters of foreign policy and of domestic policy, and the fact that the most distinguished and perhaps the most recent recruit to our ranks has now joined all the Republican Members of the House and Senate in concurring in this is a happy indication of that harmony which we all seek to achieve, and I hope it will indicate that our friends on the other side may similarly find an opportunity ultimately to concur.

For the information of the Senate and of the country, I ask that the statement of principles and objectives be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks, in order that all may be informed. Its origin was in a committee of the Republican policy committee of the Senate and as the Senator from Maine had the distinction of being chairman of the subcommittee, he has a certain pride of authorship. Associated with him were the Senator from Nebraska, the late and lamented Mr. Wherry, and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. The statement was prepared under the direction of the policy committee, on the appointment of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. So

it would appear that the harmony we seek is now perhaps rapidly approaching. I ask that the statement be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

(Adopted by the Republican Members of the House of Representatives and the Republican Members of the Senate, and concurred in by the members of the Republican National Committee on February 6, 1950)

To win lasting peace, to build a country in which every citizen may make the most of his skill, initiative and enterprise, and to hold aloft the inspiring torch of American freedom, opportunity, and justice, assuring better and happier life for all our people, we dedicate our efforts and issue this statement of principles and objectives supplementing the Republican platform of 1948.

We shall not passively defend the principles stated here, but shall fight for them with all the vigor with which our forefathers fought to establish what we now seek to advance and perpetuate—human liberty and individual dignity.

We pledge that in all we will advocate and in all that we will perform the first test shall be: Does this conduct enlarge and strengthen or does it undermine and lessen human liberty and individual dignity?

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The American people face the hard fact that though they won the war nearly 5 years ago they have not yet won the peace. We offer them leadership in new efforts to achieve this vital end.

We favor a foreign policy in which all Americans, regardless of party, will join to assure peace with justice in a free world while maintaining the independence and the rights of the American people.

We insist upon restoration of our foreign agreements to their proper place inside the Constitution, and we insist that the United States shall not be bound to any course of action unless the spirit and letter of our constitutional procedure are followed.

We oppose secret commitments, and we denounce the refusal of the administration to furnish accurate and adequate information to the Congress.

Under our indispensable two-party system we shall be vigilant in critical exploration of administrative foreign policy. We favor consultation between the Executive and members of both major parties in the legislative branch of Government in the initiation and development of a united American foreign policy; and we deplore the tragic consequences of the administration's failure to pursue these objectives in many fields, particularly in the secret agreements of Yalta, subsequently confirmed at Potsdam, which have created new injustices and new dangers throughout the world.

We favor full support of the United Nations and the improvement of its Charter, so that it may be an effective international organization of independent states prepared to mobilize public opinion and the armed forces of the world against aggression. We favor full support of the inter-American system as an integral part of the international organization, and of our treaty obligations in the North Atlantic Community.

We advocate a strong policy against the spread of communism or fascist at home and abroad, and we insist that America's efforts toward this end be directed by those who

have no sympathy either with communism or fascism.

We support aid to those states resisting communism, but such aid should be given only if it is essential to our national security, if it is within the total limits which the American economy can afford, if it will be effective, if it is beyond the ability of the aided nation to supply for itself, and if there is a program for progressive reduction.

The Republican Party has always believed in a strong national defense. We must maintain our Armed Forces at a strength completely adequate for the security of our people.

We favor the promotion of world trade on the basis of fair and reasonable competition and we assert that this can be done within the Republican principle that foreign products of underpaid foreign labor shall not be admitted to this country on terms which imperil the living standards of the American workman or the American farmer, or threaten serious injury to a domestic industry. A strong American economy is a vital factor for our security.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

The major domestic issue today is liberty against socialism—whether we shall remain in this country a free people in constant control of our governments, or whether we shall delegate to an all-powerful Federal Government with unlimited power to tax and spend, the rights to direct and operate our agriculture, industry, labor, and local communities and the daily lives of our citizens. We believe there is no frontier beyond which devotion to the American system may not increase our knowledge, character, and material welfare; but we believe these goals can only be secured in a framework of liberty, equality, and justice, with adequate incentive and rewards to workmen and to industry for ability, knowledge, character, hard work, daring, and genius.

Basic American principles are threatened by the administration's program for a planned economy modeled on the Socialist governments of Europe, including price and wage control, rationing, socialized medicine, regional authorities, and the Brannan plan with its controls, penalties, fines, and jail sentences. This program is dictated by a small but powerful group of persons who believe in socialism, who have no concept of the true foundation of American progress, and whose proposals are wholly out of accord with the true interests and real wishes of the workers, farmers, and businessmen.

As the iron curtain descends on half the globe, and as nation after nation samples the drug of totalitarianism, the Republican Party is the champion of human liberty and the essential dignity of the individual. To it falls the task of offering not only its opposition, but of proposing a program to restore faith in free institutions, and bring about stability, opportunity and progress.

We hold that Government can use its just powers to foster national health, promote real security for the aged, develop sound agricultural and labor-management policies and advance civil rights. These ideas are in keeping with the earliest and finest Republican traditions, and can be achieved without establishing socialism or discipline or dependence. The Democrats have also professed these ideals, but the stark truth is that after 18 years of democratic control and endless talk, they have reduced this whole field to confusion and futility. The administration is seeking to make demagogic appeals rather than enact sound legislation. It seeks to keep glittering goals intact to lure votes in anticipation of favors to come. Such a cynical procedure raises the naked issue of sincerity, of responsibility, and of achievement.

To achieve our objectives, we offer certain fundamental proposals, and constructive un-

dertakings to rebuild a prosperous and progressive America:

I. The economy

Liberty cannot breathe the air of bankruptcy and live.

Reckless and extravagant spending by the Federal Government, as now advocated by the Democratic administration, with recurring annual deficits or continually increasing taxes, can result only in disaster and ruin for our country. It will further cheapen the dollar, rob the wage earner, impoverish the farmer and destroy the savings, pensions, insurance and investments of millions of people. Therefore we urge:

A. An end of deficit spending and a return to a balanced budget.

B. That Federal spending be materially reduced.

C. Achievement of efficiency and economy in Government especially by adoption of measures along the lines of the Hoover Report.

D. A policy of general tax reduction to be accomplished as rapidly as reduction in Federal expenditures will permit. We favor immediate repeal of oppressive wartime excises and reduction of taxes on small business to stimulate new industry and growth. This will create new jobs, new wealth, and eventually greater tax revenue. It will provide opportunity for youth, furnish incentives for stable employment and retention of older employees and encourage lower prices.

E. Strict enforcement of the laws against monopoly and unfair competition.

F. Establishment of a nonpartisan commission to study and recommend a sensible redistribution of governmental functions and sources of revenue between the Federal, State, and local entities, to secure the sovereignty of the several States with as much decentralization as is compatible with the national welfare.

II. Agriculture

A prosperous agriculture is fundamental to a prosperous America. We join farm organizations in condemning the Brannan plan which would regiment our farmers, cost untold billions of the taxpayers' money, and would mean the ultimate nationalization of agriculture. Its inefficiency and increased costs would adversely affect both the producer and the consumer.

It would place every farmer in a state of complete dependency on Government for a large part of his income from uncertain annual congressional appropriations. We deplore the maladministration for political purposes of the present agricultural law by the Department of Agriculture.

We will continue to work with the farmers, farm organizations, and all friends of agriculture to bring about a sound solution of the many problems confronting the farmers of this country. Such farm policies must be developed in the interest of the farmer, the consumer, and the national economy. Agriculture is a growing and dynamic industry undergoing constant change and improvement. No farm program can succeed which is not in harmony with this concept. Specifically we propose the following:

A. A program to provide a fair price for the farmers' products in the market place aided by a system of price supports and by protection against the dumping of competitive commodities produced by underpaid foreign labor, to the end that the farmer's standard of living will be in line with the contribution he makes to the national economy.

B. Continue and enlarge programs of research and education, both in production and marketing, with particular attention to cheaper and more effective production, a better and more effective marketing system especially for perishable commodities,

sound cooperative marketing, and the development and expansion of industrial uses for agricultural products and by-products.

C. Continued development and restoration of our soil and water resources through soil conservation and reclamation.

D. Expansion of animal agriculture as a means of reducing surpluses, rebuilding the soil, and providing a better diet for our people.

E. Special encouragement for the development and ownership of family-sized farms, improvement of rural living conditions, and completion of the rural electrification program.

F. Development of export markets for the surplus crops which can be efficiently produced in this country.

III. Labor-management relations

Industrial harmony and justice are essential to the country's well-being. To that end, government should encourage and promote free collective bargaining. On management and unions falls an equal responsibility to act in good faith toward each other and toward the country. We favor:

A. Continuation of the Taft-Hartley law because it has restored equality between employer and employees, guaranteed the right of collective bargaining, the recognition of unions and the right to strike, while protecting the rights of the public and the union members. Under this law union membership has increased to new highs, wages have risen to record levels, and strikes have decreased.

B. Continuation of our efforts to enact such improvements in the law as have been shown to be necessary to accomplish its purposes more effectively. We deplore the action of the administration in playing politics in this vital area of human relations, thereby blocking the enactment of necessary amendments to the law—many of them proposed by labor organizations.

IV. Civil rights

The right of equal opportunity to work, to vote, to advance in life and to be protected under the law should never be limited in any individual because of race, religion, color, or country of origin. Therefore, we shall continue to sponsor and support legislation to protect the rights of minorities.

V. Social responsibility

The obligation of Government to those in need has long been recognized. Recognizing the inequities and injustices of the present program of social security, we urge:

A. The extension of the coverage of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program, reduction of eligibility requirements and increase of benefits to a more generous level, with due regard to the tax burden on those who labor.

B. A thorough-going study of a program of more nearly universal coverage including the principle of pay-as-you-go.

C. Federal aid, where the need is clearly demonstrated, to States and through States to their subdivisions, to assist them in affording subsistence, shelter, and medical care to their citizens who are unable to provide for themselves. Such aid, including unemployment compensation, must be based on State and local initiative, operation, contribution and responsibility, without Federal bureaucratic interference. It must avoid socialization of the medical profession or of any other activity. Federal aid must be in amounts which do not impose an unreasonable burden of taxation on the American people who pay the bills.

VI. Veterans

A grateful nation demands that those who fought in its defense, their widows and orphans, must never be forgotten. We urge:

A. Continuing and sympathetic consideration of the rights and deserts of the veterans and their dependents.

B. Prompt and efficient handling of claims and other problems of veterans.

VII. Loyalty

Communism is an international conspiracy aiming at world-wide dictatorship and the suppression of religious, political, and economic freedoms throughout the world. It corrupts ideals, corrodes basic religious teachings, destroys the fiber of man, and denies the existence of God. It is imperative that the nations of the world develop new methods to offset this frontal attack on civilization.

We condemn the failure of the administration to recognize the full implications of this threat to our security. We deplore the dangerous degree to which Communists and their fellow travelers have been employed in important Government posts and the fact that information vital to our security has been made available to alien agents and persons of questionable loyalty. We denounce the soft attitude of this administration toward Government employees and officials who hold or support Communist attitudes. We pledge immediate action to bring about:

A. The complete overhaul of the so-called loyalty and security checks of Federal personnel.

B. The prompt elimination of all Communists, fellow travelers, and Communist sympathizers from our Federal payroll.

C. Closer coordination between our intelligence agencies, with full use of the facilities of the FBI for protecting our security.

CONCLUSION

To this program we subscribe, confident that the overwhelming majority of Americans cherish our heritage of freedom and will join us in this crusade to see that it shall not perish from the earth.

Our people must arouse themselves to preserve our precious liberties and freedoms—the right to worship God in our own way; to speak freely our minds without fear; to conduct our lives and our affairs without officious meddling by too powerful government. We must revivify those qualities of diligence, economy, courage, initiative, and patriotism which enabled our forefathers to make this Nation great.

This Republic is the custodian of human liberty. The Republican Party will endeavor to see to it that we are worthy of this guardianship.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. CAIN obtained the floor.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield for a moment? Does the Senator wish to address the Senate?

Mr. CAIN. I should like to address the Senate for approximately 20 minutes.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I announced a few moments ago that the Senate would take up the national security bill. We worked very late last night, and I think it is perhaps better not to take it up at this time.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to inquire what will be the order of business tomorrow.

Mr. McFARLAND. The agricultural appropriation bill is the unfinished business, but I am hopeful that we can dispose of both bills tomorrow.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield further?

Mr. CAIN. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, in order to be sure that the Senate can complete consideration of both the conference report on the agriculture bill and the pending bill, I want to announce that the Senate will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE WITH REFERENCE TO THE TIDE-LANDS BILL

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I wish to discuss several of the high lights of the President's veto message on the Holland tidelands bill which was sent to us last Thursday. To my way of thinking the veto message was replete with mistakes, and the President's reasons for rejection of the Holland bill ignore the law, facts, logic, and completely distort the question of State ownership of property.

The President, plainly flouting the majority wishes of Congress, said that under the Constitution only the Supreme Court could settle the legal question of tidelands ownership. He attempts to exclude the right of Congress to determine ownership of Federal property as contained in article IV of the Constitution.

By his veto, the President has denied for the second time to Congress the right to settle this issue in its own way, although Congress has voted twice by substantial majorities to confirm title to States' 3-mile ocean belts.

The President says in his veto message that the issue of submerged lands can be settled to his satisfaction only by enactment of the O'Mahoney-Anderson so-called interim bill and the Hill amendment giving the Federal Government control over tidelands, and devoting the revenues to aid to education. In essence, the President says Congress cannot act constitutionally except in accordance with his wishes.

Mr. President, almost a week before handing down the veto message, the President told the Americans for Democratic Action that the Holland tidelands bill was "robbery in broad daylight and on a colossal scale and makes the Teapot Dom look like small change."

Again and again in the veto message President Truman called the legislation a gift of property to a few States.

Apparently, the President is unable to make up his mind whether the legislation was a gift or a robbery.

In any event, by his favoritism for the O'Mahoney-Anderson bill, with the Hill amendment, the President proposes to rob the States of their rightful property in order to give the Interior Department the power to make leases, and the Federal Security Agency authority to parcel out funds. This blatant inconsistency only underlines the President's full determination to do all of the giving himself for political advantage.

Once again, the President attempts to confuse the public and the Congress as to where ownership actually rests.

He says:

That question (ownership) was settled by the Supreme Court.

Actually, the Supreme Court specifically refused to declare that the Federal Government owns these lands. The American Bar Association, the American Title Association, and many other groups have passed resolutions expressing their beliefs that the States did own and should continue to own these lands.

That ownership had been confirmed for 100 years by 54 prior Supreme Court decisions, 244 State and Federal court decisions, 39 opinions of the Secretaries of Interior, and 49 decisions of the Attorney General.

The President says that the Federal Government must have submerged oil properties for national defense, and cites the strong objection of the Defense Department to the Holland bill. This appears to me as only an excuse to grab the property of the States.

After all, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, support the Holland tidelands bill. Those distinguished gentlemen certainly are concerned with national defense. I personally have reason to believe that both are American patriots of the very highest order.

It must be remembered also that Justice Reed, in his dissent in the California case held that sovereignty does not require ownership of resources, that ownership by the State would not interfere in any way with the needs or right of the United States in war or peace. Justice Reed noted that in time of war the power of the United States is "plenary as it is over every river, farm, mine, and factory of the Nation."

The President says that the Federal Government does not own and has no intention of asserting control or ownership over piers, beaches, harbors, seacrops, marine life, police and conservation powers, or the navigable waters of bays, sounds, and inland lakes and rivers. But the record shows Federal intentions are to the contrary. State officials, the National Association of Attorneys General, the Council of State Governments and the governors of most States do not believe this disclaimer of intent to encroach further on States' rights. The reasons for their doubts lie in language of the Supreme Court in the California decision, and in contrary actions by Federal departments.

Mr. Justice Black in the California decision said that States have a "qualified right" to such properties, and furthermore said that the States were not entitled to base their claims to title on representations previously made by members of the Executive Department of the Federal Government.

The President's statement about the Federal Government's recognition of the sanctity of State ownership of bays is factually wrong.

At this very moment, a special master appointed under the Supreme Court's decree in the California case is considering Department of Justice contentions that the State line once settled in San Pedro Bay by a Federal court gave the State of California too much property

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7314

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1952

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953,
- 6 namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
2 TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES
3 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT
4 (RMA—TITLE II)

5 To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, inde-
6 pendently or through cooperation among Federal and State
7 agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the
8 distribution and marketing of agricultural products under the
9 provisions of titles II and III of the Act of August 14, 1946,
10 as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621-1629), and for expenses
11 of any advisory committees established as provided in title
12 III of said Act to assist in effectuating the research and serv-
13 ice work of the Department, ~~(1)\$5,250,000~~ \$5,260,000:
14 *Provided*, That not less than \$600,000 of this amount shall be
15 available for contracts in accordance with the provisions of
16 section 205 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
17 may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the
18 Department such amounts from this appropriation as may
19 be necessary to carry out the functions for which it
20 is made (but amounts made available to the Office of
21 the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information,
22 shall not exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget,
23 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
24 ment, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in
25 addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made avail-

1 able to other appropriation items of the Department:
 2 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
 3 available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product
 4 thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation
 5 rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and
 6 for development of foreign markets.

7 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

8 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
 9 of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics
 10 (7 U. S. C. 411) and related Acts, as follows:

11 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
 12 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
 13 people of the United States, relative to agricultural produc-
 14 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their
 15 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
 16 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm
 17 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
 18 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
 19 to probable demand for the different farm and food products;
 20 land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their
 21 relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations
 22 and trends (2)\$2,320,500 \$2,455,000: *Provided*, That no
 23 part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the
 24 Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Eco-
 25 nomic investigations" shall be used for State and county land-

1 use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the
2 maintenance of regional offices.

3 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
4 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
5 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
6 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
7 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
8 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
9 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
10 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b);
11 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
12 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as
13 amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$3,-
14 058,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein
15 appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to
16 ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the
17 intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton,
18 or for estimates of apple production for other than the com-
19 mercial crop.

20 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

21 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator,
23 including travel and subsistence expenses of advisory
24 committees authorized by title III of the Act of Au-
25 gust 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1628-1629), and the mainte-

1 nance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services
2 at the Agricultural Research Center, \$581,000: *Provided*,
3 That the appropriation current at the time services are
4 rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reim-
5 bursements based on estimated or actual charges) from
6 applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including
7 handling and other related services, for equipment rentals
8 (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for
9 services, supplies, equipment, and material furnished: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That of the several appropriations of the
11 Agricultural Research Administration, not to exceed \$15,000
12 shall be available for employment pursuant to the second
13 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
14 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act
15 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*,
16 That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research
17 Administration shall be available for the construction, alter-
18 ation, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided*,
19 *however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of con-
20 structing any one building (excepting headhouses connect-
21 ing greenhouses and experimental farm houses) shall not
22 exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings
23 costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits
24 of the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the
25 cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall

1 not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the build-
 2 ing as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever
 3 is greater.

4 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
 6 duct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems
 7 of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the
 8 Department as he may designate, independently or in co-
 9 operation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of
 10 Alaska, \$270,000.

11 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

12 Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico

13 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 14 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance where applicable, to
 15 carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating
 16 to agricultural experiment stations:

17 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 18 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 19 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 20 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 21 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24, 1925
 22 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 23 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
 24 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), sections 3 and 5,
 25 \$2,863,708, and sections 9 and 11 of said Act as added by

1 the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h, 427j), in-
 2 cluding administration by the Office of Experiment Stations
 3 in the United States Department of Agriculture, \$5,000,000,
 4 no part of which latter amount shall be used for beginning
 5 construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000;
 6 Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-
 7 386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to
 8 the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved
 9 February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits
 10 of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and
 11 the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved June
 12 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending
 13 the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory
 14 of Alaska, ~~(3)\$62,500~~ \$75,000; Puerto Rico, the Act ap-
 15 proved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f),
 16 extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto
 17 Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska,
 18 and Puerto Rico, ~~(4)\$12,441,208~~ \$12,453,708.

19 Salaries and Expenses

20 For necessary expenses in connection with administra-
 21 tion of grants and coordination of research with States
 22 pursuant to the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16,
 23 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23,
 24 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amenda-
 25 tory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f),

1 and title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as
 2 amended by the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C.
 3 427-427g), and for the administration, operation, and
 4 maintenance of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto
 5 Rico, \$380,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form
 6 of the annual financial statement required under the above
 7 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
 8 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
 9 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
 10 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
 11 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

12 **(5) VIRGIN ISLANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM**

13 *For expenses necessary to carry out an agricultural*
 14 *program in the Virgin Islands in accordance with the pro-*
 15 *visions of Public Law 228, approved October 29, 1951,*
 16 *including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle,*
 17 *\$100,000.*

18 **BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS**

19 For necessary expenses in connection with conducting
 20 investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricul-
 21 tural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home,
 22 with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more
 23 effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and
 24 such economic investigations, including housing and house-
 25 hold buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of

1 the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services made
 2 available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and for
 3 disseminating useful information on these subjects,
 4 \$1,400,000.

5 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

6 Salaries and Expenses

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 8 the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Indus-
 9 try, and related Acts, and for investigation concerned with
 10 the livestock and meat industries and the domestic raising
 11 of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

12 Animal research: For animal husbandry investigations;
 13 investigations of diseases of animals and of tuberculin, se-
 14 rums, antitoxins, and analogous products; and cooperation
 15 in the administration of regulations for the improvement
 16 of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, as authorized
 17 by law (7 U. S. C. 429), ~~(6)\$3,681,000~~ \$3,816,000
 18 ~~(7)~~: *Provided, That of this amount \$135,000 shall be avail-*
 19 *able to the Bureau of Animal Industry for poultry husbandry*
 20 *investigations, such allocation to be in addition to other funds*
 21 *now appropriated or allocated to the Bureau for such purpose.*

22 Animal disease control and eradication: For the control
 23 and eradication of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of ani-
 24 mals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals,

1 scabies in sheep and cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera
2 and related swine diseases, and dourine in horses, and
3 other inspection and quarantine work authorized by law;
4 for supervision of the transportation of livestock, including
5 administration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection
6 of vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act
7 of March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158) and sections 56
8 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7
9 U. S. C. 851-855), relating to veterinary biological prod-
10 ucts, \$8,477,000: *Provided*, That no payment hereunder
11 as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter
12 for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or brucellosis shall ex-
13 ceed (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any pure
14 bred animal, (2) one-third of the difference between the
15 appraised value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3) the
16 amount paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperating
17 agency, and no payment hereunder shall be made for any
18 animal if at the time of test or condemnation it shall belong
19 to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corpora-
20 tion to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for
21 slaughter.

22 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of
23 laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food
24 products, (8) ~~\$13,660,000~~ \$14,260,000.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relating to process or renovated butter, as amended, and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,573,000.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations established under the provisions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292); for the development of new and extended food, feed, and industrial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and animal, and potential replacement crops, and processing, biological, chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicological and technological investigation thereof, ~~(9)\$7,500,000~~ \$7,550,000.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
ENGINEERING

Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research: For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and

1 demonstrations concerning plants, soils, and agricultural
 2 engineering, including those related to the production, im-
 3 provement, handling, processing, transportation, and stor-
 4 age of farm and other crops; control of weeds, plant diseases,
 5 and nematodes; discovery and introduction of new and use-
 6 ful plants, both foreign and native; soil and water manage-
 7 ment to improve soil productivity; the relation of soils to
 8 plant, animal, and human nutrition; classification and map-
 9 ping of soils; fertilizers, liming materials, and soil amend-
 10 ments; farm machinery and processing equipment; farm
 11 buildings, and farm electrification; and for the acquisition
 12 (not to exceed one), operation, and maintenance of air-
 13 planes; (10) ~~\$11,330,000~~ \$11,600,000 (11), including not
 14 to exceed \$15,000 for construction of an addition to the
 15 United States Cotton Ginning Branch Laboratory at Mesilla
 16 Park, New Mexico.

17 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
 18 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
 19 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
 20 191-194), \$149,000.

21 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

22 Salaries and Expenses

23 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
 24 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
 25 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means

1 of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture,
2 for importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial,
3 fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for
4 investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying
5 insects affecting man and animals, and the best ways of
6 utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect the provi-
7 sions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
8 amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act (7
9 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-
10 144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149), the Act
11 of May 9, 1938, relating to grasshoppers, Mormon crickets,
12 and chinch bugs (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the Organic
13 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended, authorizing
14 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious
15 insects and plant pests; including the operation and mainte-
16 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed two,
17 as follows:

18 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
19 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
20 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
21 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
22 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
23 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
24 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-
25 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-

1 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
2 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with
3 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other
4 arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and ap-
5 paratus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the
6 eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and
7 for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
8 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
9 application, \$3,869,000: *Provided*, That of the amount
10 allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed \$250,000
11 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies
12 for research in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act
13 of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i), and the amounts
14 obligated for contract research shall remain available until
15 expended.

16 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out oper-
17 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to pre-
18 vent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
19 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,
20 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, golden
21 nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, Hall scale,
22 and gypsy and brown-tail moths, and grasshoppers, Mormon
23 crickets, and chinch bugs in accordance with the Act of May
24 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the enforcement

1 of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to
2 enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quar-
3 tine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-
4 167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free
5 areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of
6 the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February 8,
7 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the
8 compensation of growers for losses resulting from the de-
9 struction of or for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on
10 lands infested or exposed to infestations of the golden nema-
11 tode for the purpose authorized by the Golden Nematode
12 Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150g), \$5,600,000: *Provided*, That
13 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the
14 cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other
15 property injured or destroyed, except potatoes and tomatoes
16 as authorized under the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided*
17 *further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part
18 of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of
19 sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has pro-
20 vided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or
21 for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal
22 to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, sub-
23 scribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authori-
24 ties, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplish-

1 ment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode
2 except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode
3 Act.

4 Plant quarantines: For operations against the introduc-
5 tion of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States,
6 including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and
7 regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant
8 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.
9 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-
10 144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C.
11 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they
12 pertain to Territories and districts of the United States, for
13 the enforcement of plant quarantines through inspection in
14 transit, including the interception and disposition of ma-
15 terials found to have been transported in violation of Federal
16 plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under
17 the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166) and enforce-
18 ment of regulations governing the movement of plants into
19 and from the District of Columbia promulgated under sec-
20 tion 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
21 amended, and for inspection and certification of plants and
22 plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign
23 countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act
24 of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), (12)\$2,700,000 \$2,759,000.

1 Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant
2 Diseases

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
4 joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-
5 148e), including the operation and maintenance of airplanes,
6 control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Cana-
7 dian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the
8 employment of Canadian citizens, \$1,000,000, which shall be
9 apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised
10 Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said joint resolution
11 only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of
12 the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency
13 conditions.

14 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

15 For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,
16 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, con-
17 trol, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases
18 which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United
19 States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto
20 as may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of
21 August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167),
22 including the purchase (not to exceed two) and operation
23 and maintenance of airplanes, and construction and altera-

tion of necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of constructing or altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500, as follows:

Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C., Supp. I, 594-1-594-5), ~~(13)\$3,250,000~~ \$3,625,000, of which \$500,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said Act only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget finds necessary to meet emergency conditions.

White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), ~~(14)\$3,300,000~~ \$3,650,000, of which \$505,000 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; ~~(15)\$1,750,000~~ \$1,981,500 to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and ~~(16)\$1,045,000~~ \$1,163,500 to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the entire program, method development, and for operations conducted under its direction for such control, including,

but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; to experiment and make investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods, for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$15,000, (\$22,500 in Alaska,) with the exception that any building erected,

1 purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or
2 more, may be improved out of the appropriations made
3 under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not
4 to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as cer-
5 tified by the Chief of the Forest Service; to protect, admin-
6 ister, and improve the national forests, including tree
7 planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface
8 wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve
9 water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize
10 the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game
11 supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein;
12 to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experi-
13 ments and investigations made by the Forest Service, as
14 follows:

15 National forest protection and management: For the
16 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
17 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
18 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
19 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
20 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the
21 care of plantations and young growth; the operation and
22 maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed
23 three; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construc-
24 tion and maintenance of all other improvements necessary
25 for the proper and economical administration, protection,

1 development, and use of the national forests, including ex-
2 perimental areas under Forest Service administration, except
3 that where direct purchases will be more economical than
4 construction, improvements may be purchased; the con-
5 struction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure),
6 equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational
7 facilities; timber cultural operations; development and ap-
8 plication of fish and game management plans; propagation
9 and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid
10 portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising
11 of timber and other resources and development and applica-
12 tion of plans for their effective management, sale, and use;
13 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as
14 authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16
15 U. S. C. 514); examination, classification, surveying, and
16 appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized
17 by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national
18 forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and
19 entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August
20 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act
21 of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and
22 establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof
23 or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and
24 protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connec-
25 tion with the administration and public use of the nationa-

1 forests; and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance,
 2 improvement, protection, and general administration of the
 3 national forests, ~~(17)\$29,400,000~~ \$29,848,000.

4 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
 5 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service admin-
 6 istration, including lands under contract for purchase or
 7 in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and
 8 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
 9 year for such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which \$2,500,000
 10 shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of
 11 the Revised Statutes, as amended, only to the extent that
 12 the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
 13 finds necessary to meet emergency conditions.

14 Forest research: For forest research at forest or range
 15 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or
 16 elsewhere, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1,
 17 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as
 18 amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including
 19 the construction and maintenance of improvements; fire, sil-
 20 vicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and ex-
 21 periments; investigations and experiments to develop improved
 22 methods of management of forest and other ranges; experi-
 23 ments, investigations, and tests of forest products; a compre-
 24 hensive forest survey; and investigations in forest economics;
 25 ~~(18)\$5,365,000~~ \$5,415,000: *Provided*, That funds may be

1 advanced to cooperators under such regulations as the Secre-
2 tary may prescribe when such action will stimulate or facili-
3 tate cooperative work.

4 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

5 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
6 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
7 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating
8 to forest development roads and trails, including the con-
9 struction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails
10 on experimental areas under Forest Service administration,
11 ~~(19)\$10,000,000~~ \$13,000,000, which sum is authorized to
12 be appropriated by the Acts of June 29, 1948 (Public Law
13 834), and September 7, 1950 (Public Law 769), to remain
14 available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation
15 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or
16 alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of
17 equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction
18 and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building pur-
19 chased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall
20 not exceed \$15,000 (\$22,500 in Alaska) with the exception
21 that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost
22 of which was \$15,000 or more, may be improved within any
23 fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the
24 cost of such buildings certified by the Chief of the Forest
25 Service.

1 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

2 (20) *Weeks Act*

3 *For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions*
4 *of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S.*
5 *C. 513-519, 521), \$75,000, to be available only for payment*
6 *toward the purchase price of any lands acquired, including*
7 *the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisition.*

8 Superior National Forest

9 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
10 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the
11 Act approved June 22, 1948 (Public Law 733),
12 \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

13 (21) *Special Acts*

14 *For the acquisition of land to facilitate the control of*
15 *soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior*
16 *boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance*
17 *with the provisions of the following Acts authorizing annual*
18 *appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in*
19 *not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts: Uinta*
20 *and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26,*
21 *1935 (Public Law 337), as amended, \$39,830; Cache Na-*
22 *tional Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505),*
23 *as amended, \$10,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland*
24 *National Forests, Riverside County, California, Act of June*

1 15, 1938 (*Public Law 634*), as amended, \$22,000; Nevada
 2 and Toiyabe National Forests, Nevada, Act of June 25,
 3 1938 (*Public Law 748*), as amended, \$10,000; Angeles
 4 National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (*Public*
 5 *Law 591*), \$20,000; Cleveland National Forest, San Diego
 6 County, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (*Public Law*
 7 *589*), \$5,000; Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of
 8 June 17, 1940 (*Public Law 637*), \$34,850; in all,
 9 \$141,680.

10 STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

11 For expenses necessary for cooperation with the various
 12 States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
 13 tree planting, in forest management and processing, and
 14 in farm forestry extension, pursuant to the Act of August
 15 25, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 568c, 568d), and sections 1,
 16 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C.
 17 564-568a), and Acts supplementary thereto; advising
 18 timberland owners, associations, and other appropriate
 19 agencies in the application of forest management prin-
 20 ciples to federally owned lands leased to States and to
 21 private forest lands, and advising wood-using industries in
 22 processing of forest products, so as to attain sustained-yield
 23 management, the conservation of the timber resources, the

1 productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employ-
2 ment and economic continuance of forest industries;
3 \$10,793,000.

4 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

5 (22)The amount of \$700,000 appropriated under this head
6 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for
7 1952 (~~Public Law 135, Eighty-second Congress~~) is hereby
8 continued available but not subject to the provision relating
9 to the use of such appropriation included in such Act.

10 *For artificial revegetation, construction, and mainte-*
11 *nance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradi-*
12 *cation of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests*
13 *as authorized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950*
14 *(Public Law 478), \$700,000, to remain available until*
15 *expended; and the unobligated balance of the \$700,000*
16 *appropriated under this head in the Department of Agri-*
17 *culture Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 135, Eighty-*
18 *second Congress) is hereby continued available, but not*
19 *subject to the provision relating to the use of such appropri-*
20 *ation included in such Act.*

21 FLOOD PREVENTION

22 For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood
23 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738),
24 as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary exami-
25 nations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement,

1 and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of the
2 Columbia Basin area, the Arkansas-White-Red River area,
3 the New England-New York area, the Colorado River
4 area, the Missouri River area, the Sevier River area, and
5 the Mississippi River area, in accordance with the provi-
6 sions of laws relating to the activities of the Depart-
7 ment, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employment
8 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
9 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by
10 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
11 at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, to re-
12 main available until expended, ~~(23)\$7,750,000~~ \$7,000,000,
13 with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds
14 heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department
15 for flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such
16 funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo
17 and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval
18 of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such
19 lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used
20 for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,
21 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, Neosha, Cotton-
22 wood, Verdigris, Caney, and tributaries in Kansas, without
23 the specific approval of the Board of County Commissioners
24 of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided fur-*
25 *ther*, That of the funds available herein, not in excess of \$5,-

1 556,540 (with which shall be merged the unexpended balance
2 of funds heretofore made available for these pur-
3 poses) may be expended in watersheds heretofore author-
4 ized by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22,
5 1944, for necessary gully control, floodwater detention, and
6 floodway structures in areas other than those over which
7 the Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsi-
8 bility.

9 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions
12 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title
13 III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012),
14 and the Act of August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011 note),
15 including research and investigations into the character.
16 cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture
17 depletion, and methods of soil and water conservation (in-
18 cluding the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irri-
19 gation and land drainage, and the construction, operation,
20 and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, labora-
21 tories, plots, and installations) ; making conservation surveys
22 and plans and establishing measures to conserve soil and
23 water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such
24 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
25 the siltation of reservoirs) ; establishment and operation of

1 conservation nurseries; development and management of
2 land utilization project lands and facilities; dissemination of
3 information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent
4 buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and
5 furnishing of subsistence to employees; \$60,210,000:
6 *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building
7 purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of
8 constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connect-
9 ing the same to any such building and with the exception of
10 buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased
11 for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight
12 buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to ex-
13 ceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or
14 improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing
15 \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount
16 not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no
17 part of this appropriation shall be available for the construc-
18 tion of any such building on land not owned by the Govern-
19 ment: *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri,
20 where the State has established a central State agency au-
21 thorized to enter into agreements with the United States or
22 any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the
23 saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil
24 conservation district in such State, the agreements made by
25 or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conser-

1 vation district shall have the prior approval of such central
2 State agency before they shall become effective as to such
3 district: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
4 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
5 under the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f),
6 in demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to
7 exceed \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the
8 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
9 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
10 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*,
11 That qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed
12 at per diem rates to perform the technical planning work
13 of the service: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell
14 at market value any property located in Yalobusha County,
15 Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act of July
16 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and suitable for return
17 to private ownership under such terms and conditions as
18 would not conflict with the purposes of said Act.

19 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

20 For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions
21 of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat.
22 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10),
23 as amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (Public Law
24 132), and September 6, 1950 (Public Law 760), relating
25 to water conservation and utilization projects, to remain

1 available until expended, \$235,500, which sum shall be
 2 merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore
 3 appropriated or transferred to said Department for the
 4 purposes of said Act.

5 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
 6 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND
 7 RESOURCES

8 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
 9 visions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conserva-
 10 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29,
 11 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including not to
 12 exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, in-
 13 cluding such displays at State, interstate, and international
 14 fairs within the United States; ~~(24)\$250,000,000~~ \$251,-
 15 754,142, to remain available until December 31 of the next
 16 succeeding fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-
 17 building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices
 18 authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture
 19 Appropriation Act, 1952, carried out during the period
 20 July 1, 1951, to December 31, 1952, inclusive ~~(25), of~~
 21 which amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical
 22 assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural con-
 23 servation practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for
 24 conservation practices related directly to flood prevention
 25 work in approved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed

1 (26) ~~\$25,000,000~~ \$26,754,142 of the total sum provided
2 under this head shall be available during the current fiscal
3 year for salaries and other administrative expenses for carry-
4 ing out such program, the cost of aerial photographs, how-
5 ever, not to be charged to such limitation; but not more than
6 \$4,966,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account,
7 "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-
8 ment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to
9 claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of
10 the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the
11 Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the con-
12 servation practice or practices and has complied with all
13 other requirements as conditions for such payments and that
14 the statements and information contained in the application
15 for payment are correct and true, to the best of his knowl-
16 edge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United
17 States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds
18 herein appropriated or made available for the functions
19 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant
20 to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23,
21 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any
22 regional information employees or any State information
23 employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of
24 inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to
25 individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount

1 shall be available for salaries and other administrative ex-
2 penses in connection with the formulation and administration
3 of the 1953 program of soil-building practices and soil-
4 and water-conserving practices, under the Act of Febru-
5 ary 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$250,000,000,
6 including administration, and formulated on the basis of a
7 distribution of the funds available for payments and grants
8 among the several States in accordance with their conserva-
9 tion needs as determined by the Secretary, except that the
10 proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more
11 than 15 per centum from the distribution for the next pre-
12 ceding program year, and no participant shall receive more
13 than \$2,500) ; but the payments or grants under such pro-
14 grams shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with
15 respect to which such payments or grants are to be made in
16 conformity with farming practices which will encourage
17 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
18 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
19 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and
20 approved by the State committees appointed pursuant to
21 section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
22 ment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the
23 respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5
24 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conservation

1 program for any county may, on the recommendation of
2 such county committee and approval of the State committee,
3 be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for
4 services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the
5 agricultural conservation program in the participating coun-
6 ties, and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single ac-
7 count for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil
8 Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical
9 and other assistance in such counties (27): *Provided fur-*
10 *ther, That not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the allocation*
11 *for the agricultural conservation program for any State*
12 *may be utilized in determining the most needed conservation*
13 *practices on individual farms for which Federal assist-*
14 *ance shall be given: Provided further, That such amounts*
15 *shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers,*
16 *lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any*
17 *soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agri-*
18 *cultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming prac-*
19 *tices approved by the Secretary under programs provided*
20 *for herein: Provided further, That no part of any funds*
21 *available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corpora-*
22 *tion, or other agency constituting a part of such Department,*
23 *shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of*
24 *salary or travel expenses of any person who has been con-*
25 *victed of violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent per-*

1 nicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as
2 amended, or who has been found in accordance with the pro-
3 visions of title 18, United States Code, section 1913, to have
4 violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits
5 the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of per-
6 sonal services or other expenses designed to influence in any
7 manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legis-
8 lation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of
9 any Member or through the proper official channels.

10 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMS

11 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out
12 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
13 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
14 of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), and to
15 provide assistance in obtaining equipment, materials, and
16 facilities necessary to attain needed production of agricul-
17 tural commodities, \$10,000,000, of which not more than
18 \$3,000,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account
19 "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-
20 ment Act of 1938".

21 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

22 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
23 of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160), \$65,-
24 000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next suc-
25 ceeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (including

1 transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments
2 to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,500,000.

3 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

4 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
5 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),
6 \$83,367,491: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
7 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said
8 Act.

9 MARKETING SERVICES

10 For expenses necessary for acquiring and diffusing mar-
11 ket information on agricultural commodities, food products
12 and by-products, the standardization, classification, grading,
13 handling, storage and marketing thereof, including the dem-
14 onstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of
15 classification of American farm and food products throughout
16 the world, the analysis of cotton fiber, the classing of cotton
17 for producer members of cotton quality improvement groups,
18 the establishment of classification standards and maintenance
19 of an inspection service for tobacco (7 U. S. C. 471-476,
20 501-508, 511-511q); for investigating and certifying, in
21 one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested
22 parties the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural
23 commodity or food product, whether raw or processed, and
24 any product containing an agricultural commodity or de-
25 rivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when

1 received at such important central markets as the Secre-
2 tary may from time to time designate, or at points which
3 may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and
4 regulations as he may prescribe, including the collection of
5 such fees as are reasonable and as nearly as may cover the
6 cost of the service rendered; for performing the duties im-
7 posed upon the Secretary by chapter 14 of the Internal
8 Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-
9 1935) ; and for carrying into effect the United States Cotton
10 Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51-65), the United States Grain
11 Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the Naval Stores Act
12 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive,
13 of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7
14 U. S. C. 1291), including not to exceed \$25,000 for em-
15 ployment at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem, pursuant
16 to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the Organic
17 Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), the Acts
19 to provide standards for containers for fruits and vegetables
20 (15 U. S. C. 251-257i), the United States Warehouse Act
21 (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C.
22 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards Act (7 U. S. C.
23 181-229), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenti-
24 cide Act (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), and the Tobacco Plant
25 and Seed Exportation Act (7 U. S. C. 516), \$11,465,000

1 (28): *Provided*, That hereafter the Commodity Credit Cor-
 2 poration may contract with cooperatives for classing cotton
 3 and may pay for such services an amount not in excess of the
 4 value of the samples.

5 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

6 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
 7 sions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7
 8 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$725,000.

9 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

10 For operating and administrative expenses, \$8,500,000.

11 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

12 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrifi-
 13 cation Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924),
 14 as follows:

15 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

16 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
 17 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
 18 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provi-
 19 sions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural electrifi-
 20 cation program, \$50,000,000; and rural telephone program,
 21 \$25,000,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$50,-
 22 000,000 for the rural electrification program and \$10,-
 23 000,000 for the rural telephone program, may be borrowed
 24 under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such
 25 additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1953,

1 under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and
2 orderly development of the program.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
5 \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed
6 \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence
7 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
8 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
9 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$8,290,000.

10 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

11 To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and
12 the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones
13 Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031),
14 the Act of August 23, 1951 (Public Law 123); the Farm-
15 ers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001,
16 note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535;
17 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946 (40
18 U. S. C. 436-439); the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended
19 (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of
20 facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and
21 semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title
22 V of the Housing Act of 1949 relating to financial assistance
23 for farm housing (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483); the Rural
24 Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act, approved
25 May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444); and the Act to direct

1 the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain mineral in-
2 terests, approved September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-
3 1039), as follows:

4 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

5 For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes
6 under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
7 as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and
8 preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing
9 several authorities) : Title I and section 43 of title IV of the
10 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and title V
11 of the Housing Act of 1949 (except grants under 504 (a)),
12 \$38,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the
13 amount available for the purposes of title I and section 43
14 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, may
15 be distributed to States and Territories without regard to
16 farm population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to
17 the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for loans in recla-
18 mation projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land
19 (sums available for loans under title V of the Housing Act
20 of 1949 to remain available until expended) ; title II of the
21 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$120,-
22 000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended,
23 \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing
24 several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the

1 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions
2 set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture
3 Appropriation Act, 1952.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and
6 insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made
7 under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to
8 Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers'
9 Home Administration Act of 1946, the extension of financial
10 assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, and the adminis-
11 tration of assets transferred under subsection 2 (f) of the
12 Act of May 3, 1950, \$29,350,000, together with a transfer
13 to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$325,000 of the
14 fees and administrative expense charges made available by
15 subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-
16 Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

17 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

18 For necessary expenses, including library membership
19 fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to mem-
20 bers only or to members at a lower price than to others, pay-
21 ment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed
22 \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the
23 Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833) ; \$431,000, together
24 with not to exceed \$2,322,100 of receipts from Farm Credit

1 agencies, to be advanced to this appropriation, to cover the
 2 cost of supervision, facilities, examinations, and other services
 3 rendered to such agencies; \$2,753,100.

4 EXTENSION SERVICE

5 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

6 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 7 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:
 8 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
 9 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7
 10 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
 11 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7
 12 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section
 13 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended
 14 by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1), \$12,-
 15 500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved April
 16 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;
 17 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
 18 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the
 19 Territory of Alaska, ~~(29)\$13,950~~ \$17,300, and the Act
 20 approved October 27, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-4, 5), extend-
 21 ing to the Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-
 22 Ketcham Act and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bank-
 23 head-Jones Act, ~~(30)\$42,150~~ \$42,558; Puerto Rico, section
 24 3 of the Act of March 4, 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), author-
 25 izing extension of the Capper-Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico,

1 ~~(31)\$31,348~~ \$32,131; the Act approved August 28, 1937
 2 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits of section
 3 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico, \$408,000,
 4 and the Act approved October 26, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-2,
 5 3), extending the benefits of section 23 of title II of the
 6 Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico. ~~(32)\$71,502~~ \$101,090;
 7 and section 506a of title V of the Housing Act of 1949
 8 (42 U. S. C. 1476), \$33,050; in all, payments to States,
 9 Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, ~~(33)\$27,135,000~~
 10 \$27,169,129.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of
 13 the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C.
 14 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto,
 15 and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and
 16 the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,
 17 \$905,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-
 20 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
 21 for replacement of the motor vehicle used by the Secretary
 22 with a comparable new model; travel expenses, including
 23 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; sta-
 24 tionery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express,
 25 and drayage charges; advertising of bids, communication

1 service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and
2 other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise pro-
3 vided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work
4 of the Department of Agriculture, \$2,230,000, together
5 with such amounts from other appropriations or authoriza-
6 tions as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the
7 current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which
8 several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined
9 by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$109,280, shall
10 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation:
11 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
12 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at
13 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, re-
14 spectively, therefor in the budget for such year, the amounts
15 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
16 tion shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
17 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
18 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
19 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or
20 increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

21 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

22 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or
23 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
24 service, \$2,356,000, together with such amounts from other
25 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the

1 schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such
2 expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of
3 \$225,300 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
4 appropriation.

5 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

6 For necessary expenses for the Office of Foreign Agri-
7 cultural Relations and for enabling the Secretary to coordi-
8 nate and integrate activities of the Department in connection
9 with foreign agricultural work, (34)\$615,000 \$682,500.

10 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

11 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
12 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
13 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
14 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
15 the coordination of informational work and programs author-
16 ized by Congress in the Department, \$1,259,000, together
17 with such amounts from other appropriations or authoriza-
18 tions as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the
19 current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts
20 not exceeding a total of \$16,014, shall be transferred to
21 and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appro-
22 priation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used
23 for the purposes enumerated as follows: For preparation and
24 display of exhibits, \$102,735; for preparation, distribution, and
25 display of motion and sound pictures, \$73,511; for farmers'

1 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people
2 of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion
3 of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out
4 under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
5 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct
6 (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two hundred thirty
7 thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for the use of the
8 Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual
9 report of the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agri-
10 culture), as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January
11 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$611,128: *Provided*, That
12 additional funds for preparation and display of agricultural
13 motion pictures and exhibits relating to the programs of the
14 various agencies of the Department authorized by Congress,
15 not exceeding \$150,000, may be transferred to and made
16 a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and
17 shall be available for the objects specified herein: *Provided*
18 *further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits
19 by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be
20 used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of sec-
21 tion 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574),
22 as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That no part of this
24 appropriation shall be used for the establishment or main-

1 tenance of regional or State field offices, or for the compen-
2 sation of employees in such offices.

3 LIBRARY

4 For necessary expenses, including dues for library mem-
5 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
6 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
7 subscribers who are not members; \$682,000.

8 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

9 The following corporations and agencies are hereby
10 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of
11 funds and borrowing authority available to each such cor-
12 poration or agency and in accord with law, and to make
13 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
14 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
15 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
16 in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for
17 the fiscal year 1953 for such corporation or agency, except
18 as hereinafter provided:

19 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

20 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act
21 shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit
22 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program
23 authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$16,500,-
24 000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the

1 Corporation: *Provided further*, That all necessary expenses
2 (including legal and special services performed on a contract
3 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in
4 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
5 provement, or disposition of any real or personal property
6 belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest,
7 including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall
8 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
9 hereof.

10 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
11 \$950,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
12 the funds of the Corporation shall be available for ad-
13 ministrative expenses, including employment on a con-
14 tract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the
15 performance of special services, including legal services, and
16 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,
17 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and
18 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of
19 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said total
20 sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished and
21 examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration cen-
22 tral office, interest expense, and expenses in connection with
23 the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, pro-
24 tection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
25 to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Provided*,

1 That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all cash funds
2 in excess of the estimated operating requirements for the
3 current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and paid
4 into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That
5 the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may issue
6 and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed
7 \$500,000,000.

8 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
9 \$1,690,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
10 the funds of the banks shall be available for admin-
11 istrative expenses and services performed for the banks
12 by other Government agencies (except services and facilities
13 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Ad-
14 ministration central office, and services performed by any
15 Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury
16 in connection with the financial transactions of the banks) ;
17 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,
18 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee
19 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, op-
20 eration, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-
21 tion of real or personal property belonging to the banks or
22 in which they have an interest.

23 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,-
24 465,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
25 the funds of the corporations shall be available for admin-

1 istrative expenses and services performed for the corpora-
 2 tions by other Government agencies (except services and
 3 facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
 4 Credit Administration central office) ; and said total sum
 5 shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special serv-
 6 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in
 7 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
 8 provement, protection, or disposition of real or personal
 9 property belonging to the corporations or in which they have
 10 an interest.

11 TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

12 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL 13 MATERIALS

14 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
 15 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic
 16 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946 (50
 17 U. S. C. 98f), ~~(35)\$582,000~~ \$625,000: *Provided*, That
 18 this appropriation shall be subject to applicable provisions
 19 contained in the item "Office of Administrator, Agricultural
 20 Research Administration".

21 ~~(36)~~RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT, COMMODITY 22 CREDIT CORPORATION

23 *To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to restore the*
 24 *capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation*
 25 *determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1951, pursuant to*

1 *section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15*
2 *U. S. C. 713a-1), \$109,391,154.*

3 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND OTHER
4 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

5 For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication
6 of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-
7 pneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of
8 animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poul-
9 try, including the payment of claims growing out of past
10 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
11 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials, contami-
12 nated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found
13 and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially
14 similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with
15 all lawful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth
16 disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the
17 provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of
18 May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C.
19 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section
20 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may trans-
21 fer from other appropriations or funds available to the
22 bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such
23 sums as he may deem necessary, to be available only in an
24 emergency which threatens the livestock or poultry industry
25 of the country, and any unexpended balances of funds trans-

ferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall
be merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That,
except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
28, 1947, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased
may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-
production, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraise-
ment based on breeding value no appraisement of any such
animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or
dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emer-
gency to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by
the United States Government for any such animals shall not
exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided fur-*
ther, That poultry may be appraised in groups when the
basis for appraisal is the same for each bird: *Provided fur-*
ther, That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable
provisions contained in the item "Office of Administrator,
Agricultural Research Administration": *Provided further*,
That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit
Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling
notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the
Treasury in the amount of \$11,240,532 for funds transferred
and expenses incurred under this head through fiscal year
1951 pursuant to authority granted in the Department of
Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1951.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by cancelling notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$182,162,250 for the net costs during the fiscal year 1951 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642).

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the Department under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed 400 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of the work of the Department outside the District of Columbia.

SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary employment of translators when competent citizen translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency of persons in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

SEC. 403. Of appropriations herein made which are

1 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
2 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or
3 tracts of land.

4 SEC. 404. No part of the funds appropriated by this
5 Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee
6 of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
7 behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or
8 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
9 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
10 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
11 of cotton or the trend of same.

12 SEC. 405. Except to provide materials required in or
13 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
14 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
15 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of
16 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
17 outside of the United States.

18 SEC. 406. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for
19 contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of
20 August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations
21 herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics;
22 Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry;
23 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineer-
24 ing; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau

1 of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human
2 Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

3 SEC. 407. No part of any appropriation contained
4 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
5 by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to
6 pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a
7 strike against the Government of the United States or who
8 is a member of an organization of Government employees
9 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
10 the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
11 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
12 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
13 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
14 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
15 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
16 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
17 a member of an organization of Government employees that
18 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
19 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is
20 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
21 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
22 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
23 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
24 who is a member of an organization of Government employees

1 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
2 the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of
3 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
4 ernment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
5 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
6 any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be
7 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
8 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
9 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
10 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
11 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing
12 in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from
13 any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden
14 emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruc-
15 tion of property, the payment of salary or wages may be made
16 to such persons from applicable appropriations for services
17 rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit
18 contemplated by this section.

19 SEC. 408. No part of any appropriation contained in
20 this Act or of the funds available for expenditure by any
21 corporation or agency included in this Act shall be used
22 for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or defeat
23 legislation pending before the Congress.

24 SEC. 409. Except for the car officially assigned to
25 the Secretary of Agriculture, no part of any appropria-

tion contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian employee of the Government whose principal duties consist of acting as chauffeur of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance), unless such appropriation is specifically authorized to be used for paying the compensation of employees performing such duties.

(37) SEC. 410. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

(a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;

(b) to positions filled from within the department;

(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice of the Senate;

(d) to seasonal and casual workers;

(e) to employees engaged in meat inspection and law enforcement;

(f) to field employees of the Soil Conservation Service and Production and Marketing Administration who provide conservation assistance to farmers and ranchers;

1 ~~(g)~~ to field operating and research employees en-
2 gaged in work of county offices and other field locations;

3 ~~(h)~~ to employees of the crop and livestock report-
4 ing service;

5 ~~(i)~~ to the administrative expense limitations fixed
6 by this Act for Federal intermediate credit banks and
7 for production credit corporations, or to the appropria-
8 tion for the Farm Credit Administration except the
9 portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from
10 the General Fund of the Treasury;

11 ~~(j)~~ to employees in grades GPC 1, 2, and 3:

12 *Provided further, That when the total number of personnel*
13 *subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of*
14 *the total provided for in this Act, such limitation may cease*
15 *to apply and said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for*
16 *employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at*
17 *any time during fiscal year 1953, this provision shall again*
18 *become operative.*

19 *SEC. 410. (a) No part of any appropriation made by*
20 *this Act for any purpose shall be used for the payment of*
21 *personal services in excess of an amount equal to 90 per*
22 *centum of the amount requested for personal services for such*
23 *purpose in budget estimates heretofore submitted to the Con-*
24 *gress for the fiscal year 1953; and the total amount of each*
25 *appropriation, any part of which is available for the payment*

1 of personal services for any purpose, is hereby reduced by an
 2 amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in
 3 such budget estimates for personal services for such purpose
 4 less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between
 5 the amount requested for personal services in the budget
 6 estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such
 7 services.

8 (b) This section shall not apply to—

9 1. Field operating and research employees engaged
 10 in work of county offices and other field locations.

11 2. Employees of the crop and livestock reporting
 12 service.

13 3. Employees paid from funds for research.

14 4. The administrative expense limitations for Fed-
 15 eral intermediate credit banks and for production credit
 16 corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit
 17 Administration except the portion thereof provided by
 18 direct appropriation from the General Fund of the
 19 Treasury.

20 5. Employees of the market news service.

21 6. Employees of the Rural Electrification Admin-
 22 istration.

23 7. Employees of the Soil Conservation Service.

24 (38) SEC. 411. (a) No part of the money appropriated by
 25 this Act to any department, agency, or corporation which is

1 in excess of 90 per centum of the amount required to pay
2 the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for
3 personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the
4 fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such
5 department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year
6 in the performance of—

7 (1) functions performed by a person designated as
8 an information specialist, information and editorial spe-
9 cialist, publications and information coordinator, press
10 relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert,
11 television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity ex-
12 pert, or designated by any similar title, or

13 (2) functions performed by persons who assist
14 persons performing the functions described in (1) in
15 drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or dis-
16 seminating public information, publications or releases,
17 radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs,
18 motion pictures, and similar material,

19 shall be available to pay the compensation of persons per-
20 forming the functions described in (1) or (2), and the
21 total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is
22 available for such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount
23 equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in such budget
24 estimates for such purpose.

25 (b) This section shall not apply to personnel engaged

1 in the preparation and distribution of technical agricultural
2 publications and farmers bulletins, and the Agriculture Year-
3 book, the reporting and dissemination of the results of research
4 and investigations, the preparation and distribution of in-
5 formation on the protection of natural resources against fire,
6 insects, and disease, the preparation and broadcasting of the
7 "Farm and Home Hour" and similar radio programs, and
8 other work required to carry out the duties and responsibili-
9 ties of the Department imposed by law other than work in-
10 tended primarily for press, radio and television services, and
11 popular publications.

12 (39) SEC. 412. No appropriation or authorization contained
13 in this Act shall be available to pay—

14 (1) for personal services above basic rates of civilian
15 administrative personnel (except field employees);

16 (2) for transportation of things (other than mail);
17 or

18 (3) for travel of civilian employees (other than for
19 field operation of action programs),

20 more than 90 per centum of the amount which the budget
21 estimates heretofore submitted in connection with appropria-
22 tion or authorization contemplated would be expended there-
23 from for such purposes, respectively; and the total amount of
24 each appropriation, any part of which is available for such
25 purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 per

1 centum of the amount requested in such budget estimates for
2 such purpose.

3 This Act may be cited as the “Department of Agri-
4 culture Appropriation Act, 1953”.

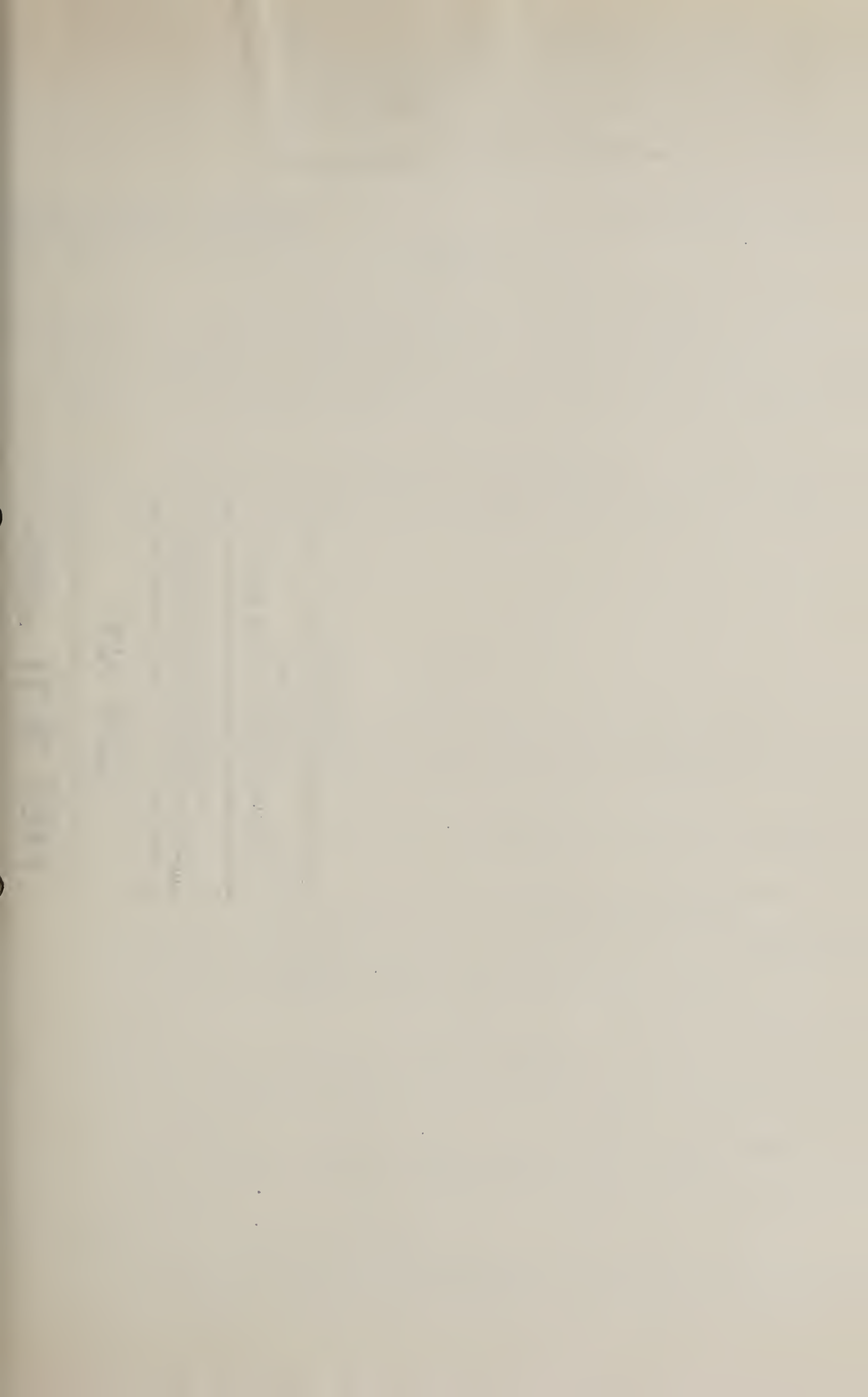
Passed the House of Representatives May 1, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 6 (legislative day, June 5), 1952.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.



82^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 7314

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1953, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1952

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 9, 1952
For actions of June 6, 1952
32nd-2nd, No. 98

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed agricultural appropriation bill. Senate committees reported bills adjusting extension-work authorizations and establishing Federal Migratory Labor Committee. Senate made conference on foreign-aid bill its unfinished business.

SENATE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.** Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 7314 (pp. 6794-803, 6808, 6813-48). Sens. Russell, Hayden, O'Mahoney, McCarran, Ellender, Young, Ferguson, and Gordon were appointed conferees (p. 6848).

In addition to the committee amendments, the following amendments were agreed to:

- By Sen. Aiken, providing a direct appropriation in lieu of cancellation of notes to restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation (pp. 6831-3).
- By Sen. Johnson of Tex., to exempt the Soil Conservation Service from the Ferguson amendment providing for a 10% cut (pp. 6833-4).
- By Sen. Morse, to exempt "preparation and distribution of information on the protection of timber resources against fire, insects, and disease" from the Ferguson amendment providing a 10% cut (pp. 6835-6).
- By Sen. Hill, to provide \$10,000 additional for screwworm research (pp. 6836-7).
- By Sen. Dirksen, to increase forest research by \$50,000 (p. 6837).
- By Sen. McKellar, to reduce from 5% to 2½% the amount of "conservation and use" appropriations which may be allotted to SCS for technical services (p. 6837).
- By Sen. Hayden, to clarify the item for cooperative range improvements in order to obtain conference consideration (pp. 6838-9).
- By Sen. Williams, to earmark \$135,000 for research on a new poultry disease (p. 6848).

Rejected the following amendments:

- By Sen. Anderson, to reduce the advance authorization for the Agricultural Conservation Program from \$250,000,000 to \$150,000,000; by a 23-35 vote. Sen. Ferguson withdrew his amendment to reduce this authorization to

\$100,000,000. (pp. 6839-45.)

By Sen. Douglas, to reduce the 1952 appropriation for the Agricultural Conservation Program from \$251,754,142 to \$251,000,000, and to reduce the provision for administrative expenses under this appropriation from \$26,754,142 to \$25,000,000. (pp. 6819-20).

By Sen. Monroney, to increase flood prevention from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 (pp. 6820-3).

By Sens. Bridges and Ferguson, to reduce OFAR from \$682,500 to \$600,000. On the first roll call the amendment was adopted by a vote of 33 to 32. The amendment was then reconsidered and rejected, 30-32. Afterwards the committee amendment was agreed to, 30-29. (pp. 6825-31.)

By Sen. Morse, to exempt Forest Service from the Ferguson amendment providing for a 10% cut (p. 6834).

Committee amendment regarding private-property seizure. This provision was stricken because of the recent Supreme Court decision. (p. 6836.)

2. **EXTENSION WORK.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6773, to adjust extension-work authorizations (S. Rept. 1680) (p. 6792).
3. **TRANSPORTATION.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 2355, to establish finality of contracts between the Government and common carriers subject to the ICC Act (S. Rept. 1683); and with amendments S. 2364, to authorize the ICC to revoke or amend, under certain conditions, water-carrier certificates and permits (S. Rept. 1684) (p. 6792).
4. **MIGRATORY LABOR.** The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment S. 3300, to establish a Federal Migratory Labor Committee to assist Federal agencies in dealing with the "extremely difficult problem of migratory agricultural labor" (S. Rept. 1686). See remarks of author (p. 6849.) Sen. Humphrey introduced this bill earlier in the day (p. 6792.)
5. **RECEIVED until Mon., June 9 (p. 6823).** **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM** for this week announced by the Majority Leader: Mon., continue consideration of mutual security bill; conference report which will be followed by the defense production bill (p. 6849). The "Daily Digest" states these measures will be followed "by any conference reports and reported appropriation bills" (p. D552).

HOUSE

6. **RECLAMATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 2610, exempting certain lands receiving water from the San Luis Reclamation project from excess land provisions (p. D551).
7. **PERSONNEL.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 554, providing for the recognition of Federal employees' organizations. The "Daily Digest" states that the bill as reported "contains the new text, as amended in Rep. Karsten's subcommittee" (p. D551.)
8. **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** As stated in the "Daily Digest" the legislative program for the coming week is as follows: Mon., D. C. bills and a bill to authorize construction of power facilities at Cheatham Dam; Tues., Wed., bill to allow serving of oleo in the Navy, and to extend President's emergency powers (if rule granted); Thurs., Fri., bill to amend Communications Act of 1934. Action is expected on immigration bill conference report in latter part of week.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

Article entitled "Early Birds in Business—Distributive Education Students to Get a Fast Start Toward Success" written by Pete Gilpin, and published in the Houston Chronicle Magazine of Sunday, May 18, 1952.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

Article entitled "It's Time We Had a Revolt Against Fair Deal Waste," published in the May 3, 1952, issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

By Mr. CAIN:

Article entitled "What's Happening to Our Forests," published in a recent issue of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. CLEMENTS:

Editorial entitled "The Stake Kentuckians Have in Our Foreign Trade," published in the Louisville Courier-Journal of May 25, 1952.

By Mr. BENNETT:

Editorial entitled "Utah's Indians Point the Way," published in the Deseret News of June 2, 1952.

PERSONNEL STRENGTH OF MARINE CORPS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 677) to fix the personnel strength of the United States Marine Corps, and to establish the relationship of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which were to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the following is hereby substituted for the first sentence of section 206 (c) of the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 501):

"(c) The United States Marine Corps, within the Department of the Navy as defined in this section, shall include not less than three full-strength combat divisions, three full-strength air wings, and such other land combat, aviation, and other services as may be organic thereto. Hereafter the actual enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Marine Corps shall be not less than 220,000. The total active duty enlisted strength of the Marine Corps shall not be more than 400,000, which number shall constitute the authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Marine Corps: *Provided*, That this limitation shall be suspended during time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress. The actual permanent commissioned strength of the active list of the Regular Marine Corps, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall not be less than 3¼ percent and not more than 7 percent of the authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Marine Corps. 'Actual strength' as used in this subsection, shall be construed to mean the daily average number of personnel in the category concerned during the fiscal year and shall be attained as soon as practicable without impairing the efficiency of the Marine Corps but not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this amendatory act."

SEC. 2. Section 211 (a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 505), as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 211. (a) There is hereby established within the Department of Defense the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which shall consist of the chairman, who shall be the presiding officer but who shall have no vote; the Chief of Staff, United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force; and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The Joint Chiefs of Staff shall be the principal military advisers to the

President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense."

SEC. 3. Section 2 (b) of the act of April 18, 1946 (60 Stat. 92), is hereby repealed.

And to amend the title so as to read: "An act to fix the personnel strength of the United States Marine Corps, to add the Commandant of the Marine Corps as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and for other purposes."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House; ask a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. LONG, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. FLANDERS conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF RUBBER ACT OF 1948

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6787) to extend the Rubber Act of 1948 (Public Law 469, 80th Cong.), as amended, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HUNT, and Mr. SALTONSTALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

ALBERT D. LASKER

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, just a week ago today there died in New York City a very great American, Albert D. Lasker. Mr. Lasker was for many years an outstanding leader in the business world. He long devoted himself to public affairs and served under several Presidents, of both parties in highly important posts. During many years he rendered signal service to his country and its people.

He retired from business and public life in 1942, and for the balance of his days devoted himself exclusively, in association with his wife, to the alleviation of human suffering, to the betterment of the lot of his fellow man, to medical research, and to the care and cure of countless thousands of suffering people.

With his wife, Mary Lasker, he founded in 1942 the Lasker Foundation, which made available large sums of money for the purpose of research, for the support of hospitals, and for the training of a great number of men and women in scientific fields.

By general consent he was recognized as one of the most distinguished and best citizens of New York State. I mourn him as a personal friend for whom I had great admiration and affec-

tion. But he was a great public figure and, in addition to his family and many friends and associates, the whole community has lost in his passing one of its most useful members.

I wish to read the last paragraph of an editorial which appeared in the New York Times of Saturday, May 31, which refers to Albert Lasker in these words:

He was more than a philanthropist, for he gave not only of his substance, but also of his own experience, ability, and strength for the health and welfare of all people.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks the complete editorial from which I have read a paragraph and a news article from the same newspaper of the same date.

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ALBERT LASKER

New York City and the Nation have lost one of their great citizens in the death of Albert Lasker. His biography is like a Horatio Alger story, but it is much more than that. A cub reporter at the age of 15, he rose to be the head of one of America's greatest advertising firms. A combination of imagination, creative ability, and salesmanship, he set new patterns for modern advertising.

Mr. Lasker served his country under both Democratic and Republican administrations, as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in 1917 and as Chairman of the United States Shipping Board in 1921.

Retiring from business at the peak of his career, Mr. Lasker dedicated his life to the service of humanity. His primary interests were medical. Problems of the aging, mental health, cancer, public health, and the problems of social medicine were the areas closest to his heart.

With his wife he established the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation to honor those who had made outstanding contributions to the public health and other awards for significant contributions in scientific reporting, as well as providing financial support for a variety of research projects.

During his entire life he was active in Jewish affairs. He not only aided in their financing but was sensitive to and sponsored many special projects in agriculture and medicine, and maintained a deep, continuing interest in the multiple problems of Palestine.

He was more than a philanthropist, for he gave not only of his substance but also of his own experience, ability, and strength for the health and welfare of all people.

ALBERT D. LASKER, PHILANTHROPIST, DIES OF MALADY HE HELPED TO FIGHT—ADVERTISING PIONEER, LARGE DONOR TO MEDICAL RESEARCH, SUCCEUMS TO CANCER AT 72

Albert D. Lasker, advertising pioneer and Chairman of the United States Shipping Board after World War I, died at 8 a. m. yesterday in the Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, at the age of 72. His home was at 29 Beekman Place.

Mr. Lasker died of cancer. It was ironic that the man who retired at the peak of his business career in 1942 to devote his wealth, his time, and his energies to the promotion of public health through medical research should be struck down by one of the diseases he sought to conquer.

His gifts to medical research and education and his many philanthropies were administered through the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, established in 1942 in his name and that of his wife.

One of his chief beneficiaries was the University of Chicago, to which he presented \$1,250,000 for study of the diseases of the aging and a \$3,000,000 estate at Lake Forest, Ill.

The funeral, which will be private, will be held from the Lasker home at noon tomorrow.

The son of Morris and Nettie Davis Lasker, Albert Davis Lasker was born in Freiburg, Germany, on May 1, 1880. His parents were Americans traveling abroad at the time. Morris Lasker had left Germany after the 1848 revolutionary disturbances in that country and had settled in Texas in the early 1850's.

Brought up in Galveston, Albert Lasker went to work there at the age of 15 as a reporter for the Galveston News. He also worked for the Dallas News before starting his advertising career in 1898 with the firm of Lord & Thomas, which he purchased 12 years later.

In his 44 years in the advertising business, Mr. Lasker built up Lord & Thomas from an annual billing of \$800,000 to a peak of \$50,000,000. He was regarded as a pioneer of modern advertising. Finding that nineteenth-century advertising lacked the basic element of salesmanship, he helped develop a modern technique of salesmanship in print.

"It takes salesmanship in print," he said, "to weld every element of an advertisement—its ideas, its news, its drama—into a consummate whole and then to make it sing."

Canned milk was one of the products that he helped to popularize with this form of advertising. As he saw it, the result was mass education of the public in values.

Mr. Lasker did much to persuade business and industrial executives of the wisdom of increasing their appropriations for advertising. He urged his clients in 1912 to appropriate 5 to 10 times as much as before. To back up his promises that this would prove effective, he offered to extend a year's credit to advertisers who shared his faith.

He believed in the importance of advertising as a factor in raising American standards of living and preserving American democracy.

"There can be no democratic way of life without freedom of selection and this freedom makes for better goods at lower prices," he said.

Mr. Lasker was a Republican but he served in high office under both Democratic and Republican Presidents. In 1917 he became assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture in the administration of President Wilson.

Later he was Chairman of the United States Shipping Board from 1921 to 1923 while Warren G. Harding was President. In this capacity he directed the liquidation of more than \$3,000,000,000 worth of investments held by the Board after the First World War.

He was assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee in the 1920 presidential campaign that brought Mr. Harding's election. In 1940 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated Wendell Willkie for the Presidency, and served as Mr. Willkie's floor leader for Illinois.

From 1937 to 1942 Mr. Lasker was a trustee of the University of Chicago.

PATRON OF BASEBALL AND GOLF

As a sportsman he turned to baseball and golf. He was among those who helped rescue the national pastime following the 1919 "Black Sox" scandal. In 1915 Mr. Lasker had acquired an interest in the Chicago Cubs baseball club.

When the game's future was threatened by the scandal he energetically defended the sport, putting forth what became known as the Lasker plan for its reorganization and supervision. Out of that came creation of the office of baseball commissioner and the

election of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis to the post.

In golf Mr. Lasker directed the building in 1919 of the first 18-hole public course with grass greens on the Pacific coast at Pasadena, Calif.

"There were seven courses in southern California at that time," he recalled. "Six years later there were 140, mainly because the game grew in popularity as grass greens made putting more scientific."

Mr. Lasker built his own private course at the Lake Forest country home which he later gave to the University of Chicago. It was described by leading golfers as one of the finest in the country.

TULIP MEMORIAL IN CITY

In 1948 Mr. Lasker and his wife made a gift to New York City's Park Department of 50,000 tulip bulbs, brought from the tulip fields of Holland, in memory of Mrs. Lasker's mother. The Dutch Tulip Growers Association in Holland donated an additional 20,000. The tulips were planted in the traffic islands along Park Avenue between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-ninth Streets and at the Central Park Place at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Long active in Jewish affairs, Mr. Lasker was a director of the Jewish Charities of Chicago and a member of the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee. In memory of his father, who was interested in agriculture for Jews, Mr. Lasker and others of his family gave a building to the National Farm School and Junior College in Bucks County, Pa.

When Mr. Lasker dissolved his advertising firm in 1942, it had placed more than \$750,000,000 in advertising under his direction. Explaining his retirement he said:

"I simply wish to take an intellectual and mental vacation. I am going to devote my time to matters concerning public welfare."

ANNUAL AWARDS BY FOUNDATION

The Lasker Foundation was perhaps best known to the public through its annual awards in the fields of mental hygiene, public health, planned parenthood and medical journalism. Pioneers in these fields have been among those honored with cash prizes of from \$500 to \$2,500 each year.

The awards sponsored in public health administration and medical research through the American Public Health Association were started in 1946. Five awards have been made annually in these fields. The awards for mental hygiene were established in 1944 and have been administered by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Mr. Lasker married three times. His first wife was Flora Warner, whom he married in 1902. She died in 1936, leaving three children—Mary (Mrs. Leigh Block), Edward Lasker and Frances (Mrs. Sidney F. Brody). Mr. Lasker married Doris Kenyon, actress, in 1938, but they were divorced the next year. In 1940 he married Mary Woodard Reinhardt.

Mr. Lasker is survived, in addition to his wife and three children, by two sisters, Mrs. Samuel Rosensohn and Miss Loula Lasker, both of New York City, and four grandchildren.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is H. R. 7314.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the hour is early, and I have a statement of about 30 minutes' length which I wish to make in reference to the agricultural appropriation bill. Permit me to suggest, out of consideration for my colleagues, that the call for a quorum be deferred until I have made the statement.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, in deference to my dear friend, the Senator from Georgia, I withdraw the suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, in this troublous period we are compelled to devote more time and money than any of us likes to spend in order to devise means to protect our way of life by military strength. My service as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services has brought forcefully to my attention the necessity for equipping ourselves speedily with the best and most effective weapons of defense, to insure that we will have sufficient strength to deter the threat of Communist aggression.

I have supported this principle at every opportunity. I believe everyone will agree that it would be a most happy event if suddenly we should be freed from the necessity of considering such vast appropriations for weapons of destruction.

Unfortunately, that day is not yet ours. But while I cannot offer that happy prospect at this time, I can bring before the Senate a defense measure which does not involve the purpose of destruction, but rather the capacity for bringing to our fellow men and to ourselves better health, better diets, and greater security.

The defense measure to which I refer is the annual appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture. There can be little question that the agricultural appropriation bill, during a period like the present, is a defense measure. The people of the United States have placed greatly increased responsibilities upon the Department of Agriculture, in order to aid farmers in stepping up production of food and fiber—food and fiber which are absolutely essential for the use of our Armed Forces, our civilian population, and those associated with us in the defense of the free world against the threat of Communist aggression.

Mr. President, on one August day in the crucial year of 1940, when the Royal Air Force was almost all that stood between England and a Nazi conquest, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Winston Churchill, said of that Air Force, "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

I do not think I will be taking any credit away from the gallant airmen of England, or from our own superb Air Force, if I say that those same words might well be addressed to the farm people of the United States.

Year by year it becomes more and more evident that the rapidly growing efficiency of American agriculture is the

basic foundation upon which rests our economic and military might.

Steel is vital. So are oil, aluminum, coal, rubber, and a multitude of other factors in our economic and defense organization.

But none of them—not even all of them put together—are as basic to our very existence as food and clothing. I am sure we all appreciate this fact as one of the axioms of human existence. I shall not dwell on it further. But there are certain other facts concerning the relation of our agriculture to the economy, to defense, to prosperity, and to our future as a great Nation, which are less apparent. It is some of these facts that I would bring to the attention of the Senate at this time.

Mr. President, we live in an era that has often been called the power age. When men speak of the power age, usually they mean an era in which electricity and mechanical and automotive power have revolutionized the old-time ways of production and of vetting work done. When we speak of that kind of power age, we do so proudly.

But today when I speak of the power age, I mean an era in which economic and military power—or force—have unfortunately become dominant in the affairs of men. That is not something to be proud of, but something to fear. We know that in the Far East the forces of communism have some 5,000,000 men under arms. We know that those forces have more than 150 mobilized divisions threatening Europe. We know that those forces have hundreds of submarines, and many hundreds more in the construction and planning stages. We know that those forces have a large and growing air force, and that they are adding to their stockpile of atomic bombs. The existence of this kind of imperialistic power is a grave threat to human freedom everywhere in the world.

How shall we meet it? How shall we assure the survival of freedom in this age of naked military power? How shall we stand against the 800,000,000 persons ruled with an iron hand by the master of the Kremlin?

We, with a population of 156,000,000, are outnumbered more than 5 to 1. Even when we join our manpower to that of free Europe, we are still outnumbered by almost 2 to 1. Our manpower would seem to be dwarfed by the limitless hordes which the enemies of freedom can send into battle.

Were it not for one basic fact, our manpower would be dwarfed by these vast numbers arrayed against us. That one fact is this: Mankind has never found a way to live and work and fight without food. First, man must eat.

It is estimated that in prewar Russia more than half the population was engaged in agriculture. Allowing for some improvement since then, it is probable that it still requires roughly one farm family in Russia to produce food for two families.

In this country today less than 15 percent of our people are on farms—in other words, about one out of seven—and only one person in nine in our civil-

ian labor force is actually engaged in agriculture. Mr. President, that fact is the basis of the industrial, military, and economic strength of this great Nation.

If we, like the Soviet Union or China, had half our people in agriculture—as we did, for example, back in 1880—where would the world look for the industrial power to check the onslaughts of the Communist aggressors? Where would we look for the manpower to build aircraft, ships, tanks, and other weapons, much less to operate them?

The release of manpower from the job of tilling the land is, I think, the first and most basic contribution of American agriculture to the growth of our Nation. Ever-increasing productivity in agriculture has made it possible for eight out of nine persons in our civilian labor force to turn their attention to off-the-farm work. That is one of the basic reasons why we are able to engage in a program which is doubling our output of aluminum, increasing our supply of electric power by 40 percent, and boosting steelmaking capacity by 15 percent. When this program is completed—and it is well along now—we shall be able to produce as much steel as all the rest of the world combined. Already we produce as much total industrial output as the rest of the world put together; and when we add to our industrial output that of the free nations of Europe, the total dwarfs that of the Soviet and its satellites by 3 to 1. All this illustrates why I say that the measure we are now considering is undoubtedly a defense measure.

But there are additional reasons. From American farms and forests come many of the raw materials which are vital to the smooth functioning of our industries, both defense and nondefense. The Members of this body all know that cotton, for example, is used in making gunpowder, photographic film, parachute and plane fabrics, tentage, and clothing. Cotton is only one of a large number of vital raw materials that industry must have.

Altogether, it is estimated that 65 percent of the raw materials which enter into our manufacturing and processing industries are produced on American farms and forest land. Nearly one-third of the total tonnage hauled by class 1 railroads last year consisted of farm commodities.

In view of the vital dependence of our whole economy upon the relatively small segment of our people who are engaged in agriculture, I repeat, Mr. President, that never was so much owed by so many to so few.

American agriculture has met every challenge which the people of this Nation have presented to it. The history of the past 10 years is especially illuminating in this respect. As Senators know, we have had production goals in agriculture every year from 1942 to the present, with the exception of 1950. The manner in which American farmers have met those goals is nothing short of magnificent.

Let me summarize the record. During the heart of World War II—from 1942 through 1945—farmers were asked

to maintain production at about 14 percent above the prewar, 1937–41, level. Production actually averaged 17 percent above prewar for the crucial war years from 1942 through 1945.

During the postwar period, 1946 through 1949, at a time when American food and fiber supplies were among the primary aids to world reconstruction, crop goals called for maintaining farm production at 19 percent above prewar. Again the actual production exceeded the goal. It averaged 24 percent above the prewar level.

With the outbreak of the Korean conflict in June of 1950, production goals on important crops were again set up for 1951. They called for more than a 50-percent increase in cotton acreage and for substantial increases in some other crops.

Our agriculture did not quite meet the production goals last year. Production was 28 percent above prewar 1937–41, while the goals called for a 31-percent increase. But I wish to point out that the only reason farmers did not meet the goals was that drought and floods caused them to abandon 26,000,000 acres which they had planted but could not harvest. Even so, Mr. President, I point out that as late as September of last year it appeared that the goals would be exceeded, and it was only the deterioration of both the corn and cotton crops as the season progressed that brought down the actual level of these crops and the total farm output.

We all like to talk about the magnificent production record of American agriculture, but we are not so much inclined to talk about what it has cost farmers to make this record, or about the drain which has been placed on the Nation's soil resources.

Farmers have had to increase their farm output approximately 30 percent above 1937–41, without using much additional acreage. They have had to increase their output with less and less farm labor. Actually farm employment last year was about 14 percent below prewar.

Farmers have had to increase the use of fertilizer, power machinery, and production inputs generally to make the records they have achieved. Last year they used nearly 3 times as much fertilizer as in the prewar period; they used more than twice as much power and machinery.

It costs the farmers money to put all these elements into increased production. The estimated cash expenses associated with farming last year approached \$22,500,000,000, which was about 3½ times the prewar, 1937–41, average.

What about the drain on soil resources? Certainly, farmers cannot produce 30 percent more crops and livestock without taking from the land substantially more of the elements—nitrogen, potash, potassium, and various minerals—which go to make up soil fertility.

The plain fact is that farmers are being asked to maintain larger acreages of cotton, corn, and other clean-cultivated, soil-depleting crops in the South, in the Midwest, and in other areas, and

much larger acreages of wheat in the Great Plains, than most good farmers, agronomists, or soil conservationists would recommend from the standpoint of good farming or best-adapted soil-conservation rotations. In short, we are deliberately asking farmers to maintain crop acreages or systems of farming which create serious hazards, especially in the case of either drought or excessive rainfall.

We need this production at this time. The goals for the current crop year call for 6 percent more output than last year's near record production.

I am informed that prospects at this time are bright for a new record output in 1952. If the prospects are fulfilled, agricultural production is expected to be sufficient to maintain civilian food consumption per person at least as high as in 1951, and in addition to provide for the requirements of the military and of friendly foreign countries for food and fiber products.

But I point out that the job must be done with fewer farm workers. In the first 4 months of 1952, there were about 200,000 fewer farm workers than in the corresponding period of 1951; and there are almost 2,000,000 fewer workers than in the prewar period. Obviously, farmers will have to intensify their use of other production factors, such as fertilizer, farm machinery, and electric power.

I must point out further, that during the past year the price squeeze has been clearly evident in agriculture. Prices received by farmers are 7 percent below the level of February 1951, but prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and wages, have risen 5 percent in the same period.

Altogether, farm operators this year with increased farm marketings will do well if their realized net income equals the nearly \$15,000,000,000 of 1951—and this, it will be recalled, was more than \$2,000,000,000 below the income of 1947. And it is expected that the purchasing power of this farm income will be lower than in any year since 1941, with the sole exception of 1950.

The present challenge facing the Nation and its agriculture is great. But we have the responsibility also to consider the requirements of this country in the future. Will we have the food and fiber to feed and clothe a rapidly growing population 25 years from now? Let us think about that a moment.

In 1880 we had something over 50,000,000 people in this country and 188,000,000 acres of cropland. Our population, of course, has tripled since that time. Up to about 1920 we provided the food and fiber for this increasing population largely by bringing in new cropland. Between 1920 and 1930 output for human consumption was increased principally by the release of millions of acres from production of feed for horses and mules. Since 1930 we have also had a large increase in production through improved technology on farms.

In 1950, we had available to produce for human consumption 462,000,000 acres of cropland or its equivalent in grazing land. Looking ahead to 1975, what are

our chances for increasing our crop acreage?

It now appears that 45,000,000 acres of additional land may be available from new irrigation, reclamations, and further releases from other uses, to produce food and fiber for domestic human consumption in 1975. Thus, it appears that we may have available in 1975 the equivalent of 507,000,000 acres of cropland for this purpose.

Now, let us look at the other side of the picture. How much cropland will we need to provide for our population in 1975? The Census Bureau estimates that, under moderately favorable conditions, we will have a population of 190,000,000 in 1975—an increase of 25 percent over the 1950 population of 152,000,000.

But here is the significant fact: It will require 530,000,000 acres of cropland equivalent to provide for that population of 190,000,000 at 1935-39 diet levels. That is 68,000,000 acres more than we now have available for that purpose, and it is 23,000,000 more than the 507,000,000 acres we think we may have by 1975.

If we maintain in 1975 the diet levels that we are experiencing now—and I am sure we want to at least hold the current levels—it would require 577,000,000 acres of cropland equivalent. That is 115,000,000 acres more than we now have available, and 70,000,000 acres more than the projected possibility. If we count on improving diet levels among people who do not now have adequate diets, the deficit in productive acreage is even greater.

It is plain that we will not have as large an increase in acreage of cropland as we will have in population by 1975. We must then find alternatives for getting the production we shall need.

We might consider the possibility of increased imports, but in view of our production situation in relation to the situation in other countries, this offers no hope for filling the deficit. We might consider cutting off all of our exports, but this is not a practical or humane solution, and even if we could do so it would release only about 40,000,000 acres which are now being used to produce goods for export.

The fact is that most of the increase in farm output which we must have for our increasing population, will have to come from agricultural improvement, which it seems to me falls into two basic categories:

First. Decreasing waste—cutting losses of all kinds in the utilization of our resources and in the production and marketing of farm products.

Second. Increasing productivity—improving our resources and efficiency to get more output per acre per animal, and per man-hour.

Our agricultural programs are aimed at these objectives. Decreasing waste brings to mind immediately programs such as soil and water conservation, forestry, the school lunch program, insect and disease control, and marketing research and service. These programs also contribute to increased production as do research, rural electrification, and many others.

We are accustomed in these days to dealing with astronomical figures. But I should like to present some cost figures on agricultural and forestry losses, which I think are striking enough to command attention.

The Congress is of course concerned about the costs of government and of defense, but it would be a great mistake to think of costs only in terms of appropriations and expenditures. The loss of valuable resources—of timber, of meat, of soil fertility—is just as real a drain on our national wealth as are the appropriations necessary to build military planes and tanks.

Consider such losses as these:

It is conservatively estimated that our total annual loss caused by insects amounts to nearly \$4,000,000,000, not including the cost of control measures.

The annual loss from cotton insects alone is \$762,000,000, and insects which infest stored grain cost the Nation \$600,000,000 a year.

Annual losses from animal diseases and parasites are approximately \$875,000,000. Mastitis alone cost us \$140,000,000 a year, and brucellosis of cattle another \$100,000,000. In addition, poultry diseases cost the Nation about \$200,000,000 a year.

In the past 10 years this Nation's timber resources have been used, lost, or wasted to the extent of 15,000,000,000 board feet. Only about 38 percent of the timber removed since colonial days has been converted into lumber, poles, and other items of use to mankind. The other 62 percent has been lost through fire, insect, and disease destruction, and through waste in land-clearing and other operations. The loss from insects, fire, and disease during this period of 150 years is estimated at more than \$67,000,000,000 on the basis of present prices.

It is impossible to calculate in terms of dollars the loss of soil fertility which this country has suffered. But it is a fact that about 50,000,000 acres of once-productive cropland have been eroded too severely to be used for immediate cultivation. Another 50,000,000 acres of former cropland are in a condition almost as bad. From one-half to all of the original topsoil has been removed from still another 100,000,000 acres. All this erosion has taken place since the country was settled, and most of it in the past 100 to 150 years.

Mr. President, recently we have heard much of the terrible threat to the livestock industry of the United States from foot-and-mouth disease which we have helped to stamp out in Mexico, and which now has appeared in Canada. It is estimated that if the disease should become established in the United States, it could wipe out one-fourth of our production of meat, milk, and other animal products. What this would mean in the way of inflationary pressure on the entire economy—quite apart from the sharp reduction in diet that would inevitably take place—is all too obvious.

Some of us may think that our swine industry is free from the ravages of hog cholera. That is not the case. Discovery of the virus-serum treatment has made it possible for hog producers to

live with the disease; but hog cholera still costs farmers from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 a year in lost productivity.

I cite these figures to show the importance of agricultural research and the vital need that in this period we do nothing to impair its effectiveness. We need more research, not less. We must not be penny wise and pound foolish.

The Congress in 1938 expanded research facilities for agriculture, and authorized the establishment of the four great regional research laboratories in New Orleans, San Francisco, Peoria, and Philadelphia. In 1946, the Congress again expanded research facilities by passage of the Research and Marketing Act. I am proud of my participation in securing enactment of these two important pieces of legislation. Under them, many valuable projects have already been carried out, and appropriations for research are being returned many times over in the form of increased productivity, better and more efficient distribution, and the elimination of waste and losses.

Under the provisions of the Research and Marketing Act, various research advisory committees have been set up, including in their personnel many of the outstanding agricultural and industrial leaders of the country. These committees have an active part in guiding research and in choosing the particular projects to be studied.

Much of the current research in the Department is being directed toward meeting the defense needs of the Armed Forces. There has been special emphasis on such projects as flameproofing for cotton fabrics, which is obviously of major importance as protection against napalm bombs, white phosphorus in bombs, and shells and other flame-producing agents. Studies have also been made to improve dehydrated foods, and to develop commercial production of dextran, a blood plasma substitute.

Mr. President, I should like to cite the details of one or two of these projects.

I mentioned dextran. About a year and a half ago the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry was urged by the National Research Council and medical units of the Military Establishment to assist them in solving a most acute emergency problem—that of developing a satisfactory substance that could be used in place of blood plasma for combating shock in military and civilian casualties.

With its own funds, the Bureau immediately organized a large team of experienced chemists, fermentologists, and engineers, and began work on the dextrans, which are starchlike substances made by fermentation of sugar, and which had previously been shown to have promise as plasma replacements.

For some months now a bacterium discovered by one of the regional agricultural research laboratories, as well as a fermentation process which it developed, have been used by several commercial companies in pilot-plant production. One of these companies is producing dextran on a semicommercial basis, and is now constructing a full-scale plant.

The first phase of the problem has been solved, but improvements are still

needed in the product and in methods of production.

The Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry is spending \$375,000 on this research in 1952, and proposes to spend a like amount in 1953. I would point out to the Members of the Senate that this research is a matter of life or death to military personnel and to civilians. It is a great forward step in saving lives.

Yet the \$750,000 which the Bureau is spending in these 2 years is only about one-fifth the cost of a B-36 bomber.

Another successful research project is the conforming bandage that has been developed by the agricultural research laboratory at New Orleans. This is a cotton bandage that stretches and adapts itself to movements of the joints, and is especially valuable in treating cases of severe burn. I am informed that it is far superior to the rubberized or elastic bandages previously employed, both from the standpoint of performance and cost.

Recently, the Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency placed an order for 10,000,000 cotton conforming bandages, and several commercial companies are producing them. These bandages cost the Department of Defense about 20 cents each. The rubberized or elastic bandage which they replaced cost 70 cents. The saving to the Department of Defense on this first order of 10,000,000 bandages is about \$5,000,000, or roughly two-thirds of the annual appropriation of the entire Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

* Mr. President, these are examples of the way agricultural research serves the whole Nation. But what is true of research is true also of the other major agricultural programs and services.

These programs are vital to enable agriculture to produce the abundance the Nation requires, now and in the future.

I have mentioned the drain on the Nation's soil resources during recent years. In the Corn Belt States, soils have been cropped heavily to corn and to soybeans during and since the war. In the war years, there was a 50-percent increase in the number of acres on which intertilled crops were repeated for two or more years in succession. Without sufficient intervening crops of legumes and grass, the soil organic matter declines, soil tilth and permeability are impaired, and erosion increases.

In the Great Plains, increased cultivation has caused declines in organic matter and nitrogen. In much of this area, a satisfactory legume crop to grow in rotation has not been found. The problem is one of minimizing losses and protecting against erosion.

In the Southern States, the trend of soil productivity since 1941 has been upward in some areas, due to the increase in close-growing crops and pasture, less cotton grown on erodible land, and more adequate fertilization and management of the corn crop. But I have already called your attention to the fact that farmers were asked last year, and are asked again this year, to maintain a greatly increased cotton acreage. This

raises serious conservation problems over wide areas.

On the whole, farmers are doing a far better job of conservation than they did a decade ago—and immeasurably better than two decades ago. But the salient fact is that they must carry out more conservation practices. Greatly increased quantities of commercial fertilizer and lime must be used if farm production is to be sustained. We must get more of these materials and improved methods of farming into more widespread use in order to stop, and to reverse, the declining trend in soil productivity.

This is not a problem for farmers alone. The American people have asked farmers to increase production, and I can think of no worse calamity that could befall us than a major crop failure or a serious downtrend in farm output. But if the American people are going to ask farmers for this contribution, all of the American people must also be willing to assist the farmers in doing the job.

The agricultural conservation program—as its name implies—is a program working for the conservation of the Nation's agricultural resources. Its objectives are: First, to restore and improve soil fertility; second, to reduce erosion caused by wind and water; and third, to conserve water on the land.

It is a program that deals with the individual farmer and his farm, with the conservation problems on each farm, and with practices that must be carried out to maintain permanently the productive resources on each farm.

As Members of the Senate know, I have worked hard in behalf of this program because it is a program that is working hard in behalf of the American people. It is an essential part of any farm policy designed to safeguard the general welfare. As I have pointed out, the ability of American agriculture to produce adequate supplies of food, feed, and fiber has contributed immensely to the strength of this Nation. Conservation practices must be carried out in volume and to the extent necessary to insure against diminishing fertility and dwindling productivity.

The agricultural conservation program was first established in 1936, and has been continued since that time as one of our most effective farm programs.

In 1950, the number of farmers cooperating under the program totaled 2,816,224. The participating farms included about 64 percent of the Nation's cropland.

Since 1936 the program has resulted in the construction of more than 200,000 dams for erosion control and more than 800,000 storage dams for livestock water. It has helped with the drainage of more than 26,000,000 acres, and the leveling of more than 4,500,000 acres. It has encouraged the seeding of nearly 52,000,000 acres of pasture, and the planting of more than 900,000 acres of trees.

It has helped make possible the application of more than 256,000,000 tons of lime and 24,000,000 tons of superphosphate to the Nation's farm lands. It has encouraged the growing of more than 248,000,000 acres of green manure or cover crops. It has helped with the ter-

rating of more than 18,000,000 acres, and has helped to bring contour farming to more than 132,000,000 acres.

The program embraces the principle of cooperation with the farmers in carrying out needed conservation practices. The average rate of assistance for all practices approximates 50 percent of the cost, exclusive of labor. The farmer bears the balance of the cost, and, in addition, furnishes the labor required to carry out the practices.

The figures I have cited indicate the progress farmers have made in applying conservation practices through this program. Yet the estimated annual need for such practices is far greater than the actual performance. We need to apply about four times as much lime and about five times as much superphosphate as we are now doing. We need about four times as much stripcropping, about five times as much green manure and cover crops, and about 30 times as much contour farming as we are now getting.

Yet again and again we meet the criticism that farmers do not need this program, because they would apply all the practices necessary without it.

I do not understand how that can be so, especially when I know that farmers, even with the encouragement of an organized and Nation-wide conservation effort, are not now applying anywhere near all the practices that are needed.

It is not true that conservation is solely the farmers responsibility, and that they should pay all of its cost.

All of us—farmers and city people alike—live from the land. All of us gain or lose according to whether our basic natural resources are strong or weak.

We can neglect land resources; but the results will inevitably be smaller yields per acre, higher costs of farm production, and higher prices to consumers.

Let us suppose that through such neglect the price housewives pay for milk is increased 1 cent a quart. That would cost consumers \$287,000,000 a year, at present rates of consumption—more than the cost of the agricultural conservation program.

Or let us suppose that through neglect of land resources, prices of meat, dairy, and poultry products go up 1 cent a pound. That would cost consumers more than a billion dollars.

Mr. President, again I would repeat that it would be sheer folly to adopt a policy of "penny-wise, pound foolish" as regards this great conservation program.

The same applies, in equal measure, with respect to the technical assistance provided by the Soil Conservation Service. This agency aids in bringing about physical adjustments in land use that will conserve soil and water resources, and thereby will establish a permanent and balanced agriculture and will reduce the hazards of floods and sedimentation.

In general, the Soil Conservation Service provides technical and other assistance to conservation districts in developing conservation farm plans and applying planned practices to farm and ranch lands.

The Service was created in 1933, and it is estimated that by the middle of this year there will be included in soil-con-

servation districts more than 80 percent of the farm land of the entire Nation. It is expected that the number of districts organized will total about 2,415 by July 1 of this year.

More than a million complete farm-conservation plans have been prepared by farmers in districts with the aid of SCS technicians. These plans provide for conservation treatment and use of 275,000,000 acres. More than 140,000,000 acres have already received this combined conservation treatment.

Although immense progress has already been made, it is estimated that perhaps three-fourths of the total conservation job remains to be done. In view of the drain on our soil resources, and the challenge that faces American agriculture in the next quarter century, a reduction in the funds provided in this bill for the conservation program would be false economy, indeed. Not only must we maintain strength in the land; we must rebuild it.

I wish to direct attention to another vital and dramatic conservation agency in the Department. I am sure, Mr. President, everyone today is aware of the splendid work the Forest Service has done in promoting the conservation and wise use of the country's forest and related watershed lands, comprising one-third of the total land area of the United States.

The Forest Service carries on three main lines of work: first, management, protection, and development of the national forests; second, cooperation with the States and with private forest land-owners in fire protection and forest management; and third, forest and range research.

The national forests provide about 9 percent of annual United States lumber production; they provide range for some 9,000,000 head of domestic livestock; they protect the water supplies for most western cities, and many in the East, and the irrigation water used on 20,000,000 acres of farm land; and they provide flood protection for cities, communities, and many thousands of acres of rich valley lands.

The national forests will produce an estimated \$65,000,000 from timber harvested this fiscal year. The estimated receipts for fiscal 1953 are \$70,000,000—more than 10 times the average per year for the first 46 years of the existence of the Forest Service. Approximately 65 percent of this income is deposited in the Federal Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. An estimated 4,600,000 board feet will be cut from the national forests this fiscal year, and the cut for the fiscal year 1953 is estimated at 5,000,000 board feet.

I have mentioned the astronomical figure of \$67,000,000,000 as the loss of timber resources caused by fire, insects, and disease in the past century and a half. We depend primarily on the Forest Service to hold such loss to a minimum now and in the future.

The major development activities of the Forest Service consist of reforestation of denuded and lightly stocked forest lands, revegetation of denuded range

lands, and the construction of improvements, principally access roads.

The service cooperates with the States and with private forest land owners to get better fire protection on the 427,000,000 acres of State and privately owned forest lands, to obtain better returns from 345,000,000 acres of commercial forest lands in private ownership, to aid in the distribution of planting stock, and to encourage proper management of State, county, and community forests.

Mr. President, the national mobilization has placed immense pressure on our forests and timber resources. We must meet present needs, but we must also plan for the future long-term benefit of the whole Nation. Timber growing is a long-time enterprise.

We have enough forest land to grow timber for the long-time needs of the United States. But once again, to make sure that we shall have enough timber, we must follow a policy of curtailing waste and building up productivity.

We must therefore intensify our efforts against forest enemies—against fire, insects, disease, and wasteful cutting. We must work unceasingly for good forest management and for reforestation.

We find the same two basic objectives—curtailing waste and increasing efficiency—in the school lunch program. I have always felt an especial interest in this program. In years past, in handling this appropriation bill when efforts were made to eliminate it, I have fought on this floor to see that it was continued.

This program finds constructive use for surplus agricultural foods by making them available for use in well-balanced lunches for school children. Thus, it prevents waste, by broadening the market for agricultural food commodities. It promotes the total efficiency of the Nation by improving the health and well-being of millions of school children.

During this school year over 9,000,000 children—about 30 percent of all children attending school—participated in school lunch programs receiving Federal assistance. Of the billion and one-half meals eaten in school by these children, over 70 percent represented meals designed to provide one-third of the child's daily requirements.

Assistance to school lunch programs began in the mid-1930's. It is now authorized on a permanent basis under the National School Lunch Act of 1946. This assistance has helped to establish high standards for school food services, and has aided thousands of communities to provide for the children the kind of lunches needed to safeguard health and improve food habits.

This year participating schools spent \$250,000,000 with local suppliers for foods needed in the program. The Federal Government in cash and donated commodities provided less than 23 cents of each school lunch dollar expended. This, Mr. President, demonstrates the great interest throughout the land, which has resulted in the development of this program from a modest beginning to one which is now largely financed by the States and local communities.

Now, let us turn to a program which has been of great benefit in helping

small farmers to help themselves. The Senate has always been keenly aware of the need of small farmers for supervised credit.

In 1946 the Farmers Home Administration Act was passed and a new agency established to take the place of the Farm Security Administration which had administered the rural rehabilitation and farm-tenant loan programs. As a member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry at that time, I handled this legislation on the floor of the Senate. The Farm Security Administration makes loans only to farmers who cannot secure additional credit at reasonable rates elsewhere.

The Farmers Home Administration is now authorized to—

First. Make direct farm ownership—farm tenant—loans for the purchase, enlargement, or development of family-size farms.

Second. Insure 40-year farm-ownership loans made by private lenders.

Third. Make production and subsistence loans to farmers and stockmen.

Fourth. Make loans for the construction, repair, or improvement of water facilities in the arid and semiarid areas.

Fifth. Make loans and grants to farm owners for the construction, improvement, alteration, repair, or replacement of dwellings and other farm buildings.

Sixth. Make emergency loans to farmers and stockmen in areas where a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit.

Supervisory assistance in planning and carrying out sound farm and home operations is provided all borrowers on the basis of their individual problems and needs. No loans are made to anyone who can secure adequate credit from other sources at reasonable rates.

The Farmers Home Administration has a noteworthy record of repayments on the various loan programs which it administers. It is really remarkable when we consider that these loans are made only to those who are certified by all of the lending agencies in the community in which they live as being unable to secure credit elsewhere. Collections on production and subsistence loans made from appropriated funds since November 1, 1946, equaled 92.1 percent of the amount which had matured as of December 31, 1951. Collections on water-facilities loans equal 99.1 percent of the amount matured as of December 31, 1951. From the inception of the farm-ownership program in 1938, borrowers have repaid 127 percent of the amount due. They have in most instances anticipated payments. Of the 10,300 farm-ownership borrowers with payments due, 97 percent paid the amounts due on December 31, 1951.

Of the disaster loans that had been made as of the end of last year, 86 percent of the principal matured on these loans has been collected. Bear in mind, Mr. President, that those loans are only made to those who have been the victims of floods and of other great catastrophes of nature.

As the Senate is well aware, one of the greatest untapped reservoirs of under-

employment at the present time is represented by the approximately 2,000,000 farm families having insufficient resources to permit full employment of the available family labor.

Through the Farmers Home Administration programs, farm families in this economic group are provided the opportunity to enlarge or develop their farms with resources that will make it possible to employ much of this labor reservoir.

This Nation can no more afford waste of manpower in this crucial period than it can afford waste of land, timber, or money.

The records of families who have completed payments on past loans show that supervised credit of this kind helped them achieve production increases of 40 to 60 percent per acre—considerably larger increases than the average for agriculture as a whole during the same period.

Mr. President, we are all in substantial agreement that the family-owned and family-operated farm is one of the great bulwarks of our democracy. I should like to point out to the Senate that in the past 20 years—and partly as the result of just such programs as these Farmers Home Administration programs—the proportion of farms operated by their owners in this country has climbed from less than 58 percent to 75 percent.

Through this and kindred programs we have reversed the trend which was so evident 20 years ago to eliminate the small family-sized farm and to depend upon the corporate farm, so that we now have a higher percentage of family-owned and family-operated farms than we had 20 years ago.

I do not believe I could say anything about these programs that would reflect more credit upon them than the statement which I have just made.

The Senate is so well aware of the need that is served by the Farm Credit Administration, which has the responsibility of supervising and coordinating the Farm Credit System, that I am sure I do not have to go into its operations in detail.

A well coordinated system offering all types of agricultural credit must be maintained if the benefits of the Farm Credit legislation are to be fully realized. The Farm Credit Administration has adapted its programs to the mobilization effort, and these programs are making a substantial contribution to the increased production of agricultural commodities.

Let me turn now to a program which helps farmers protect their investment against total loss.

As you know, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation was created in 1938 to furnish much-needed protection against crop loss from unavoidable causes. All-risk crop insurance provides investment protection to farmers who lose their crop for reasons beyond their control, and who might, as a result of such losses, be forced out of farm production. When a loss from flood, drought, hail, windstorm, disease, or insects does occur, the insured farmer recovers his investment in the crop and thus is enabled to con-

tinue his efforts to produce the Nation's food and fiber.

The floods that did such extensive damage in the Midwest last summer and this spring, drought in several of the major winter wheat areas a year ago, and freeze damage last fall in many corn counties, emphasize the need for crop investment protection and its value in maintaining the farmer's contribution to production capacity when crop disasters strike. But even in the best production years many farmers in every State lose their crop investments due to weather, disease, and insect risks beyond their control.

Adequate electric power is as important to efficient farming today as it is to industry. Here, again, in REA we have a program that is geared to eliminate waste and increase productivity.

Many Senators know as well as I the manner in which electric power has revolutionized the American farm. There are at least four major contributions in agriculture which we can credit to electrification:

It has saved immense quantities of time and labor.

It has lowered unit costs of production for many commodities.

It has eliminated waste and improved the quality of products.

It has made available on the farm modern conveniences which have long been commonplace in city homes.

When I consider that less than 20 years ago practically 9 out of 10 farm homes were using kerosene lamps, coal and wood stoves, were without refrigeration, and had no running water, and when I compare the changes that have been brought about through the extension of electric power to rural areas, I cannot help feeling proud that I have played a considerable part in transforming so many farm houses into farm homes.

Mr. President, I well remember that some 15 years ago, when the committee recommended an increase of \$5,000,000 above the budget in the funds to be loaned to the REA cooperatives in order that electric current could be furnished to farms, it provoked a tremendous fight on the floor of the Senate. I think the total amount involved was approximately \$32,000,000. Today, as the result of experience, almost 10 times that amount is loaned each year.

When the Rural Electrification Act was passed in 1936, only 11 percent of the Nation's farms had central-station electricity.

Through the REA, cooperative associations formed solely for the purpose of making electricity available in rural areas were able to send power lines fanning out through the entire country. Electric service has now been extended to more than three and one-half million farms and other rural consumers. Eighty-five percent of all farms in the United States are now receiving central-station electric service.

The sound nature of the loans made by the REA is indicated by the fact that payments are running in advance of the amounts due. Payments at the end of

1951 totaled \$326,000,000, or more than \$41,000,000 more than the total amount due.

Once again I must point out, however, that the job is not finished. As we seek to extend power into fringe areas and isolated communities, we are discovering that difficulties increase. Yet power is too important to agriculture—too important to the Nation—to desist or to curtail the national effort to make power available to those who want it and need it everywhere in the United States.

Similar loans for the expansion of telephone facilities in rural areas were authorized in 1949.

The REA has approved telephone loans totaling \$67,000,000, which will provide almost 115,000 prospective new rural subscribers with modern telephone service, and about 95,000 others with modern telephones to replace antiquated and unsatisfactory ones.

The inadequacy of rural telephone service was a distinct handicap to the efficient functioning of agriculture's production and marketing activities during World War II. Less than half of the farms of this country now have any kind of telephone service, and only about half of the farms with telephones have anything like adequate service.

Mr. President, we must always bear in mind that the agriculture of this Nation forms the base upon which has been built, and upon which rests today, the economic and military strength of the United States. It is as true today as it was when the words were said more than a century ago, that "when tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization."

In no nation of the world has this truth been better illustrated than in our own. Our farm population has been decreasing. We have 6,000,000 fewer persons on farms now than we had in 1940, while the national population is 25,000,000 larger than in 1940. Yet fewer people on farms are producing enough so that 25,000,000 more people in the whole population are eating far better on the average than in 1940. Moreover, our Armed Forces are well fed, and we are able to ship much more agricultural tonnage to friendly nations abroad than we did in 1940.

This is a truly great achievement. It is a monument to the skill, the efforts, and the sacrifices of American farmers.

But it is also a monument to the wisdom of the Congress in providing sound and adequate farm programs to aid farmers in cutting down waste and increasing productivity per acre, per animal, per machine, and per man-hour.

No Senator has more respect for the achievements of industry than I. Industry was magnificent in its production achievements during the past decade. But I would point out to the Senate that in the period from 1941 to 1950, gross production per man-hour in industry increased 11 percent, while the comparable figure for agriculture was 35 percent.

The Senate will be making no mistake in continuing to provide agriculture with the program aids farmers need to con-

tinue such an amazing increase in productivity.

For the past 2 years I have pointed out that the Department of Agriculture is unique in that its budget and the number of its employees are both smaller today than they were in 1940. I will not repeat the figures, but will simply recall that fact to the mind of the Senate.

I would remind the Senate that since that period the Department of Agriculture appropriations have decreased approximately 32 percent. During the same period the annual budget requirements for the other departments of the Federal establishment, excluding the Defense Department, has increased from approximately \$1,200,000,000 to \$5,400,000,000, an increase of more than 360 percent, while the expenditures for the Department of Agriculture have decreased approximately 32 percent.

In making this comparison, Mr. President, I am, of course, not passing judgment on the necessity of appropriations for other departments. I have pointed out that the Department of Agriculture alone has shown a decrease in appropriations. In 1940 the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture carried 13.7 percent of the entire Federal budget, exclusive of military expenditures. In the bill now before the Senate there is contained less than 3 percent of the total Federal budget, exclusive of arms expenditures.

We should also bear in mind, Mr. President, that since 1940 a number of new activities have been added to the agricultural program, such as the Research and Marketing Act, the farm housing program, and the rural-telephone program. Moreover, in that period we have increased the salaries of Federal employees in excess of 70 percent, and other costs have doubled.

I would point out further that 20 percent of the total funds recommended for the Department of Agriculture consist of authorizations for loans to be made available by REA and FHA, on an interest-bearing basis, to farmers who have amply demonstrated that they are sound credit risks.

Mr. President, I submit that the agricultural appropriation bill is a sound investment in the prosperity, security, and happiness of the whole Nation.

Mr. President, I ask that the bill be read for amendment and that the committee amendments be first considered.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Georgia for his splendid presentation of this bill. He has been one of the leaders in keeping the school-lunch program going. It would have been greatly curtailed, if not abolished, had it not been for the efforts of the distinguished Senator from Georgia.

With regard to the soil conservation program, had the Senator from Georgia not made a fight on the floor a few years ago, in my opinion that program would have been abolished.

I congratulate the Senator for his foresight in recognizing the importance of these programs, not only for the farmers of the country, but for the defense of the country. Many do not recognize the connection between the production of farm products and the defense of the Nation.

The Senator mentioned the small farmer. I wish to say that the small farmer has had no better friend than the distinguished Senator from Georgia. We can see the result of his work when we travel through areas which once had been seriously damaged by soil erosion but where the farms are now being built up. We see better homes which are furnished with electricity. That is important, not only for the economy of the Nation, but for its contribution to the defense of the Nation. We must have a happy population. We need to demonstrate to people all over the world that democracy works and that the results of democracy are manifested, among other things, by better homes, including rural homes, and better conditions everywhere.

Again I congratulate the distinguished Senator from Georgia for the splendid work he has done in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I cannot once emphasize the fact that his good work has contributed to the welfare of the mass of the people. The work of the Senator from Georgia as chairman of the Armed Services Committee has been equally as outstanding. I know of no one who has a better understanding of the defense of our country than the distinguished Senator from Georgia.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I have listened with a great deal of interest and approval to the remarks by the majority leader [Mr. McFARLAND]. I wish to associate myself with everything he said about the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. There is no man in the Senate—I think I should say no man in government today—who has the confidence and respect of the American people to a greater extent than does the junior Senator from Georgia. He has made a contribution to the farmers of this Nation in the fields of soil conservation and rural electrification, and to the school children of the Nation in connection with the school lunch program. He has endeared himself to the agricultural population, as well as to all the other citizens of America.

I wish to commend him for the bill he has brought before the Senate. I believe it is a good bill, as are all the bills handled by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. SCHOEPPLE. Mr. President, I, too, wish to commend the Senator from Georgia for the very fine statement he has made on the agricultural appropriation bill. The Senator from Georgia is always very conscientious in everything he undertakes to do, and I have listened with much interest to what he has had to say about the bill.

I heard the Senator's reference to research activities which were considered by the committee, and his views on re-

search matters. I should like to ask the Senator if there is in the measure a provision for additional research affecting animal husbandry and into the diseases of animals which farmers have been encountering. What I have in mind is the extension or enlargement of laboratory research. As we all know, farmers are confronted with new outbreaks of disease, such as the foot-and-mouth disease, and others. Does the bill provide for the development of methods to meet such epidemics, or in the wisdom of the committee was there an approach to this problem?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Kansas is correct in his statement of the great threat posed by the presence of hoof-and-mouth disease in this hemisphere. I referred to that briefly in my remarks.

We know that our sister Republic of Mexico has suffered tremendous losses among its own cattle from an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease; and in our own enlightened self-interest, as well as to assist our neighbor, we have sent large numbers of scientists to Mexico, and expended large sums of money there, in an effort to combat and eliminate hoof-and-mouth disease.

Two years ago we authorized the establishment of the great laboratory to which the Senator from Kansas has referred. Very frankly, we had great difficulty in finding any community that would welcome the laboratory. We even considered placing it on an island off the coast, but the adjacent mainland area cattle growers were opposed to its location there. They all wanted the laboratory established, but they wanted someone else to have it at his front door.

Funds for the laboratory are included in the urgent deficiency bill, which the House is about to send to the Senate. The House Committee on Agricultural Appropriations did not include the funds in the pending bill, but I understand that since the bill passed the House an agreement has been reached as to money for the laboratory. The funds are included in the urgent deficiency bill, which will be before the Senate in a few days. In my judgment, the laboratory will be under construction within the next few months.

Mr. SCHOEPPLE. I certainly appreciate having the information. I wish to say further, if the Senator will permit me, that while I have generally gone along with reductions in appropriations for the various departments, and I may go along with some reductions in this bill, if it can be shown that activities can be sacrificed to the extent proposed in the bill, yet I think we would be guilty of a disservice if we overlooked research work being carried on by the use of funds included in the bill, and if we failed to appropriate sufficient funds to keep enlarging that program.

From a study I have given to the subject I know that not only in my own State and my own area, but elsewhere, this is a most important part of the program. I commend the Senator from Georgia for his views and activities in that regard.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. WELKER. I, too, pay my respects to the distinguished Senator from Georgia. I refer to page 4 of the report and ask him to explain to me why the Forest Service requires nearly half a million dollar increase to strengthen national forest protection and management organization, including \$200,000 for the strengthening of fire-control organization and \$248,000 for rebuilding inventory of timber areas prepared for sale.

I may say to the distinguished Senator, before he replies, that it is my observation that at this crucial time in America, when we should conserve the taxpayers' funds, the Forest Service need not do any more strengthening of their fire-control organization; indeed, I might inquire, what have they been doing for the past 25 years?

I should also like to make another observation, so the Senator may reply. Why do we need more inventory of timber on the national forests? I come from a State that abounds in great forests. Certainly the Forest Service ought to know with reasonable foresight the inventory as of this time. I invite my distinguished friend's observations.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, as to the first item, the Forest Service made a case before the committee, which pointed out that in 1951, which was one of the five worst seasons for fire losses in the history of the Forest Service, more than 4,000 acres were burned over, and more than a billion board feet of timber was lost.

Emergency fire-fighting obligations were in excess of \$9,000,000. The reason for the great losses was that the number of smoke chasers and firemen was not large enough to reach all fires within a reasonable length of time. It was insisted that the fire-fighting organization really was not as strong as it was in 1950, because the increased compensation which had been voted by Congress for those Federal employees had actually resulted in a reduction in the number. We had not increased the appropriation to pay the people as rapidly as we had increased the rate of pay that accrued to the individuals. That is a matter that addresses itself to the sincere judgment of every Member of the Senate, as to whether the increase of \$200,000 for strengthening the fire-fighting organization of the Forest Service is justified.

As to the item of \$248,000, that was included in the bill upon the insistence of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON]. I wish he were here to explain it, because he made a very persuasive argument in the Appropriations Committee. His argument was that there is a great deal of timber that is down now in the forests, having been felled by storms or by insects, and that it is necessary to conserve the timber and sell it before it further deteriorates. I repeat that I wish the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon were here to justify the item, because it was added to the bill on his motion, but it was represented to the committee that the

Forest Service would be able to reduce losses from deterioration of this timber that is down if there were an adequate force to cruise the timber now and to supervise its sale and marketing to those who purchase timber in the national forests.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WELKER. I hope I do not appear facetious when I make the remark, based upon my observations, that the Forest Service is going to conserve that timber until they wear it out. As I have said, I live among those people, and I think this expenditure could be curtailed. If I am correct, we have raised, or expect to raise, the amount nearly a million dollars more than the House has allowed.

I may say to the Senator from Georgia that I notice, by reference to the top of page 4 of the report, that it is proposed to cut down very largely the amount appropriated for the control of white pine blister rust.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is in error. The Senate has increased that item and we were probably wrong there. We found some little weakness in the item for the forests, and are trying to protect them. We increased the item for white pine blister rust.

Mr. WELKER. We have increased it; but the Forest Service asked for much more than the House allowed, and more than the Senate committee allowed.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is true. They asked much more for other items, too.

Mr. WELKER. I am mindful of that. However, unless the white pine blister rust is controlled the largest remaining stand of white pine in the world will be destroyed. I have some personal knowledge of what has been done with respect to the white pine blister rust. Members of my staff have led the fight in Washington and Idaho. My executive secretary is an authority in this field. He worked for the Forest Service for more than 20 years. I say that we are being foolish when we add to the administrative personnel and give the Department and its bureaus more money to expand their organizations, and more money for fire control, while we neglect other items. Certainly the fire-control organization should have been perfected by now. Yet, at the same time we are denying appropriations which I think are urgently needed. We should provide adequate funds to prevent pests from ruining our forests. No one can deny that the white pine blister rust campaign which has been in progress for years has amounted to little more than a sprinkling in an endeavor to kill the infestation. I am sincere in that statement. Unless we are going all out to eradicate the white pine blister rust, we are merely throwing our money away.

Mr. RUSSELL. That may well be. I have some little familiarity with the white pine blister rust campaign. I have supported appropriations for it for a great many years. The pending bill contains \$3,650,000 for that purpose. That is not an inconsiderable sum of money. I do not know what the Senator

would advocate for that purpose, but that is a very substantial sum of money.

Mr. WELKER. It is \$350,000 under the estimate made by the Budget Bureau.

Mr. RUSSELL. I understand; but the total amount provided by the bill is \$3,650,000 to combat the white pine blister rust disease. That will enable us to initiate protection on some 650,000 acres in northern Idaho, where the disease is now spreading rapidly. I do not think that is an inconsiderable sum of money. We have spent tens of millions of dollars fighting the white pine blister rust. I recall that even back in the days of WPA we allocated large sums, running into many millions of dollars, to fight the white pine blister rust disease. I have stood on this floor in and out of season in an effort to save the natural resources of the Nation, wherever they are located. Last year, I believe, I devoted great efforts toward obtaining an appropriation to fight Engelman's spruce bark beetle in Colorado. I have earnestly sought to see that a campaign was waged against the white pine blister rust in Idaho and in other States in that area. The same is true with respect to other diseases which affect our forest plants.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator one further question.

Mr. RUSSELL. I repeat, \$3,650,000 is not an inconsiderable sum of money.

Mr. WELKER. Is it not a fact that for years we have been appropriating approximately that sum for the eradication of the white pine blister rust?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think the fund has varied somewhat from year to year. It may average approximately that amount.

Mr. WELKER. I invite my friend's attention to the fact that last year we appropriated \$3,300,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. This sum represents as an increase over what was appropriated last year.

Mr. WELKER. In 1951 we appropriated \$3,375,610.

Mr. RUSSELL. So there has been an increase in that appropriation from year to year.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. For 30 years or so, or since the white pine blister rust first appeared in the forests of this country, I have lived with the white pine blister rust. When it first appeared, it was thought that it might be extremely destructive to our forests, and that it might wipe them out. We have recently experienced the chestnut blight, which destroyed all the chestnut trees in the eastern area of the United States. I think the apprehension was well grounded. There have been times since then when the Government has undertaken to eradicate the host plants of the white pine blister rust, namely, the red currant and the gooseberry.

In the early days the European black currant was the chief offender, producing spores so virile that they would travel 500 miles to reach white pine trees. The

spores of the disease which developed on the red currant and the gooseberry were not nearly so virile. I do not know whether anyone ever found out how far they would travel, but they would not travel any great distance.

Back in the WPA days crews were put to work eradicating currants and gooseberries. They successfully eradicated all currants and gooseberries from the gardens. They have been temporarily eradicated in certain areas of the forest. The host plants of the white pine blister rust disease have not been completely eradicated. I venture to say that \$100,000,000 would not control the white pine blister rust in this country. But educational work can continue. In areas where there are serious infestations a great deal of control work can be done, but we are not going to eradicate the disease by the expenditure of any amount which the Congress would appropriate. It would require a tremendous sum.

What I was about to say is that the danger did not turn out to be so serious as was feared. The white pine has continued to grow and thrive. I do not know that I have ever seen a white pine tree in my community completely destroyed by the white pine blister rust. We have much more trouble with the bark beetle in our evergreens than we have with the white pine blister rust. It is not a desirable thing to have around, but we have not eradicated it after 30 years, and I do not know how much money would be required to eradicate it. We are not going to eradicate it. We are living with it, and yet are producing quantities of white pine timber.

I am not saying this is an effort to reduce the appropriation or to prevent an increase, because there may be areas in the western white pine forests which are more susceptible than the eastern white pine. I do not know about that. I am simply saying this to allay fears that the white pine in this country might be wiped out. It has not been wiped out. After 30 years I think there is less apprehension than there was during the first 10 years of the existence of the disease in this country.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GEORGE in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Oregon. If the Senator will indulge me for one moment, I will yield the floor.

Mr. CORDON. I merely wish to discuss for a moment the white pine blister rust as it affects the pine timber in the West. There are areas in the northern portion of the State of Idaho and in the eastern portion of the State of Oregon, to my personal knowledge—and unquestionably there are other like areas—where one can see mountainsides covered by dead timber, as a result of the white pine blister rust.

The funds are used in places where the disease has progressed to such an extent in a small area that it is not only dangerous to the particular timber in

which it is located, but endangers a vast area around it. Crews go in and control the disease in the particular area, and that holds it down.

The Senator from Vermont is correct when he says that we shall never get rid of it all, just as we may never get rid of the common cold or other disabilities. They will probably always be with us, but white pine blister rust can be controlled in those places where it becomes serious to the extent that it spreads and endangers surrounding areas.

Mr. AIKEN. In the worst areas educational campaigns can be of assistance, because there are always more people who are not familiar with it than there are those who know something about it. But it cannot be eradicated. The spruce bark beetle probably is doing several times as much damage as the white pine blister rust.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am glad to have the Senator from Vermont confirm my statement that the WPA carried on a tremendous campaign in eliminating the hosts. Of course, the winds will blow and the birds will fly, and they will bring it back again. It is one of those problems that must depend on education if we are to be successful. I think, however, that the incidence of the disease is less in the East than in the West.

Mr. AIKEN. Perhaps in the East it was killed when it first appeared. I do not know whether the disease is any weaker, but I do know that our forests from Maine to Georgia are full of wild currants and gooseberries, and that it would be virtually impossible to eradicate them all. If we did, the birds would find more hosts, and it would be a continuing job to get them out.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, has unanimous consent been given to reading the bill for amendments, and that the committee amendments be first considered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the practice it is not necessary to make such a request. That is the established practice of the Senate.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, before I proceed to the discussion of another subject matter, I wish to say a few words with regard to the statement made to the Senate this morning by the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. I commend him for the leadership he has displayed again for another year as chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture. Since I have been in the Senate, I have stood with the junior Senator from Georgia shoulder to shoulder on most of the recommendations that have come from his subcommittee in respect to agricultural policy.

Although I reserve judgment now as to any individual amendment, I wish to say that the very fine report that he has brought to the Senate I find again very persuasive and shall be inclined, I am sure, to support him again on most individual items.

I wish to make two comments about the report.

First, I desire to compliment and congratulate the junior Senator from Georgia and his committee for bringing again to the Senate a bill which recognizes the fact that, even in the field of agriculture, savings which can be made in the interest of true economy and in avoiding false economy should be made.

Any committee that brings forth a report on appropriation problems which shows, as this committee report shows, that the committee has cut below the administration's budget recommendations on a great many items, should commend itself to the Senate. Agriculture too must be expected to make what savings can be made in the interest of true economy if we are to protect the economy of the Nation.

The second comment I wish to make deals with a great asset the American people possess, but one which I think too frequently the people by and large do not appreciate. In my judgment, Mr. President, we cannot consider the report of any committee on agricultural problems unless we keep in mind the importance of that asset. That asset is the food surplus potential of the United States. I am sure that most persons do not fully appreciate the value of that asset to them as free men and women. If the time ever comes when we do not have that potential of surplus food in our country, then we shall see the beginning of a declining American civilization.

It is so easy for people, when they consider matters of public policy, to overlook the relationship of the land and its products to the civilization of the people of the entire Nation. So I say that if we do not protect the surplus food potential of the United States, we shall strike a serious blow at the values and standards of our civilization itself. I think that point needs to be kept in mind as our population as a whole considers the fiscal problems which are connected with the maintenance of a surplus food potential in the United States.

The assumption on the part of many persons seems to be that any appropriation related to the surplus food potential is an appropriation for the selfish benefit of the individual farmers of the Nation. I deny that premise. To the contrary, Mr. President, I take the point of view that appropriations which are essential to the maintenance of the surplus food potential are appropriations that benefit all the people of the United States. It is in the interest of all that whatever appropriations are necessary to maintain that surplus food potential be made in the interest of a true economy, and that to deny such appropriations would be to act in the direction of false economy.

That does not mean that we should support any waste in the agricultural economy; that does not mean that we should engage in hand-outs to the farmers which cannot be economically justified; but it means that the people as a whole must recognize that they have the obligation and the duty of paying their proportionate share, on the basis

of the entire population, in order to maintain what is one of the great assets of our Nation.

When we apply an intelligent awareness of that asset—a philosophical approach, some persons may believe it to be—to specific issues as they arise in connection with an appropriation bill, we see the importance to each individual Senator of constantly keeping in mind the relationship between the food productive capacity of the Nation and the security of the Nation, its standard of living, its social values, its culture, and—yes—its economic soundness. I care not whether the issue is one of sound soil conservation or one of a support price or one of a fair parity formula or of a necessary subsidy, for, not matter what the issue may be we are dealing with an issue which concerns not alone the farmers, not alone the economic advantage of the farmers, but also the interests and the economic advantage and the welfare of every citizen of our country.

So, Mr. President, those of us who serve in the Senate have before us in connection with those issues, it seems to me, the task of deciding what is a reasonable and proper amount of appropriations to make in order to protect that great asset, namely, the surplus food potential of our country. To the extent that funds are needed to protect that asset in the interest of the national welfare, we should be willing to make appropriations.

Once before, as I recall, I used a vital statistic which I wish to repeat today because I do not think we can consider any agricultural bill without at least giving some heed to this statistic. It is a population statistic, and it indicates what the population trends and changes mean in terms of agricultural policy during the decades ahead. When we keep in mind that in 1750, so our population experts tell us, there were 660,000,000 human beings on the face of the earth; and that 100 years later—in 1850—there were 1,000,000,000 human beings on the face of the earth; and that 100 years later—in 1950—there were 2,200,000,000 human beings on the face of the earth, we get a better idea of the relationship between the maintenance of a surplus food potential in the United States and the security of our country. If the time ever comes when we are not able to maintain that surplus food potential in relation to our population, we shall see, as I said earlier in these remarks, a declining civilization in the United States.

What we do in regard to soil policies, what we do in regard to most of the long-term farm issues which arise in connection with farm bills, will determine whether we keep faith with the future of our Nation, in relation to its ability to support an increasing population.

At this point, Mr. President, I desire to turn to another subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GEORGE in the chair). The Senator from Oregon has the floor.

ABUSES BY THE PASSPORT DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, IN THE EXERCISE OF DISCRETIONARY POWER

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, at this time I turn to the subject matter of my principal address. Let me assure the Senate that, figuratively speaking, not only have I counted 10 once, but I have counted 10 several times a day for several days prior to making this speech. But I am still provoked, and I am sufficiently provoked, Mr. President—so that I believe it is important that a record be made today in protest against a growing tyranny in the United States. It is a tyranny for which the Congress has to assume its fair share of responsibility, although that tyranny is not necessary, and it has not been necessary for it to develop, and it would not have developed, in my judgment, if the State Department had exercised a wise discretion under a law which Congress has given it, a law which permits the State Department to exercise discretion.

I know that the alibi of the State Department—in fact, it is one of the favorite recourses of the State Department when congressional criticism is directed toward it—is to fall back on some discretionary clause in a law which the State Department believes it can use as justification for its exercise of discretion.

However, Mr. President, if we are to protect the liberty and freedom of the people of the United States against arbitrary and capricious discretion exercised by bureaus and departments of our Government, then as a Congress we must constantly exercise vigilance over the manner in which the bureaus and departments exercise the discretion which our laws permit them to exercise. When we find that they are exercising that discretion in a manner which does injury to the American people, as the elected representatives of those people we have the duty of adopting such amendments to existing laws as will check the exercise of arbitrary discretion.

Within the next few days, Mr. President, I shall submit to the Senate a series of amendments to a law which now is on the statute books, which permits the State Department, in its Passport Division, to exercise what has become, in my opinion, tyrannical, arbitrary, and capricious exercise of discretion.

This is not the first experience I have had with the star-chamber proceedings of the Passport Division of the State Department. It has been going on, for a long time. I had hoped that as the cases accumulated in the Department of State, the Secretary of State would have performed what I believe has been his clear duty, but in the performance of which he has failed miserably, namely, to insist on the adoption of procedures within the Passport Division of the State Department which would not support the charge which I make here this morning, namely, that that division is run as a star chamber, contrary to the principles of a full and fair hearing subject to review by third-party minds.

Historically we have always opposed star-chamber proceedings in this country from its very beginnings, both in its Declaration of Independence and in its Constitution. Arbitrary discretion unchecked by review is plainly un-American. However, the Congress is partly responsible for the abuse that has developed in the State Department because unthinkingly we have been passing laws which have permitted the exercise of a discretion not subject to review, not subject to the great protection the American people should have of public disclosure.

Mr. President, when we get away from public disclosure, when we adopt a procedure which does not permit the penetrating light of publicity to be brought to bear upon the procedure adopted by Government officials who render decisions, we jeopardize the freedom of our people. Because we have enacted a law which permits of the exercise of discretion, and because a Secretary of State has not kept faith, in my judgment, with one of the basic principles guaranteeing American freedom, namely, the procedure of review, we now have operating in the State Department a Passport Division which is a law unto itself and which is tyrannical in its procedures. All the protests that may be sent to that Division, all the requests which may be made by us as the elected representatives of a free people for the facts on the basis of which they render their decisions result in a polite denial of the information through what has become almost a stereotype reply from the State Department.

Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, so long as the Secretary of State permits this kind of arbitrary procedure within his Department, he is the last one I want to hear protest charges against the State Department to the effect that they maintain within their personnel undesirable employees. So long as the Secretary of State permits the procedure that operates in the Passport Division of the State Department, I consider him an undesirable employee of the Government, inasmuch as I consider that he has failed as the Secretary of State to insist within a division of his Department upon a procedure that will prevent the kind of injustice which I think is constantly done within the Passport Division of the State Department.

Mr. President, in my opinion, the fact that we, as elected representatives of the people, cannot get at the facts in individual cases, opens the State Department, particularly through its Passport Division, to the charge that it acts in an arbitrary and capricious manner in denying to the American people a full disclosure of the evidence on which it reaches its decisions. Of course, I know that safeguards need to be set up, but, Mr. President, safeguards can be set up without in any way permitting the continuation of a procedure which now prevails in the Passport Division, under which the arbitrary decision apparently of one person prevails on the issue as to whether a passport should be granted to an American citizen.

I believe the freedom of an American citizen to travel in a foreign country is

a right—a relative right, not an absolute right, but is a right which should not be denied to him except upon a clear showing of good cause. How is it to be determined that there is good cause unless there is a checking procedure whereby the action of the person rendering the decision in the first instance is subject to review? The amendments I intend to propose to the passport law will guarantee review by an independent reviewing board. It will then be possible to ascertain through an appeal procedure as to whether or not the denial of a passport is based on adequate facts or upon prejudice and unsound judgment.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. WELKER. Would my distinguished friend and colleague from Oregon inform me whether any review whatever is possible? I mean, could an appeal be taken from an administrative or Executive order of the one person denying a passport? Could an appeal be taken to some court on the ground of abuse of discretion?

Mr. MORSE. No.

Mr. WELKER. Then I think the distinguished Senator is certainly making a very fine contribution in regard to this matter.

Mr. MORSE. It is my understanding that there is no possible appeal beyond that little coterie within the State Department, after they have rendered their decision. The State Department reviews itself in these cases. It is judge, witness, prosecutor, jury all molded into one mold of tyranny.

Mr. WELKER. I take it that if an appeal were granted, or could be granted, upon the ground of abuse of discretion on the part of the one individual about whom the Senator speaks, the appeal would be costly and cumbersome, and would probably take a year.

Mr. MORSE. The appeal procedure which I shall offer in one of my amendments will be an administrative appeal procedure handled by a board not made up of State Department officials. It will be expeditious, quick, and fair. It will assure the public that no individual or group of individuals in the State Department will have finality of decision when a citizen believes that an injustice is being done to him in the granting of a passport. In a moment I shall read the alibi they present for the procedure they follow in the State Department. We have, in my judgment, reached the point in this country where, when some bureaucrat wants to justify an exercise of arbitrary and capricious power, the great bogey is raised of the importance of secrecy. In my opinion, this alibi of secrecy, this excuse that the security of the country might be threatened if the facts were disclosed, has in many instances become a rationalization on the part of officials of the Government for the exercising of unchecked powers. In my judgment, we must get back to the old historic principle that we must always oppose government by men; and the way to prevent government by men is to provide checks in the form of the review of decisions of mere men.

I now yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon has been pointing out a condition which should greatly concern every Members of the Congress. I am not familiar with the particular instance in regard to the State Department to which the Senator is discussing. Personally, I have had very little difficulty with the Passport Division of the State Department; but the Senator is referring to a condition which is altogether too common throughout the executive branch of the Government. Congress has enacted laws which carry a provision to this effect:

The determination of the Administrator shall be final.

It will be noticed that when the executive branch of the Government feels the need of a new law affecting the Veterans' Administration, or some other agency, it invariably requests that there be included the provision that the determination of the Administrator shall be final. I am not a lawyer, but I can see that the purpose is to bypass the judicial branch of the Government. We have already given authority to bypass the legislative branch of the Government. We grant rule-making powers which give the executive branch the right to continue legislating after the Congress has passed a law which the executive branch is supposed to apply. Thus, during the past 10 or 15 years, there has been a steady weakening of the balance of power which was intended to exist between the three branches of our Government. We have been strengthening the executive branch by giving it the right to bypass Congress and to continue legislating after Congress has enacted laws.

I would say, Mr. President, that that is one of the most serious problems, if not the most serious, we have to face today in undertaking to maintain our democratic form of government. I again say that I am not familiar with the fault of the particular agency to which the Senator from Oregon adverts, but I know that the same fault permeates our Government today. So I think the Senator is performing a valuable service to the country in speaking as he is doing.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I deeply appreciate the contribution which the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Idaho have made to my discussion of the subject. I completely agree with them. Among the many bad features of the New Deal, I consider that one of its worst features has been the emphasis upon procedures which increase the arbitrary discretionary power of the administrators of Government agencies. I think one of the reasons why we need a new administration in November is that there should be in power a party which will insist on keeping faith with the principle of the checking provisions of the Constitution of the United States. The decisions of mere men must be reviewed by others than those who recommended the decisions in the first place. That is the fundamental purpose of my protest this morning in regard to the procedure which has developed in

forth by the President, and upon an Executive order authorizing him in his discretion to refuse, to restrict or to cancel passports. There is a substantial question whether so vague a statute does not amount to an invalid delegation of legislative power. A recent study of the subject in the Yale Law Journal observes that the passport statute seems as clear an example of invalid delegation as is possible to imagine. No standards are set forth, nor can any be implied from legislative history.

When the State Department denies a passport, it says no more nowadays than that it does not consider the applicant's proposed trip abroad to be "in the best interests of the United States." It gives no grounds for its conclusion, it offers no hearing, it affords no basis for judicial review. True enough, its press release declares that "the decision not to issue a passport or to withdraw a passport already issued does not represent the judgment of the Passport Division alone but is reached after consultation by responsible officers of the Passport Division with security officers, and political and administrative officers of the Department." This is about as handsome as an announcement by the Attorney General that a decision summarily to clap a citizen in jail will not be made by the local United States attorney alone, but will be reached after consultation with other officers of the Department of Justice.

The denial of a passport involves a substantial deprivation of liberty. It is likely to mean not only an infringement of the right to travel but in addition the infliction of possible financial loss, humiliation and disgrace, since the denial implies an official suspicion of disloyalty. Many indubitably loyal and law-abiding citizens may be restrained by fear of a denial from seeking the right to travel when the right can be denied so arbitrarily and when the denial carries such a stigma.

This amounts, in our opinion, to a patently unconstitutional deprivation of liberty without due process of law. The considerations of national security which warrant care in the granting of passports afford no warrant whatever for so arbitrary and authoritarian a procedure. It is a procedure inconsistent with a government of laws. We think that Congress should define by law the conditions under which passports may be granted to or withheld from citizens of the United States and that the State Department should be held to strict judicial account in its administration of the law.

Mr. MORSE. In closing I wish to say that in the preparation of amendments to the so-called passport law I not only propose to provide for a review of the decisions of the State Department on this very important subject, but I also propose to leave it up to the Review Board to determine whether a given hearing or review should be in executive session. I can understand that there are instances where for security reasons the hearings should be executive, but the citizen involved is entitled to be present and hear and answer the allegations presented against him.

The State Department released on May 24, 1952, its defense of the procedure in the Passport Division against which I have been arguing today. In fairness to the State Department I think its defense should be in the RECORD along with my speech. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent to have the press release of May 24, 1952, No. 412, printed in the RECORD in full at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the press release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Department of State has been asked what authority the Secretary of State has in regard to the issuance of passports and what the Department's policy is in regard to the denial of passports.

The following information is provided in answer to these questions:

1. The Secretary of State has discretionary authority in the issuance of passports, both as a power inherent in the exercise of the Presidential authority to conduct foreign relations and as a matter of statutory law.

2. Various Secretaries of State have exercised the right to refuse passports or withdraw passports already issued. Various courts and attorneys general of the United States have rendered opinions in which the discretionary authority of the Secretary of State in the issuance of passports has been recognized. In an opinion of August 29, 1901, the Attorney General stated:

"Substantial reasons exist for the use by Congress of the word 'may' in connection with authority to issue passports. Circumstances are conceivable which would make it most inexpedient for the public interests for this country to grant a passport to a citizen of the United States. For example, if one of the criminal class, an avowed anarchist for instance, were to make such application, the public interests might require that his application be denied.

"Without expressing any opinion as to whether a passport should be granted to Ng Faun, I advise you that it may, in your discretion, be granted or withheld."

In the case of *Perkins v. Elg* (307 U. S. 325 (1939)), the Supreme Court, after holding that the Secretary of State should be included in a decree declaring the plaintiff to be a natural-born citizen of the United States, had the following to say:

"The decree in that sense would in no way interfere with the exercise of the Secretary's discretion with respect to the issue of a passport but would simply preclude the denial of a passport on the ground that Miss Elg had lost her American citizenship."

3. For many years the Department has refused passports to persons for many reasons. For example, passports are denied when evidence in the Department's files shows that the applicant for the passport is a fugitive from justice or mentally ill or likely to become a public charge abroad, etc.

4. For many years the Department has also refused passports to persons when it had in its files clear evidence that they had, on previous trips abroad, engaged in political activities in foreign countries.

5. The Department reexamined its policy respecting the issue of passports to Communists and persons believed to be Communists and subversives after both the judicial and legislative branches of the Government had made certain findings concerning the Communist movement in the United States. The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in upholding the conviction of the 11 leading Communists in New York, found that the conspiracy in which they were participants was a "clear and present danger to the United States." The Congress of the United States, in the Internal Security Act of 1950, made these findings: That there exists a world-wide Communist revolutionary movement, the purpose of which is by treachery, deceit, espionage, and sabotage to establish a Communist totalitarian dictatorship in countries throughout the world; that, due to the world-wide scope of the movement, the travel of Communist members, representatives, and agents from country to country is a prerequisite for the carrying on of activities to further the purpose of this revolutionary movement; and that individuals in the United States, by partici-

pating in this movement, in effect, repudiate their allegiance to the United States and transfer their allegiance to the foreign country which controls the Communist movement.

It was decided that, in view of the findings by the court and the Congress, it would be inappropriate and inconsistent for the Department to issue a passport to a person if information in its files gave reason to believe that he is knowingly a member of a Communist organization or that his conduct abroad is likely to be contrary to the best interests of the United States. This policy has been followed since February 1951 and, in view of the national emergency proclaimed by President Truman and the conditions existing in various areas of the world, it is believed that it should be closely adhered to.

6. A passport certifies to foreign governments not only the citizenship and identity of the bearer but requests them to permit him safely and freely to pass and, in case of need, to give all lawful aid and protection. Possession of the passport indicates the right of the bearer to receive the protection and good offices of American diplomatic and consular officers abroad. The right to receive the protection of this Government is correlative with the obligation to give undivided allegiance to the United States. A person whose activities, either at home or abroad, promote the interests of a foreign country or a political faction therein to the detriment of the United States or of friendly foreign countries should not be the bearer of an American passport.

7. Passports are refused only on the basis of very clear and definite reports from the investigative and security offices of this Department and of other Government departments and agencies and from foreign governments containing well-authenticated information concerning past and present activities and associations of the applicant. The decision not to issue a passport or to withdraw a passport already issued does not represent the judgment of the Passport Division alone but is reached after consultation by responsible officers of the Passport Division with security officers, and political and administrative officers of the Department. This group varies according to the area or areas in which the applicant desires to travel. The decision is therefore the decision of the Department.

8. Any applicant who has been refused a passport has every right and is given every opportunity to request further consideration of his case and may present any evidence or information which he may wish to have considered. The particularity with which he may be informed of the contents of the reports in the Department's file depends, of course, upon the source and classification of such reports but it is usually possible to inform him in a general way of the nature of the evidence and the information upon which he has been refused a passport. Any new evidence or information which the applicant may submit is referred to the officers who first examined the case for evaluation and expression of opinion as to whether a passport may be issued. The Department cannot violate the confidential character of passport files by making public any information contained therein.

9. The Secretary of State has the authority to establish any administrative procedures respecting passports which he may deem appropriate. These procedures are under constant review and a continuing effort is made to see that they are fair and efficient. There is a board in the Passport Division for questions of loss of nationality. The consultations between officers of the Passport Division and officers of other divisions of the Department and with the Foreign Service abroad, in effect, constitute in a given case a most fair and comprehensive board of re-

view action in the denial of a passport in the interests of the United States.

Mr. MORSE. The first paragraph of the release reads as follows:

The Department of State has been asked what authority the Secretary of State has in regard to the issuance of passports and what the Department's policy is in regard to the denial of passports.

The only comment I wish to make at present—and I shall discuss the release later, when I offer my amendments at a later date—is this: The release reads, in part, as follows, bearing upon the question of what the statute provides, the responsibility for which rests upon the Congress:

The Secretary of State has discretionary authority in the issuance of passports, both as a power inherent in the exercise of the presidential authority to conduct foreign relations and as a matter of statutory law.

Various Secretaries of State have exercised the right to refuse passports or withdraw passports already issued. Various courts and Attorneys General of the United States have rendered opinions in which the discretionary authority of the Secretary of State in the issuance of passports has been recognized. In an opinion of August 29, 1901, the Attorney General stated:

"Substantial reasons exist for the use by Congress of the word 'may' in connection with authority to issue passports. Circumstances are conceivable which would make it most inexpedient for the public interests for this country to grant a passport to a citizen of the United States. For example, if one of the criminal class, an avowed anarchist, for instance, were to make such application, the public interests might require that his application be denied.

"Without expressing any opinion as to whether a passport should be granted to * * * I advise you that it may, in your discretion, be granted or withheld."

Mr. President, I do not deny that the release cites correctly the law as it now exists on the statute books; but I close by making two arguments with respect to that law.

First, that law does not require the Secretary of State to adopt the procedure which he has adopted in carrying out the discretion permitted under the law. He has adopted a type of arbitrary procedure for which I severely criticize him today.

The second point is that, on the basis of the experience we have had with the Passport Division the time has come to amend the law so that the discretion of the Secretary of State also can be checked, so that he may not be given the finality of decision to do the great damage which he is doing at present, in my judgment, to people who, if we had a reviewing board, would be granted passports in some instances where they are now denied. I am convinced that in some instances the Passport Division of the State Department would be reversed by a board of review of its decisions.

Mr. President, I am sorry to have taken as much of the time of the Senate as I have, but I believe that the subject matter is of sufficient importance to justify it.

Within the next few days I shall offer my amendments and speak briefly on them at that time.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Title I—Regular activities—Agricultural Marketing Act (RMA—Title II)," on page 2 line 7 after the word "Department", to strike out "\$5,250,000" and insert "\$5,260,000."

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for a quorum call be rescinded, and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will it be the procedure now to dispose of all committee amendments before other amendments will be entertained?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; except as to an amendment to a committee amendment.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio will state it.

Mr. BRICKER. Is the Senate proceeding under the terms of a unanimous-consent agreement?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Not at this time.

Mr. BRICKER. There is no restriction?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no restriction; except, of course, that the bill will first be read for amendments. That is the established practice.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I believe there should be a limitation on debate, so that we may dispose of the bill within a reasonable time.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. WELKER. I have done my best to get in touch with all Members on the minority side of the aisle who intend to offer amendments or who are likely to offer amendments. All the Senators with whom I have spoken have indicated that they would appreciate the entry of a unanimous-consent agreement with respect to limiting debate.

Mr. McFARLAND. I appreciate the cooperation of the distinguished acting minority leader.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on all amendments debate be

limited to 30 minutes, 15 minutes to a side, to be controlled by the proponent of the amendment and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and in the event the Senator from Georgia favors an amendment the time in opposition to be controlled by the distinguished minority leader or any Senator designated by him; that the same limitation with respect to debate apply to motions and appeals; and that debate on the bill itself be limited 1 hour, 30 minutes to a side, to be controlled by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] and the minority leader.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to utilize approximately 10 minutes on another subject.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I will add the proviso that the unanimous-consent agreement shall go into effect after the Senator from Ohio has concluded his remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona include the usual provision with respect to germaneness of amendments?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is not necessary on an appropriation bill.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. I was called out of the Chamber temporarily. I had intended, when the Senate convened, to take a few minutes to present a certain matter to the Senate. I gave notice that I would do so. I do not know whether a request is being made which would foreclose me from making my remarks.

Mr. McFARLAND. How long does the Senator from Wisconsin intend to speak?

Mr. WILEY. As I have stated to the majority leader, I would probably require 15 minutes, but I could take less time, if necessary, after stating the gist of my remarks.

Mr. McFARLAND. In order not to show any partiality, I ask unanimous consent that the unanimous-consent agreement with respect to the agricultural appropriation bill go into effect after the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] has spoken and after the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] has spoken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and the order is entered.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION RELATIVE TO THE MAKING OF TREATIES AND EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I wish to give a little attention at this time to a subject which is now before the Committee on the Judiciary. At the very beginning, in order that my remarks may be better understood, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point two editorials which appeared in the Washington Post. One of the editorials is entitled "BRICKER'S Shotgun," and the other editorial is entitled "BRICKER'S Folly." A more ap-

major problems, endangering the entire basis of the western alliance.

The Germans, in trying to play both ends against the middle, could cause violent reactions in already deeply concerned countries like France. We know that France has a deep and almost in-born fear of a possible new aggressive Germany, and that if the supernaturalistic spirit should once again come to dominate Germany, the question of France's entire cooperation would be at stake.

We know that France has seen some of her finest blood drained in the jungles of Indochina, that her economy is strained close to the breaking point.

And so, I repeat, if Western Germany is lost to the alliance, whether it be lost by an internal overturn or by external forces, the entire peace of Europe could be out of the window. The problem before us is that of holding the line, of promoting unity and of cementing the bonds among those who have been our allies and who think as we do in regard to economic, political, and religious matters.

ON EUROPEAN UNITY DEPENDS PEACE

It is my earnest hope and prayer that this will not come about. I believe that the fundamental mass of the German people realize that in the direction of unity with France, Italy, and the Benelux nations lies the hope for Germany and for the world.

General Eisenhower, in his recent remarks, has emphasized the necessity for maintaining the fabric of European unity. On the other hand, he has pointed out and affirmed the sound justification for Republican criticism of those United States-Asiatic policies which have brought us to the present Korean impasse.

But he has not permitted his eyes to be blinded to the fact, and I trust we will not permit our eyes to be blinded to the fact—that there has been bipartisan unity and success in Europe, and we intend to keep it so.

MANY DANGER SPOTS IN EUROPE

I have concentrated thus far on the Bonn and Paris agreements, but it is quite clear that there are a great many other danger spots, financial, political, military, in other parts of Europe. We know that the British financial position, for example, is worsening, that the pound sterling has been endangered. We know of the continual problem brought about by the rivalry of Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia and our Italian ally over Trieste, and of other problems.

I could go on adding references to other dilemmas which we face, but they all boil down to this fact: Let us not lose our heads in this political election year or any year. Let us not loosely tamper with steps toward unity which have been dreamed of for centuries and which have been facilitated by the sacrifices in blood, sweat, and tears of the Second World War.

Let us not irresponsibly say anything or do anything which weakens our good friends abroad or which strengthens their enemies. It would be tragic indeed, if anything were said or done here which would cause the downfall of a friendly Allied Government.

We have a grave responsibility on our shoulders.

Never before have communications conveyed so rapidly a single word; a single slur, a single idea which can be misinterpreted in the far corners of the earth.

Talk is cheap, Mr. President, but it can do great harm. This does not mean that we must in the slightest limit our debate or deny any American his right to say what he pleases. It does mean, however, that in the process of saying what he pleases, we have the opportunity of using our highest discretion, our ablest judgment.

I, for one, intend to continue to do my part on behalf of bipartisan foreign policy. I shall urge that my colleagues do likewise.

I appeal to both of the major Republican presidential candidates to recognize the critical challenges of the hour. I have a tremendously high respect and admiration for both of them. I trust that neither they nor their ardent supporters will permit the foreign policy issue to become a football, to the resulting detriment of American unity and the cause of world security and peace.

I have previously indicated that I am frankly deeply desirous that the Republican Party win the presidential and congressional elections. However, I want to reiterate with all the power at my command, that I do not want my party or any party mistakenly to presume that it can and should win the election by indulgence in an unjustified attack on programs which we ourselves have previously approved.

LET US NOT WILLFULLY FORGET OUR PREVIOUS SUPPORT

I do not want any Republican, or for that matter, any Democrat to commit what might be called willful amnesia, willful forgetfulness of the past. I want all of us to remember the fact that we Republicans and Democrats have supported European bipartisan foreign policy. We supported the U. N. Charter which passed by a vote of 89 to 2; the North Atlantic Treaty by 82-13, and so on down the line. There are 46 of us Republicans in the Senate. We can be proud of our record of enlightened co-operation on patriotic issues. Let us not forget that record. I believe that it is sound Americanism to be united at the water's edge and that it is good party policy, as well.

I shall urge the platform committee of the Republican National Convention to adopt a strong bipartisan foreign policy plank—one based not upon merely glib generalities or high-sounding phrases, but one based upon sincere, specific support of the basic elements of our European unity program.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUNT in the chair). The question is on agree-

ing to the committee amendments. The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Title I—Regular activities—Agricultural Marketing Act (RMA—Title II)," on page 2, line 7, after the word "Department," to strike out "\$5,250,000" and insert "\$5,260,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Agricultural Economics," on page 3, line 16, after the word "trends", to strike out "\$2,320,500" and insert "\$2,455,000."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I desire to speak with reference to the amendment, which I understand is on page 3, line 16, which is under the subhead "Bureau of Agricultural Economics"—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time is controlled by the minority leader and by the chairman of the committee. Who is yielding time to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. FERGUSON. The minority leader will yield time. He is not present at the moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the time being used by the Senator from Michigan will be charged against the minority leader.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the bill provides for conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, and so forth. The House provided an appropriation of \$2,320,500. The Senate has increased it by \$134,500.

It is the opinion of the Senator from Michigan that the House figure should be adopted; that is, that the amount should be \$2,320,500. The increase in the appropriation for economic investigations by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was voted by the committee primarily for the conduct of economic investigations in irrigation areas.

The reason why I rise to speak in opposition to the amendment is because I do not believe the Department of Agriculture should specialize in economic research only in areas of irrigation. The justification supplied by the Department itself contains these words:

The farm problems to which the Department programs are directed should receive services on a uniform basis, irrespective of whether the farming is carried on with or without irrigation, and irrespective of whether irrigation water is supplied by Federal projects or otherwise.

That statement is directly contradictory of the spirit of the committee amendment.

I share the view of the Department of Agriculture that the farm problems to which the Department programs are directed should receive services on a uniform basis irrespective of whether the farming is carried on with or without irrigation and irrespective of whether irrigation water is supplied by Federal projects or by private projects. If we are going to have research work carried on, it should be performed for all the farmers of the Nation rather than on a

specialized basis favoring a few or prejudicing a few.

I hope the Senate will vote for the House figure.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, this item is covered by the budget estimate. Members of the committee from irrigation States were very insistent that the House reduction be restored. The argument was made that there are specific economic problems in connection with irrigated areas which do not apply generally throughout the country. It was impressed on the committee that there was a very clear and definite need for economic studies to determine the most profitable size and type of farms under varying conditions in reclaimed areas. The House committee, in effect, approved the activity and said that the work should be carried on. In its report, however, it stated that it was thought it should be done with funds appropriated to the Department of the Interior.

It developed that the Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has always done this work, and that the Department of the Interior had no facilities for doing it. The question whether the work should be done is one that addresses itself to the discretion of the Senate. Members of the committee from irrigated areas were most insistent that it was valuable work, very beneficial to those who are taking up irrigated lands, and would be helpful not only to farmers, but also to the Government, in providing for orderly liquidation of irrigated projects.

I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will treat this farm project as a 48-State project rather than on the basis of favoring those living in a particular section, whether they be engaged in irrigation farming or dry farming. We included in the report an earmarking which provides \$134,500 for a specific investigation. I hope the vote on the amendment will be "no," thus allowing the House figure to stand.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUNT in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. I do not believe we should legislate with so few Senators on the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Anderson	Hayden	Moody
Bridges	Hendrickson	O'Mahoney
Butler, Nebr.	Hill	Robertson
Connally	Hoey	Russell
Cordon	Hunt	Saltonstall
Dirksen	Ives	Schoeppel
Douglas	Kem	Smith, N. C.
Dworshak	Kilgore	Sparkman
Ellender	Long	Stennis
Ferguson	McClellan	Thye
Flanders	McFarland	Tobey
Frear	McKellar	Wiley
George	Millikin	Williams

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Rhode Island

[Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a delegate from the United States to the International Labor Organization Conference, which is meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present.

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAIN, Mr. CASE, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. DUFF, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. HENNINGS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. MONROE, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NIXON, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. PASTORE, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WATKINS, and Mr. WELKER entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). A quorum is present.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the amendment which is about to be voted on—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time in opposition has been consumed in the calling of the quorum.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has approximately 14 minutes remaining. I am sure he will yield some time to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield 4 minutes to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I merely wish to explain what the Senate is voting on. The committee amendment is on page 3, line 16. The amendment increases the appropriation for economic investigations for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by \$134,500.

The increase was voted by the committee primarily for the conduct of economic investigations in irrigation areas and I rise to oppose the amendment because I do not believe that the Department of Agriculture should specialize its economic research just in areas of irrigation.

The justification supplied by the Department of Agriculture itself contains these words:

The farm problems to which the Department's programs are directed should receive service on a uniform basis irrespective of whether the farming is carried on with or without irrigation and irrespective of whether irrigation water is supplied by Federal projects or otherwise.

This statement is directly contradictory to the spirit of this committee amendment which is an increase over the House figure of \$134,500. The House allowed a smaller sum. The Senate has earmarked the \$134,500 for this work in irrigation areas only, which, as I stated before, is in direct contradiction to what the Department of Agriculture has recommended.

Therefore, I hope that the House figure will be retained and that the figure in the bill will be the figure which the House allowed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Arizona, or as much time as he may require.

Mr. HAYDEN. Heretofore the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of Interior has been doing the work of advising farmers with respect to the cultivation of crops upon new lands being brought under irrigation. Complaint was made that those in irrigation areas were not getting the information from the Department of Interior, and that the Department of Agriculture could give better instructions with respect to crops, and so forth, it being better qualified than the Department of the Interior in that respect. Therefore to the two Departments entered into an interdepartmental agreement whereby the Interior Department will no longer engage in this kind of work and spend money for the program, and the Department of Agriculture will do the work exclusively. That is satisfactory to everyone concerned.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Has a corresponding reduction been made in the appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation?

Mr. HAYDEN. I cannot say at the moment whether it has been made. But I read what the hearings on the pending bill show, at page 80:

Pursuant to that understanding with the Department of the Interior, within the past 12 or 18 months we have secured from the Department of the Interior data and infor-

mation which expressed their opinion as to the need for the Department of Agriculture's activities in connection with their projects.

The Senator from South Dakota will appreciate the fact that special considerations are involved when new land is brought under cultivation and irrigation, particularly with respect to what kind of crops should be planted, and so forth. The Department of Agriculture can be very helpful in that respect.

Mr. CASE. I have always felt that the Department of Agriculture probably could be very helpful in that respect. Such procedure is provided for under the Water Conservation and Utility Act, which provides that the Department of Agriculture shall make the investigations.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the amendment is agreed to, the Department of Agriculture will do the work from now on.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not correct to say that if the specific amount is not earmarked the Department of Agriculture will still have the right to do the work, if they think it ought to be done, out of the \$2,320,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; but that covers economic investigations over the entire Nation.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; it should cover the whole United States.

Mr. HAYDEN. But where there are involved special problems incident to bringing in new land, which require a special kind of work to be done, it can be done better by the Department of Agriculture than by the Department of the Interior. Therefore we ought to give the Department of Agriculture this sum of money to do that work.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE. If we had assurance that the amount of money would be taken away from the bureau in the other Department, there would be much to commend the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. I shall look into the matter when we mark up the appropriation bill for the Interior Department, which is now in process.

Mr. FERGUSON. If I may have the attention of the Senator from South Dakota for a moment, I should like to say that we should not start to earmark funds provided for the Department of Agriculture to conduct investigations of this kind in particular areas. That is the point. The Department of Agriculture can do this work, but we should not earmark an amount for certain areas. As the Department itself says, "The farm problems to which the Department's programs are directed should receive service on a uniform basis irrespective of whether the farming is carried on with or without irrigation and irrespective of whether irrigation water is supplied by Federal projects or otherwise."

Mr. President, we should go along with the House figure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 3, line 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Experiment Stations," on page 7, line 8, after the name "Alaska", to strike out "\$62,500" and insert "\$75,000", and in line 12, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "\$12,441,-208" and insert "\$12,453,708."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 5, to insert:

VIRGIN ISLANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 228, approved October 29, 1951, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$100,000.

Mr. FERGUSON. The amendment on page 8 provides funds necessary to carry out an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 228, approved October 29, 1951, including the purchase of one vehicle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Has a Senator in control of time yielded time to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I am very glad to yield sufficient time to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. The amendment provides \$100,000 for expenses of carrying out an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands.

Since 1932 the Department of the Interior has operated a research station on the islands and this appropriation is apparently designed to affect a transfer of those functions from the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

It looks to me as if this appropriation is very much in line with the old "if you don't succeed, try, try again" spirit of operation. The Department of the Interior tried for 20 years and then gave up as a bad job. So the Department of Agriculture is ready to try and try again. But I wonder how many tries this country can afford to finance.

Mr. President, in addition to these factors, we find an item in the Department of the Interior budget, which is now under consideration, of \$91,000 for the Virgin Islands Corporation revolving fund for this same purpose.

In the appropriation for the Interior Department we find that a further reduction of \$14,000 has been made in the program of grants in support of soil- and water-conservation work, the promotion and development of the tourist trade, and agricultural aids.

The amount allowed for these purposes is \$130,000, the same appropriation that was allowed by the House for 1952.

Mr. President, we should certainly not allow the \$100,000 with which to start a new project at this time in the Virgin Islands. The work should be carried out by the Department of the Interior. I hope the committee amendment will be rejected.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, this appropriation is proposed to be made pursuant to Public Law 228, which was approved October 29, 1951. That is a new enactment which transfers all agricultural research work in the Virgin Islands from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

I freely concede that the Virgin Islands Corporation did not do a very good job with agriculture in the Virgin Islands. I am not saying that the Department of Agriculture will make agriculture flourish in the Virgin Islands, but at this time the research and experimental work which has been done in agriculture in the Virgin Islands, in an effort to make the islands productive, has been transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Therefore, if any research work in agriculture is to be carried on in the Virgin Islands, the Senate should approve this amendment. I believe it is justified.

We have a responsibility to the people of the Virgin Islands, which the United States purchased from Denmark during World War I. Those islands have not been a very productive asset to the United States; we have had to pour out many million dollars for them.

The purpose of the amendment is to make those islands self-sustaining. I think the amendment should be adopted.

The standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has approved this item of the bill, and this amendment has the approval of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the members of which are thoroughly familiar with the conditions existing in the Virgin Islands.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. My understanding is that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] made a trip to the Virgin Islands, and that the legislation to which the Senator from Georgia has just referred was enacted primarily upon the recommendation of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. RUSSELL. I had in mind the trip the Senator from Nebraska made there, and the fact that he and the other members of the committee thought this appropriation should be made.

I do not see how we can justify making similar appropriations for each of the 48 States, and for Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, and yet refuse an appropriation which is designed to insure the very existence of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Georgia will recall that the Virgin Islands Corporation has been superseded by a completely new organization which was created by a law passed within the past 2 or 3 years.

The new corporation is headed, as chairman of the Board, by the head of the Willys-Overland Automobile Co. [The new corporation has opened up a

completely new agricultural operation on St. Croix, and is actually doing work on the ground.

The funds provided by this committee amendment for the agricultural experiment station there are needed, for the new organization is entirely separate from the Virgin Islands Corporation. The work was originally under the direction of the Department of the Interior, but under the new arrangement it will be under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. That experimental work is exactly the same in type as the experimental work which is conducted in the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the sentiment I undertook to convey when I said that similar work is carried on by the Federal Government in each of the 48 States and in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and I do not see how we can in good conscience deny the benefits of that research to the people of the Virgin Islands.

So, Mr. President, I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I am entirely in agreement with the Senator from Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 8, beginning in line 6.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this amendment would authorize the beginning of work on a new type of project in the Virgin Islands. The Virgin Islands are a possession into which we have poured millions and millions and millions of dollars since we took over the islands.

The Department of the Interior has conducted the work of this type there, and now the work has been transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

I see no reason for beginning a new project under new direction. So I hope the committee amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 8, beginning in line 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Animal Industry—Salaries and expenses," on page 10, line 18, after the word "products", to strike out "\$13,660,000" and insert "\$14,260,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry", on page 11, line 12, after the word "thereof", to strike out "\$7,500,000" and insert "\$7,550,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering," on page 12, line 5, after the word "airplanes", to strike out "\$11,330,000" and insert "\$11,590,000, including not to exceed \$15,000 for construction of an addition to the United States Cotton Ginning Branch Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N. Mex."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask that this amendment be passed over for the time being, inasmuch as a Senator who is very much interested in this item is temporarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Salaries and expenses," on page 16, line 14, after "(7 U. S. C. 147a)", to strike out "\$2,700,000" and insert "\$2,759,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Control of forest pests," on page 17, line 18, after "(16 U. S. C., Supp. I, 594-1-594-5)", to strike out "\$3,250,000" and insert "\$3,625,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 1, after "(16 U. S. C. 594a)", to strike out "\$3,300,000" and insert "\$3,650,000"; in line 7, after the word "States", to strike out "\$1,750,000" and insert "\$1,981,500", and in line 10, after the word "and", to strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert "\$1,163,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Forest Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 21, line 17, after the word "forests," to strike out "\$29,400,000" and insert "\$29,848,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Forest roads and trails," on page 23, line 2, after the word "administration", to strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$13,000,000."

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I oppose this committee amendment, and I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

Mr. FERGUSON. This amendment calls for the appropriation of \$13,000,000 for the administration of the forest roads and trails. The amount voted by the House of Representatives was \$10,000,000, but the Senate committee has voted to increase it to \$13,000,000. I hope the Senate will reject the committee amendment, and will vote for the amount voted by the House of Representatives, namely, \$10,000,000.

The additional money is needed, according to the justification, in order to build new timber-access roads, to the extent of \$1,300,000. The best information available to me at this time indicates that there is really no pressing need for development roads into this timber area because there is no need for the timber itself.

Furthermore, this appropriation has an unobligated balance, estimated to amount to \$3,569,420, according to the Department's justification. It would appear that the appropriation as voted by the House, plus this unobligated balance of more than \$3,000,000, would certainly be adequate to provide for the development of these roads and trails.

Mr. President, if we allow the Forest Service to have the use of the unobligated balance, and if we also vote at this

time for a further appropriation of \$13,000,000 for this purpose, we shall be making available for that purpose a total of \$16,569,420.

From the facts in this case it would appear that the \$10,000,000 provided by the House, plus the carry-over of the unobligated funds—the two combined amounting to more than \$13,000,000—certainly would be all the Forest Service would need for this purpose.

So I hope the Senate will reject the committee amendment, and will vote to make the appropriation for this item \$10,000,000. Of course, the unobligated balance will continue to be available for this purpose to the Forest Service.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the committee recommends that the appropriation for this purpose be made in the full amount of the budget item relating to forest development roads and trails.

The purpose of the committee was to provide new roads in the national forests, in order that we might be able to derive the revenue from the sale of timber which now is located in areas that are inaccessible.

The amount called for by the committee amendment does appear to be a large sum of money, at a casual glance; but we must bear in mind that \$10,000,000 is scarcely sufficient to provide for the maintenance of the present roads and trails. In the forests there are 107,700 miles of roads and 127,000 miles of trails which are usable during the forest-fire season. A number of States do not have as many miles of highway as that. Therefore, it is obvious that the amount here requested is not an excessive amount for maintenance.

The construction of new roads and trails will increase the revenue to the Treasury. It is anticipated that for the present fiscal year the revenue from the national forests will be in the neighborhood of \$65,000,000. That is a considerable sum of money. It is much more than we have ever collected heretofore in any 1 year from the national forests. Through the granting of this appropriation we shall be able, in the fiscal year 1954, to increase greatly the return from the national forests.

It would also be helpful in another way, Mr. President. We have in our national forests at the present time great areas of down timber, timber blown down by wind storms. That timber is deteriorating very rapidly. The construction of these roads and trails would make it possible to market that timber and prevent it from becoming a complete loss.

This matter is within the discretion of the Senate. The committee thought it a desirable appropriation. When we hear about the large sum that is involved, let us bear in mind that the entire amount practically is consumed on the maintenance of the present system. If we are to extend the system to reach this merchantable timber, timber that is deteriorating in value from year to year, it is necessary to allow the increase suggested by the committee.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. It has been suggested that the amount of money which would be received from the timber sales would help pay this sum, but there is nothing in the law requiring that the amount spent on these roads shall become a factor in determining the value of the timber sales. Would it not therefore be a good idea to allow the contractor, or the purchaser of the timber, to build his own access road for the purpose of getting the timber out in any way he desires?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, as the Senator well knows, that argument has been made for a number of years. The Forest Service insists that there are comparatively few bidders who are able to build the roads, and that when the timber is sold with the provision that the bidder is to build the roads, the result is the loss of a considerable amount of money, because of the lack of competition among those who are able to bid for the timber. When the Forest Service itself builds the roads it can split up the timber into lots, thereby bringing in more bidders and obtaining a higher price. At least, that was the evidence which was adduced before the committee.

The testimony was that the Forest Service has constantly insisted that it is a very extravagant policy to deal with but two or three contractors, or with the small number of contractors who would be able to build the roads. They could form a closed corporation and beat down the price of the timber on the stump, whereas if the road has already been constructed, many more bidders enter the field, and thus much higher prices are received.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not also a fact that we are allowing the Department \$10,000,000, when they have a carry-over which is in excess of \$3,560,000? Is it not also a fact that we are confronted with deficit spending, and that on this one item we have an opportunity to save \$3,000,000?

Mr. RUSSELL. The argument can be made, and it has some appeal, but by opening up these areas revenues will be increased and deficit spending will be decreased, by reason of the fact that large areas of timber not now available will be brought into the market, and would prevent a great deal of waste in the case of this timber. The Senator from Michigan, of course, is entitled to the opinion he expresses, but the majority of the committee thought this would be a wise and prudent investment and that it would pay large returns because of the opportunity which would be afforded to increase the sale and marketing of timber.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I merely want to say a few words with respect to this appropriation. This is one of the

few opportunities the Congress of the United States has of taking money from the Treasury in order to bring more money back to the Treasury. To me that is economy. To me it is sound to spend \$1 in order to get \$3 or \$5. The Government has 175,000,000 acres in its national forests. Particularly in the West, there are the last stands of a primeval forest, the really merchantable timber. The Government has title to it. It can translate the price into dollars in the Treasury, or it can leave the trees there and lose them and have nothing for the Treasury.

The money proposed to be provided by this appropriation will build roads to timber, and when the timber is sold, it will be sold at a price which will return to the Treasury the particular dollars used to build the roads, and, on top of that, it will return the full value of the timber itself, timber which otherwise would not be sold. Somewhere along the road, Mr. President, I hope the Congress of the United States will understand that if it is going to have the Government in business, it must operate it like a business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask for a division. On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Acquisition of lands for national forests," on page 23, after line 17, to insert:

WEEKS ACT

For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$75,000, to be available only for payment toward the purchase price of any lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisition.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 5, to insert:

SPECIAL ACTS

For the acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended, \$39,830; Cache National Forest, Utah, act of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County, Calif., act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabo National Forests, Nevada, act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland National Forest, San Diego County, Calif., act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National Forest, California, act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637), \$34,850; in all, \$141,680.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Flood prevention," on page 26, line 19, after the word "expended," to

strike out "\$7,750,000" and insert "\$7,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask that this amendment go over temporarily. The Senator from Oklahoma, who is interested in this amendment, is not on the floor at the moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be passed over. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Soil Conservation Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 28, line 12, after the word "employees", to strike out "\$60,210,000" and insert "\$60,610,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. WELKER. I object to the committee amendment, and I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, on page 3 of the pending bill there is an item very similar to this, which the Senate has adopted. I say it is similar, because it provides for the earmarking of funds for irrigation areas. The Senator from Michigan feels that percentage-wise certainly \$400,000 is a comparatively small amount. We are dealing in large figures here. The House allowed \$60,210,000, which the committee amendment would increase by \$400,000. While \$400,000 may seem to be a small amount, when we are dealing with \$60,000,000, yet there is again a question of the principle involved, namely, the earmarking of this particular money for work in reclamation project areas.

The committee amendment provides for an additional \$400,000 for technical assistance. That is somewhat like the point 4 program. It would provide technical assistance in specific areas within this country. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture—and this is the agricultural bill—expressed the opinion that funds in this bill should not be earmarked, but should be used for the benefit of all farmers, regardless of whether they rely upon rainfall or whether they draw water from private wells, their own private irrigation systems, or from a public irrigation project. I think that this is one of the items which the Senate should not include in the appropriation.

If farmers need technical assistance and we give the Department \$60,000,000, we should not earmark \$400,000 for a particular group of farmers. Whether the farmer gets his water from the Lord or whether he gets it from Uncle Sam, we should be consistent and require the Agriculture Department to provide the assistance from the \$60,000,000, wherever it thinks such assistance should be afforded.

I hope the vote will be against the amendment. Certainly, under any circumstances, \$400,000 is too much of an increase for this particular item.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield me a minute or two?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the senior Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this matter was very thoroughly gone into by the committee. I read from the justification:

It was proposed with the remaining \$400,000 involved in the House reduction to provide technical assistance to new irrigation farm operators in reclamation project areas. The Service is already providing some assistance to the farmers in the particular areas that are in soil conservation districts. However, the workload is very heavy and additional technicians are needed to speed up planning and lay-out work. The same help is also needed by new settlers in project areas that are not yet included in soil conservation districts. The great need in all these areas is to make technical help available to the farmers at the time they begin irrigation farming so that each can make a start with an irrigation system planned and laid out to fit the particular needs of his land and that will protect it. If it is necessary for the farmer to proceed with developing his farm without technical assistance, the job may have to be done over again at a later date.

That confirms the statement which was made years ago to the effect that it took, so to speak, three crops of settlers finally to develop the country, that the first two would try and fail, and the third would succeed. We are opening up to veterans vast areas of land, particularly in the State of Washington, in the Columbia Basin project. A man who wishes to settle there must be a veteran; he must have had previous farm experience; he must have at least \$3,000 in cash in order to be entitled to participate in the drawing. These men come from all parts of the Nation into a perfectly new country. They need help in order that they may firmly establish themselves in an entirely new environment where they face conditions to which they are unaccustomed. That was true of the Yuma Mesa project in Arizona, where the farms were drawn by lot by veterans from all over the Nation. The Department of Agriculture is much better qualified to help them than is the Reclamation Service. A very large area of new land is being made available for agricultural uses throughout the United States.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is there anything in the law today to prohibit the use of the \$60,000,000 for this work, instead of earmarking a portion of it? That is what I am objecting to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course, it would not be necessary to earmark it if these projects did not happen to be in an arid region of the United States.

Mr. FERGUSON. If they did not happen to be located where Uncle Sam is furnishing the wherewithal. What is the difference between a farmer there and a farmer who seeks to go from the city to a farm in some other locality and who must get aid from the \$60,000,000? Why should the few irrigation

States be singled out and given money that must be used for a particular purpose, whether the Agriculture Department thinks it should be taken out of Federal funds or not?

Mr. HAYDEN. Provision is made in the budget estimate to take care of this special situation. It is to assist primarily new settlers, many of whom have not had irrigation experience. We wish them to stay on the land and not make a lot of mistakes. I think it is money well spent for very worthy persons.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment. [Putting the question.]

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask for a division, Mr. President.

On a division, the amendment was rejected.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Production and Marketing Administration—Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," on page 30, line 21, after the word "States", to strike out "\$250,000,000" and insert "\$251,754,142."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 2, after the word "inclusive", to strike out the comma and "of which amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation practices related directly to flood prevention work in approved watersheds"; and in line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$25,000,000" and insert "\$26,754,142."

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, was the amendment on page 30, line 22, agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I have been asked to object to the committee amendment appearing in line 22, page 30. The clerk was reading so fast, and I was turning the pages and could not keep up with him.

I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, a year ago when I was going through my first experience with an appropriation bill, I was amazed to discover that the recommendation of a responsible farm organization, taking the very leaderlike position that it was time for the farmers themselves to suggest ways in which the cost of Government could be cut, was completely ignored. They have made a similar recommendation this year, but apparently it has been rejected by the committee. I should be derelict in connection with the farmers of my State if I did not on this occasion inform the Senate that there is a very substantial feeling among Utah farmers that the recommendation should have been accepted, and that this particular organization, at least, actually represents the feeling of its members.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, when we reach page 32, line 12, I intend to offer an amendment to reduce the item \$100,000,000. It is in line with the recommendation of the farm organizations. It is not so deep a reduction as some farm organizations have suggested. The only reason it is done for 1953 instead of 1952 is that most farmers have completed the practices which will be paid for out of the item already carried in the bill and authorized last year.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to say that I shall propose an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico, reducing the item \$50,000,000 more and making it \$100,000,000, which is what the Farm Bureau Federation advises it should be.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I do not want to get on my feet again, and since I have a few minutes left, I should like to complete my purpose, which is to tell the Members of the Senate that a survey was made in one of the richest agricultural activities in Utah, among the farmers themselves, who were asked the specific question whether they would be in favor of the reduction of soil conservation payments.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to say that on page 30 of the bill is an item for a purpose in connection with which contracts have already been made. It always places the Appropriations Committee in the very embarrassing position, after having authorized the use of money to be told, as in the case of the highway agency, that the money has already been used. On page 30 the amendment controlling the item to which the Senator from Utah refers has already been agreed to.

The old saying is, "The milk has been spilled," and nothing can be done about it; the water is over the dam. The item on page 32 is milk that is still in the pail. We can do something about it. We can arrange so that we will not spill it, or we can put in a dam to keep the water from running away.

Mr. BENNETT. Apparently, in my eagerness, I am 2 pages ahead, but I should still like the privilege of finishing my statement, which will have equal application to the material on page 32.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote by which the amendment on page 30, line 22 was agreed to is reconsidered.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. BENNETT. I thank the Senator.

In one community, of the number of farmers asked, 294 farmers favored cutting direct conservation payments to farmers. Only 41 were opposed to it. Twenty-five could not make up their minds.

I personally stirred this matter up because last year I had been told that while the organization stood for one

thing, the individual farmers stood for another.

Mr. President, I should like to have printed in the RECORD at this point, as the conclusion of my remarks, an editorial entitled "Who Cares What the Farmers Say" published in the Deseret News, of Salt Lake City, on May 13 last. The editorial contains the figures I have just mentioned and also an expression of the attitude of the people toward the importance of reducing soil-conservation payments.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHO CARES WHAT THE FARMERS SAY?

Members of the House who recently approved intact a \$250,000,000 budget bill for the Department of Agriculture—after long debate filling 31 closely printed pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—ought to know what people are thinking up in Cache Valley.

Especially Congressman Polk, from Ohio. Mr. Polk took occasion during the grueling argument to say that he had talked with "many" farmers and that not one of them wanted to see the agricultural budget cut, as has been proposed by the National Farm Bureau in the interests of economy in Government. He said he doubted whether the Farm Bureau leaders really represent the wishes of Farm Bureau members—thus parroting a groundless argument of the National Farmers' Union discussed on this page a few days ago.

Certainly Mr. Polk ought to listen to the farmers up in Cache Valley. Up there Farm Bureau officers presented their case for economy in a series of 13 community meetings. This is the way the voting went:

On one question 296 farmers said they were willing to accept a reduction in agricultural appropriations. Fifty-one said they were not willing. Eight were undecided.

More specifically, 294 favored cutting of direct conservation payments to farmers. Forty-one were opposed. Twenty-five could not make up their minds.

That voting record is open—available for public inspection. The Cache folks know each other and they know how their neighbors feel. There is no chance for vote rigging. The record is clear. Cache County farmers want economy in Government. They are more concerned about stopping the socialistic trend of Government than they are about pocketing the subsidy hand-outs the Government is so anxious to give them.

But maybe those Cache farmers don't know what's good for them. That's the idea our own Congressman GRANGER offered as his contribution to the debate.

"It is generous, I admit, on the part of the Farm Bureau to make this gesture of willingness to have the appropriation cut," Mr. Granger admitted, "but I do not concede that they know any more than I do of what the farmers of this country need."

Six out of seven Cache County Farm Bureau members said they do not want hand-outs. They say they want to do the job themselves. But these men are only farmers. You couldn't expect them to know what is best for their own farms. Needless to say, Congressman GRANGER voted against any cuts in the appropriation.

Aside from the fact that we are at war and that the very economic foundations of our Nation are threatened by Government spending, there is an important reason why farmers should resist this type of direct subsidy. The section outlining conservation payments to farmers also includes the threat of complete Government control. To participate in the program, the farmer must comply with acreage requirements—limitations imposed only on tobacco and peanuts at the

present time, but which could be multiplied indefinitely.

It is time for action. As is always the case with Government, the soil conservation program is swelling rapidly, at the expense of the taxpayer. Only 4 years ago, the country was spending less for all soil conservation, including the complete Soil Conservation Service, than it now proposes to spend for the direct subsidy alone.

So far, the House has considered 10 budget bills. It has made substantial slashes in eight. Only the Department of Agriculture and a bill financing flood, river and harbor work of the Army Engineers have escaped the knife. How can this be, in view of the fact that the Nation's strongest farm group asks economy at its own sacrifice?

Maybe the voices of those sturdy and self-reliant Cache Valley farmers will yet be heard when the Senate goes to work on the agricultural appropriation. Let's hope so.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, what I propose to do is to strike out the increase and revert to the original figure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will have to get time from the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should be glad to yield time to the Senator from Illinois, but, as I understand, under the unanimous consent agreement the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] has already used all the time that was available.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, is it necessary for a Senator to have time in order to propose an amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is operating under a unanimous consent agreement.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from New Mexico has not proposed an amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON. He rises to propose an amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thought the Senator said he was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON. No; he is proposing an amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I beg the pardon of the Senator from New Mexico. I regret very much that I stirred him so deeply. I misunderstood the Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has the right to offer an amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am not quite certain of the technical form in which I should offer my amendment. I thought perhaps what I should do was to reduce the total amount of \$251,000,000. The original provision was for \$250,000,000, and I should like to have a parliamentary ruling whether, if I revert to the original amount, it would be regarded as an amendment on my part, or whether it would have to be a different figure from \$250,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That question is now before the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would propose, then, that the figure be changed to \$251,000,000, instead of \$251,754,142; and that similarly, on page 31, the figure \$26,754,142 be changed to \$25,000,000.

Mr. President, if we analyze the reasons for the increases which the committee made over the House figure, as indicated on page 6 of the report, it becomes obvious that this bill increases the administrative salaries on the coun-

ty level. I am simply proposing that the increases of salaries be absorbed in the total appropriations to the amount of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair asks the Senator to state the amount he proposes to include in his amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. On page 30, a total of \$251,000,000; and on page 31, a total of \$26,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will have to offer the amendment as to the \$26,000,000 item later. The Senate cannot vote on both amendments together.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Very well. I desire to reduce the amount of \$251,754,142, and to absorb the approximately three-quarters of a million dollars increase in salary out of the total appropriation of some \$26,000,000 for salaries.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the item with which the Senate is dealing at the present time has to do with the authorization for the conservation program, the ACP program, for the next fiscal year. The amount authorized for the present year was \$256,500,000. Whatever action the Senate has taken heretofore on these appropriations—and they have been cut from time to time—the Senate has never yet disturbed any existing agreement. The argument has always been over the program for the next year.

This item, as Senators will observe, is almost \$5,000,000 below the budget estimate. The purpose of the \$1,700,000, as the Senator from Illinois has said, is to rectify an inequity between the amount of compensation paid those who work in State offices of the Production and Marketing Administration, as compared with the compensation paid other employees of the Federal Government who work in the same offices. There are instances of one typist drawing several dollars a week less than another who works by her side, both working the same number of hours, and doing the same kind of work. That arises from the fact that salaries of people who work with the PMA program are not covered by the Classification Act and the civil service.

It seemed to the committee to be a matter of simple justice that that injustice should be corrected. Certainly it should not be corrected at the expense of farmers, as suggested by the Senator from Illinois. I do not believe it is fair to take from a farmer the payment that is due him under a conservation program which is under way, which payment he is expecting as an act of good faith.

In my opinion, it would be preferable to defeat the entire amendment rather than to violate the agreement with the farmer. In my judgment, the farmers in the program are entitled to the money. This amendment proposes to correct an injustice that is known to every Senator who has any familiarity with the farm program in his own State. There is a disparity in pay between the PMA employees and those who are regular employees of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, is it not a fact that this amendment was approved by the unanimous vote of the committee?

Mr. RUSSELL. As I recall, it was approved by unanimous vote of the committee.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Why would it not be possible to absorb the increase out of funds otherwise devoted to administration, rather than to increase the total?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know what the Senator means by "absorb."

Mr. DOUGLAS. By diminution of personnel.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, that might be done, although we have diminished the personnel considerably. As I recall, appropriations for administrative work under this program were \$44,000,000 or \$45,000,000 only a few years ago, and the amount has already been reduced, I may say, \$10,000,000 below the budget estimate this year, and the committee did not restore the amount. I thought it would delight the heart of the Senator from Illinois when he saw that the amount of the administrative figure was already \$10,000,000 below the budget estimate. It seems to me we are asked to cut pretty thin when it is proposed to reduce the amount by \$750,000. I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we recur to the amendment on page 26, which was passed over in the absence of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will state the amendment on page 26.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 26, line 19, it is proposed to strike out the numeral "\$7,750,000", and insert "\$7,000,000."

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, there is on the clerk's desk an amendment to the committee amendment, which I offer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 26, line 19, in the committee amendment, it is proposed to strike out "\$7,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof, "\$10,000,000";

On page 27, lines 7 and 8, it is proposed to strike out "\$5,556,540" and insert in lieu thereof, "\$8,556,540."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, no unanimous consent was given to turn back to this amendment. Why do we not continue through the bill? It would require unanimous consent to revert to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment was passed over temporarily by unanimous consent.

Mr. BRIDGES. I understood the Senator from Georgia to ask unanimous consent to recur to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No. Some time ago the Senator from Georgia asked unanimous consent that the amendment be temporarily passed over.

Mr. RUSSELL. I requested that it be temporarily passed over when it was reached. I am now asking that it be taken up. I asked that it be passed over temporarily by unanimous consent in order to avoid a quorum call. The Senator from New Hampshire was not present. I think we saved about 30 minutes by the method we have pursued.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, my amendment would add \$3,000,000 to the flood-prevention item on page 26. This is an effort to obtain a reasonable amount of funds to carry on the upstream flood prevention and agricultural flood-control program.

In all the years that we have been spending money on flood control we have spent more than \$4,000,000,000 on "main-stem" dams constructed to hold back the floodwaters after they reach the main rivers of the country.

We have been most niggardly in our efforts to control the floods by holding the water where it falls. The upstream program has received increasing support from the farmers and the people of the country, because they realize that the Army engineers, in spending \$4,000,000,000, are literally trying to put all the feet into the same sized shoe. They have only one treatment for floods, and that is the building of costly and gigantic, main-stem dams which inundate hundreds and thousands of acres of our most fertile lands along the main channels of our rivers.

This program is no experiment. Through upstream flood control and flood prevention, the job can be done many times more cheaply in dollar cost to the Government. It can save literally millions of acres of the most fertile bottom land. Through the use of check dams, gully plugs, soil conservation, terracing, and other time-tested methods of holding water where it falls, we can keep the water from rushing into the main stem of the river. By failing to hold it upstream, it necessitates dams costing \$50,000,000, \$75,000,000 or \$100,000,000. At the same time these huge dams cover up, as I have said, millions of acres of irreplaceable natural resources, namely, our bottom lands.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. BRIDGES. I wish to ask two questions. First, did the Senator present this amendment to the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. MONRONEY. This program was presented very thoroughly by its advocates, in support of an appropriation of \$3,000,000. The committee was good enough to hear our delegation from Oklahoma, where one of these projects is in operation. Instead of giving us

the \$3,000,000 for which we asked, the committee cut the amount \$750,000 below the figure which the House had allowed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Is the basin to which the Senator refers the Washita Basin?

Mr. MONRONEY. That was 1 of the 11. I will say to the distinguished minority leader that these funds are en bloc for 11 projects which have previously been authorized by the Congress for development and construction.

Mr. BRIDGES. My second question to the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma is this: He is asking for \$3,000,000, but what would be the ultimate over-all cost? I believe that before Congress enters into a program of this kind we should know the ultimate over-all cost. It would be a very substantial amount, would it not?

Mr. MONRONEY. It will be a substantial amount; but I will say to the Senator that we can do the job on all 11 watersheds, holding the water upstream, where it belongs; at a much lower figure than in building only giant main-stem projects which the Army engineers love to build, down toward the confluence of the rivers.

At the same time, the dollar cost to Uncle Sam would be less through the upstream method. Also, the natural resources of the country, the fertile bottom land, of which we have altogether too little, and which we are covering with main-stem dams at too rapid a rate, will be saved for this Nation.

Further, for each year we delay, millions of dollars' worth of topsoil washes down the rivers to the oceans, to fill up the \$4,000,000,000 in dams we have already completed, making them obsolete and useless. So, in our delay in getting about the task, we are costing the Nation a great deal of money.

Let me read for the information of the distinguished Senator a table showing the names of the 11 projects which have been authorized after careful consideration by the Agricultural Committees of both Houses through the years, as well as the number of years it was supposed to require to complete the project, and the number of years which will be required to complete the project under present appropriation rates:

Name of project	Proposed years to complete	Years to complete under present appropriation rate ¹
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.	18	23
Colorado, Middle, Tex.	20	24
Coosa, Ga. and Tenn.	20	22
Little Sioux, Iowa and Minn.	15	12
Little Tallahatchie, Miss.	20	14
Los Angeles, Calif.	10	31
Potomac, Md., Va., Pa., W. Va.	24	13
Santa Ynez, Calif.	10	6
Trinity, Tex.	15	54
Washita, Okla.	15	29
Yazoo, Miss.	20	49

¹ Based on total estimated Federal costs for 1949 and 1952 appropriations figures.

I believe that sooner or later the Congress must come to grips with the question of whether or not we are to say that there is no other remedy for floods

except the Army Engineers' program of bigger, higher, and more expensive dams.

I think we must divert at least a little money in our flood-control programming to further the agricultural flood-control program. This program does not withdraw millions of acres of fertile land, but adds to the Nation's wealth millions of acres of land, because the little creeks which now overflow each year become cultivable under the upstream flood-control program, through check dams. These small dams prevent their periodic flooding, and make these valleys usable for agriculture.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I want the Congress and the public to understand that when the Senator speaks about \$3,000,000, that represents only the first feeble step. These 11 basins are relatively small basins. They are not like the Missouri River Basin. The present estimates indicate an ultimate over-all cost of \$152,000,000. So we are not really talking about the Senator's amendment. We are talking about the start of a \$152,000,000 program.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I should like to correct the distinguished Senator. We are not talking about the start of a program. We have been engaged in this program for about 6 years, but we are not doing it at a rate which will complete it within the time estimated. We have already spent \$25,000,000 on these 11 projects, but we are going about it at a snail's pace. Meanwhile, the top soil washes down to silt up dams which we have already built. I think it is high time to accelerate the program. Delay is costing us millions in top soil as well as flood damage.

What am I to say to the farmers of Oklahoma who know and believe in this program, who have seen, on some of the small tributaries, the operation of the upstream, gully-plug, check-dam, soil-conservation flood prevention program? How can I defend before those people the fact that Congress is spending 170 times as much for main-stem dams as it is spending for agricultural flood prevention?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to add that it is of great importance that these upstream works be constructed before we consider extensive dams across the main streams down the river. When we construct the upstream works we keep the soil up there from washing into the main river and filling the basins which are created by the big dams.

I dare say that some of the large dams which are now built in the name of flood control actually destroy land, the value of which, if put into upstream controls, would far exceed the value of the big dams themselves as control measures.

I believe it is highly essential that before we build great dams across our large rivers—and I know that engineers like to build the big dams—we find some way of keeping the soil on the tributaries from washing into the main stream and filling the reservoirs, so that in 40 or 50 years from now their flood-control value

will be practically negligible. In some cases the reservoirs are filling up within 20 years. In other streams it will take 75 years.

Mr. MONRONEY. We could add many years of useful life to our main-stem dams by putting this money into the soil-saving upstream conservation program.

Mr. AIKEN. If it is found that we must have these great dams across the big rivers—

Mr. MONRONEY. Of course, we must have some of them, we all admit, and what I propose is not a substitute for the big dams, of course.

Mr. AIKEN. But, first, we should do all we can to prevent their filling up in a few years with soil that washes down into the big rivers.

Mr. MONRONEY. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not correct to say that the budget estimate is \$7,750,000?

Mr. MONRONEY. The Senator from Michigan is eminently correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Oklahoma would increase that amount by \$2,250,000?

Mr. MONRONEY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. Or \$3,000,000 above the amount recommended by the committee?

Mr. MONRONEY. Yes; or \$2,250,000 above the budget estimate or the House figure.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not also correct to say that the Senator's amendment would cut the lead time for the completion of the projects? By how much would the additional \$3,000,000 above the proposed amount accelerate the construction?

Mr. MONRONEY. By plain mathematics I would say that it would be accelerated by 33⅓ percent. It would shorten the lead time because we are adding \$3,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Therefore, by the expenditure of the additional \$3,000,000 we should be able to cut down the finish time by at least one-third.

Mr. FERGUSON. The amount needed for the whole project is \$152,000,000.

Mr. MONRONEY. Yes; and we have spent \$25,000,000.

Mr. FERGUSON. But the \$3,000,000 is in addition to the \$152,000,000.

Mr. MONRONEY. We would accelerate the present program by about one-third above its present speed. We would get one-third more of upstream flood control by the expenditure of an additional \$3,000,000 than we would have if we accepted the committee's figure.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; it would accelerate it by approximately one-third.

Mr. MONRONEY. Yes. Is that not worth while?

Mr. FERGUSON. But the total amount necessary to complete the job now is \$152,000,000.

Mr. MONRONEY. That is correct. I believe that is worth while, particularly when Congress is going to vote next week \$450,000,000 for main-stream

flood-control work. Yet we bicker about \$3,000,000 for the purpose of accelerating a program that farmers know makes common sense.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Is it not correct to say that if we do not do this work upstream, the silt will wash down, will be lost to the agricultural land, and will fill up the big dams on the main stream?

Mr. MONRONEY. It fills up the Mississippi River, for example. That requires higher and higher levees. It is not only dams that are involved, but levees also.

Mr. CASE. On Memorial Day I had the privilege of looking at one of the upstream dams which was built on a tributary of the Missouri River. It is a relatively small dam, and was built by the Bureau of Reclamation, but had some flood control value also. I believe it cost approximately \$11,000,000. However, the rate of runoff was such and the crest of the flood was such that, had it not been in operation this year, there would have been a foot more of water at the city of Omaha at the time the crest of the flood passed the city. Had that additional foot of water been at Omaha at that time, the city of Omaha would have had a very difficult time of it. It is my opinion that it would have done far more than \$11,000,000 worth of damage at Omaha, to say nothing about inundating more rich farm land at Sioux City, Vermilion, and other places.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the Senator from South Dakota for his very comprehensive and adequate explanation, in proof of what the program can do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I wonder whether I may ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee what in his opinion would be the amount that would be required to complete the whole program? I do not mean the particular basins which are mentioned—and there are 11 of them, I believe—but the whole program that is foreseeable under this appropriation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am almost a fanatic on the subject of conservation. I have great sympathy with every proposal to conserve soil or other natural resources of this Nation. I have much sympathy for the position taken by the Senator from Oklahoma in offering the amendment. But I do not think that the Senate can afford to start going above the budget estimate on this item.

As has been stated here, 11 of the Nation's watersheds already have been surveyed and authorized for improvement. I do not recall the exact amount of the estimates. It seems to me that in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000 will be required to complete those 11 projects.

I went into the matter very fully with the officials in charge of the work. About 2 years ago the committee conducted very extensive hearings. It developed at that time that it would cost, if we improved intensively all the water-

sheds of the Nation, in the neighborhood of \$300,000,000. Therefore, we are in this item of the bill dealing with very important work, but necessarily at the pilot scale. If we were to go into it comprehensively at this time it would place a burden on the tax budget of the American people which I believe would not be received very warmly by them.

It is a magnificent program. It is magnificent in concept and in its sweep. But it is one of those things that we cannot afford to enlarge at the present time.

Mr. WATKINS, Mr. CASE, and Mr. MOODY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. RUSSELL. First I shall yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I assume that the matter under discussion is flood prevention.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. A number of rivers are mentioned in the bill. The bill states:

For expenses necessary * * * to make preliminary examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement, and to plan the agricultural phases of the development—

And so forth. Does it mean that the money is to be used for permanent improvements or for a surveying and planning program?

Mr. RUSSELL. The work is divided into two parts. One part refers to the surveying program, which is not affected by the pending amendment. The other is a construction item, which the Senator from Oklahoma seeks to increase by \$3,000,000.

Mr. WATKINS. Under the provisions of the bill, are the appropriations to be used for permanent works of improvement on the rivers named?

Mr. RUSSELL. No. The rivers that are named relate to the surveys. The improvements which are actually under construction at the present time are not named in the bill.

Mr. WATKINS. I notice one river, the Sevier River. That river is in Utah. Would it mean that none of the money here appropriated could be used for a permanent program on that river, but only for a survey?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. Is sufficient money being provided in the bill as now written, without the amendment, to take care of the items named in it?

Mr. RUSSELL. So far as the surveys are concerned, there is an adequate sum of money provided. The Senator from Oklahoma is not seeking to increase the survey fund. He is seeking to increase the construction item.

Mr. WATKINS. Is that the only part which is affected now?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the only part that is in controversy now.

Mr. WATKINS. There will be sufficient money with which to make surveys?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. WATKINS. But not to complete the program?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no; not to complete the program. It is a long-range program.

Mr. WATKINS. Are not the rivers named in the bill at page 26 the ones which would be taken into the program?

Mr. RUSSELL. It seems to me that the Sevier River was added on the floor of the House. It was not reported by the committee. The report of the Department of Agriculture to the Senate Appropriations Committee indicates that there is not likely to be any general basin investigation of the Sevier River. Probably there will be some surveys, but no general basin investigation.

Mr. WATKINS. It is rather limited, is it not?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; but it is authorized.

Mr. WATKINS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CASE. What was the committee's thought in voting to strike out \$750,000 from the item of \$7,750,000? To what would that reduction apply?

Mr. RUSSELL. The reduction voted by the committee relates to the construction program as set forth in the committee report.

Mr. CASE. Let me say to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, who is in charge of the bill, that there are now pending before the Department of Agriculture requests for surveys on the Vermilion and the Big Sioux Rivers, as well as the James River, all of which are tributaries of the Missouri River and are related to the flood problems in the Missouri River Basin. I know the Committee on Public Works has already requested a report on these matters from the Department of Agriculture. I certainly would not wish to interfere with the ability of the Department to prepare its report. By the same token, having in mind the importance of this program, and in view of what the chairman of the subcommittee himself has said about the importance of the work, it is difficult for me to understand why the committee proposes to reduce the amount voted by the House of Representatives in the case of this particular item.

Mr. RUSSELL. I may say to the distinguished Senator from South Dakota that in connection with this bill, which already has been very drastically reduced in amount, the committee was seeking some item which could be reduced. The committee contemplated that this particular item could be reduced in the amount of \$750,000 with less injury than in the case of any other item in the bill, because a reduction in the amount of \$750,000 would be so small a reduction in proportion to the total appropriation for construction, namely, approximately \$5,000,000, that a reduction of \$750,000 would not greatly interfere with that work, although, of course, it would postpone it.

Mr. CASE. But we are dealing here with projects which will cost between \$150,000,000 and \$155,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. We thought we could safely reduce this item by the amount of \$750,000 without doing violence to any project. We did not propose a reduction in the item for preliminary examinations and surveys. That item is \$1,724,760, the full amount of the estimate. Neither did we propose any reduction in the item of general basin investigations, which is \$450,000, the full amount of the budget estimate. We did vote a reduction in the amount for permanent works of improvement that are in process; we voted to reduce that amount by \$750,000.

Mr. CASE. Let me suggest to the Senator from Georgia that my understanding of this type of flood-control work is that it is not necessary to have the entire job completed before some benefits may be derived from it.

Of course, when a dam is built on the main stem of the river, no benefit is obtained until the dam can be closed. However, the spending of \$750,000 on upstream work may make the difference between saving several farms or not saving them. The expenditure of \$750,000 might not determine whether a great dam would be completed this year or next year; but when we are dealing with the smaller projects and when we are dealing with cases involving half a dozen farms in perhaps one particular area, the expenditure of \$750,000 might enable completion of the project to be achieved to an extent sufficient to provide for the protection of a number of farms.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, the Senator from South Dakota is correct, and his point is perfectly apparent to anyone.

Not only that, but if the Senate wishes to adopt the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], protection will be afforded to a number of other farms, for these farms are small ones. Furthermore, if the Senate wishes to appropriate \$50,000,000, instead of the \$10,000,000 suggested by the Senator from Oklahoma, a great many more farms can be protected.

However, the project is so gigantic in its over-all projection, but so minute in its present application, that the committee thought that a reduction in this amount could very well be made.

Of course, any amount of money which the Congress could appropriate could be well spent for this purpose. These projects are distributed all over the United States, and all of them are highly desirable. Every time any part of any one of them is completed, some farm, somewhere, is protected.

If the Senate wishes to embark on this venture on such a scale, it will be performing a great conservation service. If the Senate wishes to embark on it on that scale, it will be contributing greatly to the sum total of conservation in the Nation. But such a program will require the appropriation of utterly fantastic sums of money, in order to make this

program really effective all over the United States.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I am not suggesting that we undertake this work this year on the basis of a \$150,000,000 appropriation. However, apparently the proposal to spend an additional \$750,000 was based upon a program of work.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. CASE. There is a vast difference between suggesting that we make an appropriation which will at least be consistent with what has been approved in previous years or with the program of work for this year, and suggesting that we make the appropriation for this item \$150,000,000. I think it would be absurd to propose at this time an appropriation of \$150,000,000 for this purpose, because no work has been outlined on that scale.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes; there are actual plans for more than \$150,000,000 worth of work.

Mr. CASE. But not in detail.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes; in detail.

Mr. FERGUSON. The 1949 figure was \$152,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MOODY. It occurs to me that one of the old adages is that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The country has been ravaged this year by floods on a number of rivers, and those floods have caused millions upon millions of dollars' worth of damage.

It seems to me that the Senator from Oklahoma has enunciated a very proper principle when he has said that he believes the place to stop floods is at the source of the rivers, upstream, rather than downstream, where the rivers pile up their waters.

I do not believe, either, that we can put \$150,000,000 into this work now; but I think the proposal of the Senator from Oklahoma is a modest one in comparison with other provisions, and should really be considered by the committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am glad to have the committee consider the suggestion. Many items in connection with this bill have been bounced around considerably because some Senators have thought the committee approved the appropriation of too much money.

It happens that one of the projects which has been proposed is in my own State. Thus, if the Senator from Michigan wishes to have the total amount approved, there will not be any criticism from me.

However, I still think that inasmuch as this program is a many-year program involving the expenditure of \$300,000,000,000, we might well defer it in the amount proposed in this case by the committee.

Mr. MOODY. I should like to point out that more than a decade ago President Roosevelt first announced to Congress his great proposal for the development of the Missouri Valley. If this suggestion had been adopted at that time, the floods of this year in the Missouri River Valley would not have occurred.

So, Mr. President, from the standpoint of economy and from the standpoint of the wealth of the country, I believe that if we fail to properly control floods, we shall be indulging in uneconomic, false economy.

I think the same is true today along the shores of Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, and Lake St. Clair, where there is insufficient flood control. It seems to me that the property values which are wiped out by floods are much greater than any sums of money which might be spent by the Congress in a moderate and sensible program or system of flood control.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have always supported flood-control measures, and I supported this basic legislation. I am entirely in favor of conservation. However, with the gigantic defense program that now confronts us, I do not think it wise to expand this work at this time.

DOMESTIC APPROPRIATION VERSUS AID FOR EUROPE

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. I have the utmost confidence in the Senator from Georgia, and I know he has done his best to save our taxpayers money.

But did the committee fear that the addition of \$3,000,000, as now proposed—a relatively small amount now proposed to be added to the appropriations to help the people of the United States in their flood-control problems—might endanger the plan to give aid in the amount of \$6,900,000,000 to Europe?

Mr. RUSSELL. The committee had no such fears, because aside from our own responsibility as individual Senators, the agricultural subcommittee has no responsibility for appropriations for foreign aid.

But with the responsibility that was ours to deal with the agricultural appropriation bill, we did the very best we could.

If the Senate sees fit to vote for an increase in this item in the bill, I can assure each and every Member of the Senate individually that I will bear no rancor to Senators who vote that way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

The question now is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]. The Chair calls attention to the fact that the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma includes two items: One, on page 26, in line 19, would increase the amount of the committee amendment from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The other, on page 27, in lines 7 and 8, would increase the amount carried at that point in the bill from \$5,556,540, to \$8,556,540, or an increase of \$3,000,000 over the amount carried at that point in the bill.

Without objection, both those items will be considered together.

The question now is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma to the committee amendment and also to the bill itself.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, Mr. MONRONEY's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the committee amendment.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. CASE. The amendment now to be voted on is the proposed reduction of the \$7,750,000 appropriation to \$7,000,000, is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amount proposed by the committee.

Mr. CASE. Is time allowed in opposition to the committee amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired. The Senator from South Dakota has no time. The acting minority leader may yield time.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from South Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, it is not necessary to take 10 minutes, for I think the issues have been gone into pretty well here. I simply wanted to call attention to the fact that last year there was appropriated for this purpose \$7,262,976. In other words, if the committee amendment were to prevail, we would be voting \$262,000 less than was provided for the current year.

The Senator from Georgia has already stated that the reduction would be applied to the construction phase of this program. I merely repeat what I pointed out earlier, that the construction phase in this type of flood-control work brings immediate results. There need not be any of this money for construction involved in the State of South Dakota, so far as I know. I understand that the projects are not listed here, but that they are in various parts of the country. But I believe this type of work gets results for the money, and it gets results immediately. It is not dependent upon the completion of some huge dam; but immediate protection would be provided. I hope the committee amendment will not prevail in this instance.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will have to obtain time.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am opposed to the committee amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONRONEY. I shall not need that much time, because I should merely like to say that I am terribly disappointed that the Senate has voted not to accelerate the rate of construction in this program, to do what the distinguished Senator from South Dakota said can be done, and that is, to save the soil

worth hundreds of millions if not billions of dollars within the next few years by getting on with the work. But I do think that since the Senate in its wisdom has turned down the \$3,000,000 dam, the least it could do would be to stay with the Budget, and with the amount the House approved. The House is not noted for being prodigal in appropriations, but after careful consideration, the House adhered to the Budget figure and voted \$7,750,000. In the light of the increased cost, this would just about carry the program along at its present rate.

Mr. President, people are enthusiastic in trying to get on with this job, but now the Senate comes along and, instead of even carrying on at the present rate, we are going to throw a roadblock to stop work that today is being done, and being done altogether too slowly, because of the lack of funds.

Mr. President, let us not be penny wise and pound foolish, and vote to cut this figure by \$750,000 by approval of the committee amendment.

Let us take the Budget figure. It was carefully considered. Let us take the House figure, which is \$7,750,000 and not try to save a few pennies, or a few of the crumbs that we drop to the agricultural land for flood control.

When the Senate is going to pass \$450,000,000 or more for main-stem dams, let us give the farmers one one-hundred-and-seventieth of the amount that we are spending for these gigantic main-stem dams which the Army engineers love to build.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I am in hearty accord with what the Senator from Oklahoma has just said; but I should like to ask him this question. Is it not true that when farmers have in their areas a watershed treatment program, when they know that appropriations are being provided—I know the appropriations are modest, indeed they are too modest—they arrange their plans and develop a schedule?

If we were to cut this one appropriation \$50,000, while it would represent a small cut, as appropriations go and as Congress has been throwing money around, it would deprive thousands of acres of land of the benefit they should receive. As the Senator from South Dakota pointed out, the benefits are accruing rapidly in many of the programs. Is it not true that the new thought is that greater consideration should be given to the development of projects upstream, rather than to big-stream dams which inundate thousands upon thousands of acres of the finest land? In my opinion, that program should be encouraged rather than discouraged, and I fear that even rejecting a \$3,000,000 program a while ago was a step in that direction.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the Senator for his contribution.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I desire to suggest to the Senator from Oklahoma one reason why it is difficult to get more than \$7,000,000 for upstream work in the farmlands, whereas it is comparatively easy to get \$500,000,000 with which to build great dams across rivers, is that the farmers do not have a lobby constantly working for their interests, such as the contractors have?

Mr. MONRONEY. Yes. But the farmers know that the sound program is the upstream flood-control program.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. MONRONEY. And the Senate had better stop trying to kid them into thinking that the Senate believes in flood control, when the Senate can see only one type of control, and that is the main-stem dam.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not blame the contractors for wanting the work, but I say they have a very powerful lobby working for appropriations for great dams across rivers, which I think frequently are of doubtful value.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator has made quite an argument against the large dams, as have other Senators, but I wonder how many of us vote against the large dams.

Mr. MONRONEY. I would say to the Senator from Michigan that I took the floor last year to fight a bill for a dam in my home State, and I will tell the Senator why.

It would have cost \$35,000,000 to cover up 93,000 acres upstream, but it would save 95,000 acres downstream. That is what I am talking about in regard to these main-stem dams.

Mr. FERGUSON. I agree with the Senator. Is it not true that such a project would cover up 93,000 acres of fertile land upstream—

Mr. MONRONEY. Indeed.

Mr. FERGUSON. In order to protect the 95,000 acres below, for a certain period of time?

Mr. MONRONEY. I would say to the Senator from Michigan that the farmers know it is impractical, and, at long last, they hope that some time the Army engineers will realize that if we hold water where it falls, that that is a practical way to effect flood control.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is not the trouble today that we have just started to look at the problem about which the Senator is talking?

Mr. MONRONEY. Oh, no.

Mr. FERGUSON. The distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] said that if we should undertake to complete the program \$300,000,000,000 would be required properly to do the job.

Mr. MONRONEY. I understood the Senator to say \$300,000,000.

Mr. FERGUSON. It was \$300,000,000,000.

Mr. MONRONEY. We are not talking now about trying to work on all the Nation's rivers upstream. I am not trying

to make every foot fit the same size shoe. Upstream methods will work on some watersheds; it will not work on others. We should be smart enough to prescribe the best treatment for the watersheds in connection with the problem of upstream versus downstream. We should not be spending \$450,000,000 this year on one program and \$7,000,000 on another. That is the relative proportion that this bill permits.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does not the Senator feel that we should take 1 or 2 projects instead of 11? According to the 1949 estimate, \$152,000,000 is required. The chairman of the committee said it would require \$300,000,000,000. Had we not better start to experiment on several of them?

Mr. MONRONEY. There are 11 watersheds. We are building dozens of main-stem dams. We spend more in surveys on them than we are asking for construction of upstream structures.

I hope the Senate will restore the amount which the House, after hearings, recommended. Let us continue at least with the program at the present rate instead of throwing a road block in the way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 26, line 19. [Putting the question.]

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 2, after the word "inclusive", to strike out the comma and the words "of which amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation practices related directly to flood-prevention work in approved watersheds."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$25,000,000" and insert "\$26,754,142."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendments was, under the subhead "Marketing services," on page 37, line 1, after the figures "\$11,465,000", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That hereafter the Commodity Credit Corporation may contract with cooperatives for classing cotton and may pay for such services an amount not in excess of the value of the samples."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to yield 5 minutes to me for some brief remarks.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Missouri.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I shall support the pending bill, just as I have consistently supported adequate agricultural appropriations since the people of Missouri sent me to the Senate.

Our farmers are entitled to a fair share of the national income. The Government has an obligation to help them obtain it.

Our farmers are also entitled to have access to electrical service at a reasonable cost. To that end, the pending bill contains funds for the Rural Electrification Administration, which has done so much to make farm life more attractive.

The idea for an REA originated with the late Senator George Norris, Republican, of Nebraska. In 1935, a 1-year REA program was authorized by Executive order, and a little later Congress enacted the Rural Electrification Act of 1936.

When REA began, 1 in 10 American farms had the benefit of electricity. Now more than 8 out of every 10 farms have electrical service. Of my State of Missouri's 230,045 farms, more than 185,000, or 80.8 percent, now have electricity.

The REA in Missouri, as in other States, has laid the basis for a better standard of living on the farm through added prosperity, health, and happiness. New industries have moved into electrified areas. Better opportunities for adequate school lighting, for rural health clinics, and improved farm sanitation through pressure water systems have accompanied the power lines.

Electricity makes it possible for everyone on the farm, the older people or the younger people or the children, to do a lot of things they could not do without electricity. This is particularly important at a time when so many young farm boys are being drafted into the Armed Forces.

REA has gone into a field that the electric light and power companies were not interested in. These companies said they could not make a fair return on the investment. I think REA and these companies should operate each in its own field.

It has always been my conviction that where American free enterprise stands ready and willing to do a job that Government ought not to do it. I do not believe in the Government building power lines to parallel lines already in operation by companies who are paying taxes and serving their customers at rates prescribed by the State public service commission. If public money is used for unfair competition, the public will lose in the end.

I believe in REA. I shall support it in the future as I have in the past.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Extension Service—Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico," on page 41, line 18, after the name "Alaska," to strike out "\$13,950" and insert "\$17,300"; in line 22, after the word "act," to strike out "\$42,150" and insert "\$42,558"; in line 24, after the name "Puerto Rico," to strike out "\$31,438" and insert "\$32,131"; on page 42, line 5, after the name "Puerto Rico," to strike out "\$71,502" and insert "\$101,090"; and in line 8, after the name "Puerto Rico," to

strike out "\$27,135,000" and insert "\$27,169,129."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations," on page 44, line 7, after the word "work," to strike out "\$615,000" and insert "\$682,500."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], I offer to the committee amendment the amendment, which I send to the desk, and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 44, line 7, it is proposed to strike out "\$682,500" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$600,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this item is for foreign agricultural relations, and I want the United States to have such relations. The State Department, the point 4 people, the ECA, and all the various agencies of that kind, are carrying on that work. It is for the purpose of collecting certain information.

Let me read from the justification:

The office has been unable to follow and to analyze the agricultural activities in Central America and to appraise the significance of the economic development there and the programs such as the British peanut scheme.

We are contributing to the various socialistic schemes of the world, and we have a surplus of peanuts in the United States. We are spending millions of dollars on the peanut program.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. What is the use of spending money now to find out why Great Britain failed in her socialistic scheme of trying to raise peanuts in Africa? Does not the average person know today why it failed? It was because it was a socialistic scheme developed by planters to plant peanuts where they could not grow.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the Senator from Michigan has stated the point very expertly. To start with, certainly there is no problem about peanuts in the United States. We do not have to seek from the world new methods of increasing peanut production in this country. We have a surplus of peanuts, because of which we have been contributing a large amount of money.

Now what is it proposed that we do? We are not trying to obtain information on how to grow better peanuts or more peanuts in some other part of the world. We are undertaking to appropriate money to learn why certain peanut producers failed, why the British socialistic scheme to produce more peanuts in Africa failed. If Senators can think of a more useless way to spend American money than to collect information about the failure of the socialistic scheme of the British Labor Government to produce peanuts in Africa, I do not know what it is.

On this vote, I believe there should be the yeas and nays. I should like to see

how many Senators will vote to spend money of American taxpayers on such a program, when a surplus of peanuts exists in this country. We produce better peanuts than are produced anywhere else in the world. We know all the modern methods. It is unnecessary to acquire information as to why the British failed to produce peanuts in Africa under their socialistic scheme.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia wish to be heard on this question?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations does not control the point 4 program in any manner, shape, form, or fashion, however vehemently the charge may be made on the floor. The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations does represent the United States in agreements made with respect to international farm commodity problems. It has a great deal to do with the export of American agricultural products. It provides for United States representation and for negotiations under the trade agreements program, to protect American farmers.

There has been some criticism to the effect that activities of the Office have been controlled more by the Department of State than by the Department of Agriculture in connection with international agreements, but I had never heard it charged before that the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations controlled the point 4 program.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I have not charged that the Office controls the point 4 program.

Mr. RUSSELL. I heard the Senator talking about the point 4 program.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is usually very attentive.

Mr. RUSSELL. I must confess that I was talking to another Senator about another item in the bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator was listening with one ear.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; another Senator was talking to me about another item in the bill, but I heard the Senator mention point 4.

Mr. BRIDGES. To inform the Senator correctly, I said the United States has a whole series of programs with respect to foreign agricultural activities. Among them are the State Department program, the ECA program, and the point 4 program. Perhaps there are others.

I then said we had reached in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill an item which is of a little different nature, but still deals with foreign agricultural relations, namely, of collecting for ourselves information on an agricultural product of which we have a surplus, on which we are paying many millions of dollars a year. The item I am discussing provides money to collect information about peanut production under a program of the British Socialistic Labor Government which has failed.

I cannot think of anything more asinine than to do that.

Mr. RUSSELL. The program has nothing to do with the British peanut program in South Africa.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President—

Mr. BRIDGES. I should like to read the justification. I wondered about the Senator approving this item. Let me read from page 313 of the justification, under "British Empire":

The office has been unable to follow and analyze the agricultural activities in central Africa to appraise the significance of economic developments there, and the programs for expansion, such as the British peanut scheme.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes, indeed; if the Senator is talking about a study.

Mr. BRIDGES. Why should we undertake a study in central Africa?

Mr. RUSSELL. We study farm production all over the world. We study the production of wheat in Australia and the production of fresh fruits and vegetables in north Africa. Why do we make such studies? So that we will have information available for the farmers of our Nation, to enable them to produce intelligently. We do study production. That is one of the statistical works that is carried on, in order that we may know what the world is producing, and know how to protect the American farmer in the American market.

The Senator from New Hampshire has referred to the point 4 and other programs. They are for the purpose of helping the agriculture of backward countries. That activity may be well and good in its place, but the program now under discussion is designed to assist the American farmer.

I must confess there have been times when I have thought the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations has not quite measured up to its responsibility, but that is no excuse for destroying it or impairing its efficiency. We placed in the committee report an injunction to the agency to operate in behalf of the American farmer, rather than to carry out policies of the Department of State.

Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, constant studies are being made the world over of agricultural crops, legumes, cereal grains, and feed grains, in order to enable American farmers to improve their methods and crops. The very wheat which was so successfully raised in the great Southwest was brought from Russia, and was developed through studies in experiment stations in the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I believe we would be derelict in our duty if we did not keep abreast of agricultural activities in every part of the world. Such information is most helpful to American farmers.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, is the Senator from Georgia familiar with the fact that the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations made a study of cotton grown in Russia, where experiments were actually being made with a view to producing various colors in the cotton itself? Is not that of some impor-

tance to the cotton-producing industry of the United States?

Mr. RUSSELL. I should think it would be of great interest to American cotton producers.

Mr. BRIDGES. To start with, the appropriation is not intended to result in bringing into this country new grains, or anything of the kind. Perhaps the Senator from Minnesota, for whom I have very great respect and admiration, was speaking on that assumption. The amount here provided is for gathering statistics, not for bringing in actual new strains of grains, or anything of that kind. It is for gathering information and statistics.

No one is proposing that the office be abolished, which may be useful along some lines, as the Senator from New Mexico has suggested. I am talking about the need for additional money. One of the matters referred to is the British peanut scheme. If it is proposed to study anything, let us not study a socialistic scheme of the British Empire in Africa, which failed in producing peanuts.

I want to see how each Senator will vote the proposal. That is why I asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. RUSSELL. I merely wish to observe that the world is very small. There is nothing that can transpire in the agriculture of Madagascar, Patagonia, Japan, or South America, that does not affect the American farmer toiling in this land.

I wish I could subscribe to theory that we should turn our backs upon the rest of the world and wish it away.

It would be a very comforting solution to our problems if we could delude ourselves with that idea. But we live in a world that is fiercely competitive and completely independent, with strange paradoxes, which are new to us, and with which we have never had to grapple before. It is of the utmost importance that the farmers of the United States know exactly what is transpiring in the way of agricultural activities in every part of the globe. A bushel of wheat cannot be produced in Australia without affecting the price of a bushel of wheat produced on the plains of Montana.

We cannot carry out this program if we do not have trade agreements, or if we have tariff barriers which are higher than the Capitol dome. In the complex civilization of today we must take into consideration the things which are happening in every other part of the world. There is no more important agency to the American farmer than this agency, which gathers statistics as to the agricultural activities of all the other nations on the earth, in order that the American farmer may be informed, before he plants his crop, as to what conditions are going to be all over the world.

Because inquiry was made into some peanut losses in Zambonia, or wherever it was, the Senate can strike down this little item of appropriation, which in my judgment is completely justified. I think we would be doing American agriculture a disservice if we allowed ourselves to be led astray by any such argument as that.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. This item deals with an investigation which is to come, not with one which has been made. As I understand the report, the Senator from Georgia was not pleased with what this agency had been doing.

Mr. RUSSELL. I so stated; but I am not going to kill the patient merely because he is not recovering as fast as I think he should. I am going to try to cure him. I referred to that criticism when I made my opening statement. There is nothing new in it. I stated that criticism had been made in the committee that the State Department had influenced the policies of this agency. We are remonstrating with them in the report, and telling them that their only responsibility is to the American farmer, and to let the State Department take care of the Nation's foreign relations.

Mr. FERGUSON. The following language from the report is important in this connection:

Information has again come to the committee indicating that this agency is placing undue emphasis upon programs and activities which are the primary responsibility of other agencies and which are designed to assist producers in foreign countries. The committee is greatly disturbed over this trend and is of the opinion that a reorientation in the thinking of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations is necessary so that it will function efficiently with sharp emphasis upon carrying out its primary obligation to American agricultural producers.

In other words, the agency was admonished not to study such programs as have been referred to and which it desired to study.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is nothing in that statement about studying any programs.

Mr. FERGUSON. I did not read it from the statement. I read what was in the statement and then I commented upon it. Why is it that we cannot reduce this amount, so that the agency will not study a program which has been a failure, and which has been disclosed to the American farmer through Life magazine?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know. Perhaps all the farmers of America subscribe to Life magazine.

Mr. FERGUSON. They could have read it in Life magazine.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know whether all the farmers in America subscribe to Life magazine or not, but I say that a study of a program which has been a complete failure somewhere else in the world might be very useful to the American farmer. I will wager that the program which the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] have so vitriolically criticized did not require any substantial amount of money in its operation.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator refer to the loss which was suffered by the British?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; the loss which was suffered by the British peanut growers in South Africa or central Africa or wherever it was. The Senator does not

contend that all this money goes for that purpose, does he?

Mr. FERGUSON. No.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course not. Only an infinitesimal part of it goes for that purpose.

This program is of benefit to the American farmer, even though it may involve some study of the failure of the peanut program in Africa. The American farmer had better find out why such a program failed in some other country in order to prevent a similar failure in this country.

Mr. President, I hope the amendment to the committee amendment will not be agreed to, and that the committee amendment will prevail.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Is it not true that many countries have economic programs relating to their agriculture, including many types of price support and subsidy programs, and so forth, of which this office makes a study, and with respect to which it reports to the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Is it not true that this agency keeps track of production levels, acreage, and the yield of various kinds of seeds in crop production?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course. That is one of the principal purposes. That information is of exceedingly great value to the farmers of this country.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The whole program of reciprocal trade agreements as they pertain to agriculture, and the program of import and export trade, are based upon statistical information which is gathered by this office, are they not?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct. Moreover, the information is of benefit to the actual farmer in the field, in planting his crops.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Various kinds of information are gathered as a result of experimentation, and statistical information is given to the farmers of the United States through the Department of Agriculture, so that information from some far corner of the world becomes available to farmers in Georgia, Minnesota, or Michigan.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. We are calling upon our farmers to produce more food, and to use new kinds of seed and fertilizer. We are calling upon them to compete with other areas, which are likewise stepping up their food production. What could be worse than to try to cripple or limit the functions of an office of statistical reporting and information?

Mr. RUSSELL. It would be a penny-wise, pound-foolish policy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Georgia has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] to the committee amendment on page 44, line 7. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a delegate from the United States to the International Labor Organization Conference, which is meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

I announce further that the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington would vote "nay," and the Senator from Vermont would vote "yea."

The Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] is paired on this vote with the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Florida would vote "nay," and the Senator from California would vote "yea."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are detained on official business.

On this vote the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont would vote "yea," and

the Senator from Washington would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "yea," and the Senator from North Dakota would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "yea," and the Senator from Florida would vote "nay."

If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—33

Alken	Frear	Mundt
Bennett	Hendrickson	O'Connor
Bricker	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Ives	Saltonstall
Butler, Nebr.	Johnson, Colo.	Schoeppel
Cain	Kem	Smith, Maine
Case	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Dirksen	Malone	Watkins
Douglas	Millikin	Weiker
Dworshak	Moody	Wiley
Ferguson	Morse	Williams

NAYS—32

Anderson	Hoey	Monroney
Clements	Holland	Neely
Connally	Humphrey	Pastore
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Eastland	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Ellender	Kilgore	Smith, N. C.
Fulbright	Lehman	Sparkman
George	Long	Stennis
Hayden	Maybank	Thye
Hennings	McFarland	Underwood
Hill	McKellar	

NOT VOTING—31

Benton	Green	McClellan
Brewster	Hunt	McMahon
Butler, Md.	Jenner	Murray
Byrd	Kefauver	Nixon
Capehart	Kerr	Seaton
Carlson	Langer	Smathers
Chavez	Lodge	Taft
Duff	Magnuson	Tobey
Eaton	Martin	Young
Flanders	McCarran	
Gillette	McCarthy	

So the amendment offered by Mr. BRIDGES, for himself and Mr. FERGUSON, to the committee amendment on page 44, line 7, was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] to lay on the table the motion to reconsider made by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

Several Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN],

LAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a delegate from the United States to the International Labor Organization Conference, which is meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

I announce further that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is paired on this vote with the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay," and the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington would vote "nay," and the Senator from Vermont would vote "yea."

The Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] is paired on this vote with the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON]. If present and voting the Senator from Florida would vote "nay," and the Senator from California would vote "yea."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official business.

On this vote the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont would vote "yea," and the Senator from Washington would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "yea," and the Senator from North Dakota would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "yea," and the Senator from Florida would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE]. If present and voting the Senator from New York would vote "yea," and the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay."

If present and voting the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—27

Aiken	Ferguson	Mundt
Bennett	Frear	O'Connor
Bridges	Hendrickson	Saltonstall
Butler, Nebr.	Johnson, Colo.	Schoepfel
Cain	Kem	Smith, Maine
Case	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Dirksen	Malone	Watkins
Douglas	Moody	Welker
Dworshak	Morse	Williams

NAYS—33

Anderson	Hoey	McKellar
Clements	Holland	Monroney
Connally	Humphrey	Neely
Cordon	Hunt	Pastore
Eastland	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Fulbright	Kilgore	Smith, N. C.
George	Lehman	Sparkman
Hayden	Long	Stennis
Hennings	Maybank	Thye
Hill	McFarland	Underwood

NOT VOTING—36

Benton	Green	McClellan
Brewster	Hickenlooper	McMahon
Bricker	Ives	Millikin
Butler, Md.	Jenner	Murray
Byrd	Kefauver	Nixon
Capehart	Kerr	O'Mahoney
Carlson	Langer	Seaton
Chavez	Lodge	Smathers
Duff	Magnuson	Taft
Ecton	Martin	Tobey
Flanders	McCarran	Wiley
Gillette	McCarthy	Young

So the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider the vote on the so-called Bridges-Ferguson amendment. [Putting the question.]

The "ayes" appear to have it. The "ayes" have it, and the motion to reconsider is agreed to.

The question now is on agreeing to the so-called Bridges-Ferguson amendment to the committee amendment on page 44, line 7.

Mr. MORSE, Mr. FERGUSON, and other Senators asked for the yeas and nays, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. AIKEN voted "yea" when his name was called.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, may we have order? I cannot understand what is being stated at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

The question is on agreeing to the so-called Bridges-Ferguson amendment to the committee amendment on page 44, in line 7.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, is the vote now being taken on the committee amendment itself?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No, the vote now being taken is on the so-called Bridges-Ferguson amendment to the committee amendment on page 44, in line 7.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I ask that the pending amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 44, in line 7, it is proposed to strike out "\$682,500" and insert "\$600,000."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, may we please have order? I cannot hear what is being said.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order, and Senators will take their seats.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire will state it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Is the vote now being taken on the amendment submitted by me to the committee amendment or on the committee amendment itself?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The vote is being taken on the amendment submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire to the committee amendment on page 44, in line 7.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, there is so much confusion that I cannot hear what is being said. I dislike to ask for order, but I am compelled to do so, for I wish to understand what is occurring.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All Senators will take their seats.

The clerk will continue with the call of the roll.

The Chief Clerk resumed the call of the roll.

Mr. MOODY (when his name was called). The junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] received the sad news that the mother of his wife had passed away. He was here for the last roll call. He was forced to leave the Chamber to return to New York. I therefore gave him a pair. If he were present, he would vote "nay." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a delegate from the United States to the International Labor Organization Conference, which is meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is paired on this vote with the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay," and the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

I announce further that the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington would vote "nay," and the Senator from Vermont would vote "yea."

The Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] is paired on this vote with the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Florida would vote "nay," and the Senator from California would vote "yea."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are detained on official business.

On this vote the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont would vote "yea" and the Senator from Washington would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "yea" and the Senator from North Dakota would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "yea" and the Senator from Florida would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE]. If present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "yea" and the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay."

If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—30

Aiken	Ferguson	Mundt
Bennett	Frear	O'Connor
Bricker	Hendrickson	Saltonstall
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Schoeppel
Butler, Nebr.	Johnson, Colo.	Smith, Maine
Cain	Kem	Smith, N. J.
Case	Knowland	Watkins
Dirksen	Malone	Welker
Douglas	Millikin	Wiley
Dworshak	Morse	Williams

NAYS—32

Anderson	Hoey	Monroney
Clements	Holland	Neely
Connally	Humphrey	Pastore
Cordon	Hunt	Robertson
Eastland	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, N. C.
Fulbright	Kilgore	Sparkman
George	Long	Stennis
Hayden	Maybank	Thye
Hennings	McFarland	Underwood
Hill	McKellar	

NOT VOTING—34

Benton	Ives	McMahon
Brewster	Jenner	Moody
Butler, Md.	Kefauver	Murray
Byrd	Kerr	Nixon
Capehart	Langer	O'Mahoney
Carlson	Lehman	Seaton
Chavez	Lodge	Smathers
Duff	Magnuson	Taft
Ecton	Martin	Tobey
Flanders	McCarran	Young
Gillette	McCarthy	
Green	McClellan	

So the amendment offered by Mr. BRIDGES, for himself and Mr. FERGUSON, to the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the committee amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan will have to be assigned time, if he wants to discuss the amendment.

Mr. WELKER. I yield 15 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the question now before the Senate is whether we should adopt the committee amendment, which represents an increase of \$67,500. A matter of principle is involved in this item. This was an item on which the committee itself was not satisfied. The committee said:

Information has again come to the committee—

Not the first time, but "has again come to the committee"—

indicating that this agency is placing undue emphasis upon programs and activities which are primarily the responsibility of other agencies, and which are designed to assist producers in foreign countries.

The committee is greatly disturbed over the trend and is of the opinion that a re-orientation of the thinking of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations is necessary

so that it will function efficiently with sharp emphasis on carrying out its primary obligations to American agricultural production.

Mr. President, considering that language in the report, and the fact that, after giving due consideration to this item the House placed the total for this office at \$615,000, I believe the Senate of the United States should not increase the appropriation. The committee criticized the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations for doing unnecessary and improper things. One of the things pointed out was that this office proposed next year an investigation of the failure in peanut culture by the British Government in Africa, indicating that they have in mind carrying out a previous suggestion not to increase production in America, but to show the cause of failure in another country.

Mr. President, in view of this criticism in the report, I hope the Senate will go along with the House and will make the amount \$615,000 as recommended by the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, I should like to have a little time.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I yield my remaining time to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, the brief remarks which I am about to make may not bear directly on this particular item in the bill, but I think they do, in a general way.

Mr. President, on all the amendments, with the exception of one, I have voted on the economy side; that is, I have voted for the lower appropriations which were proposed, and I intend to continue that course with the exception of appropriations proposed with reference to soil conservation and similar practices.

In support of that position, I should like to read a letter from a Nebraska farmer which came to me under date of May 12, addressed to me, and reading as follows:

The city newspapers played up the fact today that the farm bloc in the House shoved to pass the proposed agriculture expense bill without one cent of money being cut from it. City folks will read that and growl about those dog-rich farmers also getting a big Government handout.

Now, Senator, I am a farmer—

I may say, Mr. President, that I know the gentleman very well—

I am not dog rich or even puppy rich. As a matter of fact I am a World War II veteran getting a start and I have had a rough time trying to keep costs down and get income up. I appreciate that little PMA check that comes my way yearly. But I think I ought to sacrifice a part of it to promote better relations with the city folks. If all farmers would just give up a little, we could cut 1 or 2 percent off that agriculture bill. Then maybe some economies could be found in the rest of the Agriculture bill, the Military bill, the Labor bill, the various education expense bills, the Interior bill, and all other bills.

I am afraid that unless we all give up something, the people will tax the people to death.

What could we give up? Well, I see an item called crop residue management. That is summer fallow. Like other farmers out here, I summer fallow, because I make more money by summer fallowing, and it is a short time return. What I summer fallow this year, will give me a profit return next year. I do not think I need to be paid to summer fallow, and I should be willing to give it up. There are others like seeding legumes, seeding pastures, drilling new wells, and that increase for small payment which I think could be cut.

I am in hopes that when the Agricultural bill comes to the Senate, you can find a way to effect an economy here and there. Somebody must set the pace in giving up something.

Incidentally, I hope nobody cuts from the Soil Conservation Service or the county agents. They are my teachers. If we keep good teachers on the job, I will learn more, apply better farming methods, and make more production for more profit than a government can ever pass out.

Sincerely,

MILES E. CADWALLADER, JR.

As he states in his letter, Mr. President, he is a World War II veteran who is trying to get started. I think he represents the sentiment of the people of Nebraska, which is a State more nearly 100-percent agricultural in its make-up than is any other State of the Union.

I am hoping, Mr. President, that the Senate will accept this measly little reduction in the amendment submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], because it will be complying with the requests of the farmers themselves who are anxious to build up their public relations so as to bring about a little more favorable attitude on the part of the people who do not live on farms.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON].

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I recently voted against the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire, but I propose to support the amendment of the Senator from Michigan to take the House figure.

It is important, in fact, it is highly essential to all our farmers, but especially the farmers in the South who grow crops such as cotton and tobacco for the export market, to know what their markets are and what competing crops are being grown. It is also important to cooperate in the administration of reciprocal trade agreements under which we have an escape clause. It is necessary for us to know, before it is too late, when we need to escape.

It is difficult to know to the exact dollar what is required for any activity abroad, but the House was satisfied that the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations could successfully function with the figure recommended by the House, and it has assumed responsibility for that figure.

As the Senator from Nebraska has pointed out, the dollars add up, and we are in a position in which all the dollars must be considered in every bill.

The junior Senator from Virginia has supported farm legislation during his entire service in the Congress, but he has

frequently observed that when farm-purchasing power stops it is a harbinger that the wheels of industry are going to slow down. I know that farm income this year will be lower than it was last year, while the costs of production still rise. But I have been voting to cut the expenses of the Government wherever it could be done, and I have taken the position that Virginia farmers, if Congress will economize in all other directions, are willing to share in the economy program.

So I hope, Mr. President, that the amendment of the Senator from Michigan will be adopted. In committee I voted against an increase in soil-conservation payments, and when we reach that item I intend to vote to reduce it, although frankly admitting that soil conservation was a boon to our farmers during the depression years and is still highly esteemed all over the country.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think the subject has been quite thoroughly covered in the discussion.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask for a division on the amendment. I hope the Senate will vote "no" on the committee amendment, which will leave the House figure in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment. Of course, if the committee amendment is rejected, the House figure will stand.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MOODY (when his name was called). Repeating my announcement on the last vote of my pair with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], I withhold my vote. If the Senator from New York were present and voting he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senators from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN and Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a delegate from the United States to the International Labor Organization Con-

ference, which is meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is paired on this vote with the Senator from New York [Mr. IVEs]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea," and the Senator from New York would vote "nay."

I announce further that the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington would vote "yea," and the Senator from Vermont would vote "nay."

The Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] is paired on this vote with the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Florida would vote "yea," and the Senator from California would vote "nay."

I announce further that, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVEs], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] are detained on official business.

On this vote the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont would vote "nay," and the Senator from Washington would vote "yea."

On this vote the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "nay," and the Senator from North Dakota would vote "yea."

On this vote the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "nay," and the Senator from Florida would vote "yea."

On this vote the Senator from New York [Mr. IVEs] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE]. If present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "nay," and the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea."

If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] would vote "nay."

The vote was recapitulated.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, how is the senior Senator from Michigan recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the negative.

Mr. BRIDGES. How is the senior Senator from New Hampshire recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the negative.

Mr. KNOWLAND. How am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the negative.

Mr. DIRKSEN. How am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the negative.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. How am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the negative.

Mr. MALONE. How am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the negative.

Mr. KEM. How am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the negative.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. How am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the negative.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. How am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the affirmative.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. How am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the negative.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, how is the junior Senator from South Dakota recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the negative.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recorded in the negative.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, a point of order. This is obviously a dilatory interruption of the calling of the roll. I ask for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This will soon be over.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it permissible for a Senator to change his vote at this stage of the voting?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. AIKEN. How am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recorded in the negative.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not wish to change my vote.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recorded in the negative.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, what is the result of the vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is about to announce the result.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 30, and the nays are 29.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask for a recapitulation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The result of the vote has been announced.

Mr. BRIDGES. I asked for the recapitulation before the result was announced.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There may be a recapitulation, but the vote cannot be changed. The clerk will recapitulate the vote.

The legislative clerk recapitulated the vote—yeas 30, nays 29—as follows:

YEAS—30

Anderson	Hill	McFarland
Clements	Holland	McKellar
Connally	Humphrey	Monroney
Cordon	Hunt	Neely
Eastland	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Ellender	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, N. C.
Fulbright	Johnston, S. C.	Sparkman
George	Kilgore	Stennis
Hayden	Long	Thye
Hennings	Maybank	Underwood

NAYS—29

Aiken	Frear	O'Connor
Bennett	Hendrickson	Robertson
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Butler, Nebr.	Hoey	Schoeppel
Cain	Kem	Smith, Maine
Case	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Dirksen	Malone	We'ker
Douglas	Millikin	Wiley
Dworshak	Morse	Williams
Ferguson	Mundt	

NOT VOTING—37

Benton	Ives	Moody
Brewster	Jenner	Murray
Bricker	Kefauver	Nixon
Butler, Md.	Kerr	O'Mahoney
Byrd	Langer	Pastore
Capehart	Lehman	Seaton
Carlson	Lodge	Smathers
Chavez	Magnuson	Taft
Duff	Martin	Tobey
Eaton	McCarran	Watkins
Flanders	McCarthy	Young
Gillette	McClellan	
Green	McMahon	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Corporations," on page 47, line 6, after the word "hereof," to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of the capital impairment determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1951 (but not to exceed \$109,391,154), pursuant to sections 1 and 4 of the act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1, 4)."

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I am opposed to this amendment. I yield my time to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN].

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I wish to enter my annual protest against this method of concealing expenditures through the procedure of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge indebtedness owed to the Treasury by other agencies of Government.

During the past 10 years some \$10,000,000,000 of Government expenditures have been concealed in this manner. The Treasury borrows the money. An-

other agency of Government is authorized to spend the money. It borrows from the Treasury. Then the Congress authorizes the Treasury to cancel the notes of the agency which borrowed the money from it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Did the Senator say \$10,000,000,000?

Mr. AIKEN. Ten billion dollars in the past 10 years. The Treasury is authorized to cancel the notes of the agency which borrowed the money from it with which to make expenditures.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is not this amendment legislation on an appropriation bill?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I hope the time consumed by this colloquy will not come out of my time. I should like to complete my statement.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to raise a point of order. Mr. President, is not this amendment on an appropriation bill?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I cannot yield for that purpose, if I am to lose the time allotted to me by the acting minority leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair believes that the amendment is germane, and that it is in order because it relates to a provision in the House bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. The question is, Does it not assign a new duty to the Secretary of the Treasury?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Of course, the Senate should pass on the question of germaneness, under the rule.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does it not assign a new duty to the Secretary of the Treasury, authorizing him to make a cancellation of certain indebtedness?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I did not yield for any purpose. I rose simply to point out that this is a method of concealing expenditures from the people who pay the taxes eventually to meet such expenditures. When the Treasury cancels the note of an agency owing money—and in this case it is more than \$100,000,000—then that \$100,000,000 does not appear in the appropriation act for that agency of Government. It appears only in the national debt, which is so large that the \$100,000,000 becomes lost, and the public never knows that the \$100,000,000 has been spent.

I should like to refer to page 52, and point out a similar authorization in regard to the International Wheat Agreement. The United States has lost \$182,000,000 plus through the International Wheat Agreement. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to cancel the notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation in that amount. So the cost of the International Wheat Agreement will never appear in any appropriation bill, and in that manner is concealed from the

public, unless the public happens to read this bill, authorizing the cancellation of such notes. In the case of the International Wheat Agreement costs, only about one-third of such costs should ever be charged to the Department of Agriculture at all. The other two-thirds should be charged to foreign cooperation, because had the Commodity Credit Corporation put that wheat on the world market it would have received 70 cents a bushel more for it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. What I am protesting is that we ought to do away once and for all with this method of concealing Government expenditures and bring them out into the open. I do not dislike all subsidies. I do dislike concealing them, however, and I think we ought to get away from that practice.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. What the Senator means is that we have sold, in connection with these two items, \$291,000,000 worth of commodities below their cost price to the Government. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. AIKEN. One hundred and eighty-two million dollars in the case of wheat.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And \$109,000,000 in the case now under discussion.

Mr. AIKEN. And \$109,000,000 in this instance.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So we have sold \$291,000,000 worth of commodities below their market price.

Mr. AIKEN. I believe the \$109,000,000 is to make good the capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

I am in favor of paying these bills, but I am in favor of paying them by means of appropriations, and not by this method of concealing them, so that they never come to the notice of the public.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wish to join the Senator from Vermont in protesting this amendment. I wish to call his attention also to page 51, which shows \$11,000,000 transferred, covering notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation under another section.

Mr. AIKEN. So that more than \$200,000,000 which should be appropriated to the Department of Agriculture, is not appropriated to it. It is merely added to the national debt, without being made public.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield, if I have the time.

GREAT PUBLIC SERVICE

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I believe that the distinguished Senator from Vermont is performing a very great public service to the country in discussing concealed and indirect taxes. Furthermore, in line with the principle, and with direct reference to the amendment presented earlier on the subject of

furnishing the money to investigate the peanut episode in the upper Sudan—Egypt—by the English with our money, I should like to say that I visited the English governor of the upper Sudan in 1948 when they were using our money to plant their peanuts. Everyone knew that the peanut project would be a failure.

The real meat of the subject was that we were furnishing the money to the English to take the water out of the upper Nile during low water periods which is the lifeblood of Egypt.

If the people of this Nation could be apprised of the purposes to which their tax money is applied they would rise up in their anger and rebel against the tax collector.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The committee, on page 1 of its report, states that the bill which it is reporting to the Senate is \$200,000,000 below the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget. However, on page 14 it claims a credit of \$180,000,000 under the international wheat agreement. Therefore, is not the reduction in reality fictitious?

Mr. AIKEN. I do not understand the question of the Senator from Illinois because of the distance between our desks.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The committee claims in its report that it had reduced the appropriations by \$182,000,000 so far as the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget are concerned. If the Senator from Vermont will look at page 14 of the committee report he will find that the budget estimate calls for \$182,000,000. Therefore the figure is canceled, and the \$182,000,000 of alleged savings represent only a transfer of appropriations.

Mr. AIKEN. The effect of the authorization to cancel the notes makes the appropriation to the Department of Agriculture appear to be approximately \$300,000,000 less than it actually is.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Therefore the savings by the committee, instead of being \$200,000,000 below the budget estimates, are actually only \$18,000,000 below the estimates.

Mr. AIKEN. I believe that is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Vermont another question?

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Vermont cannot hear the Senator from Illinois very well.

Mr. DOUGLAS. First I wish to commend the Senator from Vermont for bringing into open the hidden appropriations. I should like to ask the Senator whether he would join with me in bringing section 32 into the open, because there we have a transfer of approximately \$180,000,000 or \$200,000,000, without there being any direct appropriations.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Vermont will join the Senator from Illinois, or any of the other 94 Senators, in bringing all subsidies into the open.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont

what the nature of his amendment is. Is he striking the committee amendment and suggesting an appropriation of \$109,000,000?

Mr. AIKEN. I have no such amendment written up. If I had one written, I would offer it. I am speaking on the committee amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have such an amendment prepared, and I would be glad to furnish it to the Senator from Vermont, and to support it. The matter is as broad as it is long. It does not involve one dollar's difference to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. AIKEN. I have sufficient confidence in the Senator from Georgia to offer the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 47, line 6, after the word "hereof:", it is proposed to substitute for the committee amendment the following:

Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1951, pursuant to section 1 of the act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), \$109,391,154.

Mr. RUSSELL. I accept the amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Should not the Senate first vote to reject the amendment reported by the committee? Otherwise we would have in the bill both an appropriation and a cancellation.

Mr. AIKEN. No. This is a substitute amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I understood that the Senator from Vermont was offering the amendment as a substitute for the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is a substitute amendment.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I also ask to have appropriate changes made in the bill to make it conform to the amendment. I do not know where the changes will have to be made.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I suggest that we incorporate in the amendment the appropriations which would take care of the other note cancellations appearing on pages 51 and 52.

Mr. AIKEN. I think we had better take these amendments one at a time. I know that two-thirds of the wheat agreement should be charged to foreign aid, and the remainder should be charged to the Department of Agriculture, because the Department of Agriculture could have received 70 cents a bushel for the wheat if it had sold it on the open market. I think we should take these matters up one at a time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont, which has been accepted by the Senator from Georgia to the committee amendment.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CASE. Would not a point of order lie against the amendment if it could not be shown that there was an authorization for making the appropriation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is not of that opinion.

Mr. CASE. I should like to observe that if there is no authorization the amendment constitutes legislation, and legislation may not be offered on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the question of germaneness were raised the Chair would have to submit the question to the Senate.

Mr. CASE. It is not only a question of germaneness. It is whether there is an authorization in law for making the appropriation. If there is no authorization in law for making the appropriation the amendment constitutes legislation. As legislation the amendment could not be offered on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The language involved comes to the Senate in the form of legislation passed by the House.

Mr. CASE. If the Chair will indulge me further I should like to say that the question of germaneness would arise if the language proposed sought to amend the language of the House. Clearly if no authority existed, a proposal to make an appropriation would constitute new legislation and therefore would constitute in effect an amendment to existing law. Therefore, it would be legislation and could not be offered in the form of an amendment to an appropriation bill, except by setting aside the rule of the Senate by a two-thirds vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The rule of the Senate provides that all questions of relevancy of amendments, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate.

If the Senator from South Dakota wishes to appeal to the Senate, the Senate may pass on the question.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. CASE. Certainly; if I have the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois must have time yielded to him.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I believe that the act of 1938 with respect to the capital structure of the Commodity Credit Corporation authorized the appropriation. Therefore, I believe that the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont is in order.

Mr. CASE. The Senator from Illinois believes that the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont is in order, but he does not believe that the committee amendment as originally proposed would have been in order.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is correct.

I wish to address one comment to the chairman of the subcommittee. I believe that the hearings were very meager on this point. I think also that for the

information of the country and for the Senate there ought to be cumulative tables printed from time to time, running over a period of 10 years, showing actually what our losses are. There are only two references to this subject in the hearings, one at page 540 and the other at page 983. I have no doubt that the House hearings probably covered it in greater detail. But it is difficult to ascertain just what the losses are. Since these are public funds, I believe a little more emphasis should be placed on this matter and a little more information should be furnished.

However, I believe that the amendment submitted by the Senator from Vermont to the committee amendment is very clearly in order, and that there is authority in law for it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont, which has been accepted by the Senator from Georgia, to the committee amendment on page 47, beginning in line 6.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Special activities—Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials," on page 49, line 22, after "(50 U. S. C. 98f)", to strike out "\$582,000" and insert "\$625,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—General provisions," on page 56, after line 7, to strike out:

SEC. 410. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

- (a) to not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;
- (b) to positions filled from within the department;
- (c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice of the Senate;
- (d) to seasonal and casual workers;
- (e) to employees engaged in meat inspection and law enforcement;
- (f) to field employees of the Soil Conservation Service and Production and Marketing Administration who provide conservation assistance to farmers and ranchers;
- (g) to field operating and research employees engaged in work of county offices and other field locations;
- (h) to employees of the crop and livestock reporting service;
- (i) to the administrative expense limitations fixed by this act for Federal intermediate credit banks and for production credit corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration, except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the General Fund of the Treasury;
- (j) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3:

Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 percent of the total provided for in this act, such limitation may

cease to apply and said 90 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953, this provision shall again become operative.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, after line 18, to insert:

SEC. 410. (a) No part of any appropriation made by this act for any purpose shall be used for the payment of personal services in excess of an amount equal to 90 percent of the amount requested for personal services for such purpose in budget estimates heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for the payment of personal services for any purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount requested in such budget estimates for personal services for such purpose less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for personal services in the budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such services.

(b) This section shall not apply to—

1. Field operating and research employees engaged in work of county offices and other field locations.
2. Employees of the crop and livestock reporting service.
3. Employees paid from funds for research.
4. The administrative expense limitations for Federal intermediate credit banks and for production credit corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury.
5. Employees of the market news service.
6. Employees of the Rural Electrification Administration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is at the desk an amendment which the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] proposes to submit to this committee amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I have discussed with the Senator from Texas the amendment he proposes to submit to this committee amendment. The amendment at this point in the bill is known as the Ferguson amendment. An analysis of the figure which has been presented indicates that if the employees of the Rural Electrification Administration are excepted, the employees of the Soil Conservation Service should be excepted, also.

So I would have no objection to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas to the committee amendment, because, under the circumstances and in view of the figures which have been presented, I think that would be fair.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from Michigan very much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas desire to call up his amendment to the committee amendment?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes, Mr. President; I call up my amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 58, after line 22, it is proposed to insert:

7. Employees of the Soil Conservation Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Texas to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, have all the committee amendments been acted upon?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Several other committee amendments remain to be acted on.

The next committee amendment will be stated.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have an amendment to submit to the committee amendment on page 58. I now send it to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the amendment offered to the committee amendment on page 58?

Mr. MORSE. Yes; I offer it to the committee amendment on page 58, in line 22. All of page 58 is a committee amendment. Therefore, I believe my amendment is in order to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Without objection, the vote by which the committee amendment, as amended, on page 58 was agreed to will be reconsidered, for the purpose of permitting consideration of the amendment which the Senator from Oregon desires to submit to that committee amendment.

That committee amendment, as amended, is now before the Senate; and the amendment submitted to it by the Senator from Oregon will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment, as amended, on page 58, after line 22, it is proposed to insert:
8. Employees of the Forest Service.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the amendment which I am submitting would amend the committee amendment, as amended, on page 58, in line 22. The item appearing at this point of the bill relates to appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, including those for the Forest Service.

Combat experience has repeatedly demonstrated that soldiers should not be placed in the line of fire without competent leadership. Failure to observe that rule of warfare almost always results in heavy losses.

The same rule applies to forest-fire fighters. Without competent leadership, losses among combatants of this type are also heavy.

Leadership in other activities of the Forest Service is likewise indispensable. More than 5,000,000,000 board-feet of timber will be cut from the national forests during the coming year. We are also providing large sums of money for the construction of access roads in the forested country. Most of the work of this type will of course be done by field workers. However, to do this work in such a way as not to damage our valuable forests requires skilled leadership. I am, therefore, in my amendment, proposing that the employees of the Forest Service be exempted from section 410 of this bill. Exemption is already provided for the fire fighters and woods workers. My

amendment would also exempt the leaders needed to get this work done in a safe and satisfactory manner.

It seems inconsistent to me to grant the Forest Service increases in appropriation to step up the work which will greatly increase returns to the Government, and then on the other hand to make 10-percent reductions in specific levels of the organization.

The Forest Service is a highly decentralized organization with over 1,000 scattered field locations where the work is carried on. Certain centralized offices are operated to provide leadership, guidance, and specialized service to the work on the ground. Many services, such as accounting and purchasing, are handled on a centralized basis because this is the most efficient and economical way to get the job done. Yet these services, under the present system of Government procedure, are absolutely essential to getting the timber sold and cut, out in the forest, and to control the fires which are threatening to destroy a most valuable resource.

Regional offices of the Forest Service need to check on its widely scattered and isolated field work units in order to give leadership and guidance and to see that the field job is being done in the most efficient manner. It is absolutely essential that over-all direction, leadership, supervision, and inspection be conducted as an integral part of getting the job done in the field. If we expect to get the timber cut on the ground and to get the seriously damaging fires under control, we must depend upon the outfit doing the job to see that it is properly organized. To do otherwise is merely to place obstacles in the way of good management, which can only result in less productive work at the ground level.

Here is an organization which will return some \$70,000,000 to the Treasury during the fiscal year 1952. Increases which have been provided will insure a greater return to the Treasury in the fiscal year 1953. It is very questionable in my mind that this body should take action which could well reduce receipts, rather than increase them.

Therefore, I submit this amendment, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], to the committee amendment, as amended, on page 58, in line 22.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. How many employees are there in the central office of the Forest Service? All other employees of the Forest Service are field operators or those who are engaged in research and those who are engaged in work at field locations; and all of them are excepted, under the original committee amendment.

Mr. MORSE. I do not have the exact statistics, but I have been advised by the Department that the proposed cut will make it necessary to cut the personnel that will be needed in order to give the leadership that is so essential in the fire-fighting program.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I desire to oppose the amendment sub-

mitted by the Senator from Oregon to the committee amendment. Thirty-three million dollars is in this fund. The field operators, those who are actually engaged in fire-fighting, those who are in the field, are excepted; no cut is proposed as to them.

The committee amendment would do nothing except make a cut of 10 percent in the budget estimate for the Washington office.

In other words, under the committee amendment the Washington office would receive 90 percent of the full amount of the budget estimate. That cut would be made only in the funds proposed for the Washington office.

Under the circumstances, when the Government is operating at a deficit, I think the time has come for us to reduce the overhead in the Washington office. The committee amendment would not make any reduction in the funds to be appropriated for the actual services in the field, but would simply reduce by 10 percent the amount of the budget estimate for the overhead in Washington.

So I hope the Senate will reject the amendment submitted by the Senator from Oregon, for himself and the Senator from Washington, to the committee amendment as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Oregon, in behalf of himself and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], to the committee amendment, as amended, on page 58, after line 22.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment to the committee amendment as amended was rejected.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment to the committee amendment at the same point.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, if I may be recognized, I should like to state that I understand that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has a short amendment which he wishes to offer.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment which now lies at the desk.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I have an amendment which I wish to offer to the committee amendment which has just been under consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there further amendments to be proposed to the committee amendment at this point in the bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, some committee amendments remain to be acted on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the Senator from South Dakota desires to offer an amendment to the committee amendment at this point in the bill. The amendment to the committee amendment, as amended, will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 58, after line 22, and following the amendment of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas to the committee

amendment at that point, it is proposed to insert:

8. Employees engaged in land development on water conservation and utilization projects.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, if this amendment to the committee amendment as amended is clearly understood, I believe the author of the committee amendment will wish to accept it.

On page 30, the bill provides an appropriation of \$235,000 for water conservation and utilization projects. That \$235,000 is to be used for land-leveling and the preparation of land for irrigation in small water conservation and utilization projects.

The application of the 90-percent provision last year meant that on one project that I know of, it was necessary to discharge some of the persons who were actually doing the work. There were only one or two supervisors or engineers on the project. Such a reduction meant the making of a reduction in the number of persons who were actually doing the work on the project. The result was that not as much work could be accomplished by means of the expenditure of the same amount of money.

Mr. FERGUSON. I fear the Senator is not familiar with the nature of what is proposed by this amendment. It would not reduce contract items by 10 percent, but would reduce certain other items.

Mr. CASE. That is exactly the point. On some projects the work is done by contract. I say it does not apply at all. On the Angostura project in South Dakota, the work was not done by contract but was done by purchase and hire.

Mr. FERGUSON. Then all the field employees are excepted.

Mr. CASE. They found that they were able to save money for the Government. They were able to prepare the land at a cost of about \$37 an acre, as contrasted to the cost of \$64 an acre when done by contract. Under the application of this amendment last year they had to reduce some of those in the lower levels, and they did not get the work done. They had the same number of supervisory employees, because they had to have supervision.

Mr. FERGUSON. But, if the Senator will yield, this excepts all field employees. Every supervisor in the field is exempted by this amendment. This is only applicable to the administrative office.

Mr. CASE. If paragraph 1 covers the situation, and if the Senator will state that it does—

Mr. FERGUSON. I am stating it emphatically.

Mr. CASE. Was that in the amendment last year?

Mr. FERGUSON. No. We inserted it this year.

Mr. CASE. Then the first part of the amendment does not apply.

Mr. FERGUSON. It does not apply to field operators.

Mr. CASE. Of course, I do not know whether what I have in mind is an operation. It is not a normal operation. It has to do with the contract phase of the project.

Mr. FERGUSON. We included the language, "field, operating and research employees engaged in the work, county offices, and other field locations."

Mr. CASE. I am perfectly willing to have my amendment considered no further, on the statement of the Senator from Michigan that section 410 (a) can be interpreted so that it does not apply. But I know that last year it did apply, and the result was that there were one or two engineers sitting around at the end of the year without any employees.

Mr. FERGUSON. It does not apply to field operators.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, under the circumstances, and with that understanding, I withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota has withdrawn his amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has recognized the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Does the Senator from Georgia mind if I offer an amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to complete the committee amendments. It seems to me now that in the light of recent developments the amendment which is designated as section 413 is probably surplusage in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would inquire whether there are any further amendments to be offered to section 410? If not, the question is on the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 58, after line 22, to insert:

SEC. 411. (a) No part of the money appropriated by this act to any department, agency, or corporation which is in excess of 90 percent of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press-relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information, publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material,

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2), and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount requested in such budget estimates for such purpose.

(b) This section shall not apply to personnel engaged in the preparation and distribution of technical agricultural publications and farmers bulletins, and the Agriculture Yearbook, the reporting and dissemination of the results of research and investigations, the preparation and broadcasting of the Farm and Home Hour and similar radio programs, and other work required to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Department imposed by law other than work intended primarily for press, radio and television services, and popular publications.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the committee amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have an amendment to section 411.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 60, line 3, after the first comma, it is proposed to insert the words "preparation and distribution of information on the protection of timber resources against fire, insects, and disease."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon to the committee amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, most Senators are familiar with the fire-prevention program the Forest Service has carried on for the past 17 years. This campaign is sponsored by the National Advertising Council and in many respects it is comparable to the interest that organization has shown in the Defense bond drives.

Over 95 percent of the cost is financed by industry. When I say "industry," I am not thinking merely of the logging and lumbering firms—I am thinking also of grocery stores, streetcar companies, and many other community-minded organizations that participate.

The fire-prevention campaign has made millions of Americans more conscious of the need for protecting our great timber resources. Some Senators will recall that the Congress recently passed legislation giving the Forest Service a copyright on the use of the name "Smokey Bear," as a character around which many of the radio, television, and other programs are built.

Personally, I think the fire-prevention campaign has paid terrific dividends to the country. As I said earlier, over 95 percent of the cost is borne by industry. The Forest Service, however, must be in position to provide technical information and some assistance in developing suitable skits for this campaign.

I want to be sure that the language of section 411, particularly subsection (b), recognizes this situation and, hence, propose the following amendment:

On page 60, line 3, after the first comma, insert the words "preparation and distribution of information on the protection of timber resources against fire, insects, and disease."

I should like to inquire of the chairman of the committee whether he would be willing to take that amendment to conference.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Of course the Senator from Oregon realizes, does he not,

that this is an attempt to make a 10-percent cut in the so-called propaganda item? Many exceptions are made in connection with what we felt to be legitimate information. Do I correctly understand that there is an appropriation for these so-called fire-prevention notices?

Mr. MORSE. That is correct. What those who are interested in this educational program, sponsored primarily by the National Advertising Council, wish to make certain is that the amendment of the Senator from Michigan would not deny to the Forest Service the right to carry on that program.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator know the amount that is contained in the bill for a program of this kind?

Mr. MORSE. No, I do not.

Mr. FERGUSON. I am not clear as to the reference to the provision regarding fire, insects, and disease. What is that?

Mr. MORSE. It is their educational program, showing the great damage which the insects do to the forests, and what the citizens in the various communities can do by community cooperation to help check the ravages of insects.

Mr. FERGUSON. Of course, if that is the result of research, then it is excepted.

Mr. MORSE. The purpose of my amendment is to make clear that the committee amendment does not cover a program which has been conducted for some years with very beneficial results, and would not affect it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator know how this amendment was interpreted last year with relation to the items he has mentioned?

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Oregon does not know.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should be willing, in view of the explanation by the Senator, to take the amendment to conference. In the meantime, I shall ask the clerk to obtain all possible information from the central office regarding these programs.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I see no objection to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Oregon. I think it consistent with the general policy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Oregon is agreed to. Without objection, the committee amendment, as amended, is agreed to.

JOHN CROCKETT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa is recognized on a matter of privilege.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I ask the indulgence of the Senate as I make an announcement which I know will bring sadness to the hearts of all Members of the Senate, at least those whose service dates back 6 or 7 years. The announcement relates to a very famous and colorful fellow citizen of mine from Iowa, who was a valued servant of the Senate for a good many years. At

2:30 this afternoon, as I am informed John Crockett died at Doctors Hospital. Those of us who had known him for a good many years loved and revered him. He was a colorful figure, linking the past with the present in the history of the Senate of the United States. He was a public servant in the Senate whose first interest was the interest of the Members of the Senate whom he served.

I am not prepared to go into a lengthy eulogy of John Crockett this afternoon. He is eulogized in the hearts of everyone who knew him during the 40 or 50 years in which he served this body. I refer Senators at this moment to the eulogies which were pronounced in this body, on the occasion of his birthday, on June 17, 1947. I hope that at the earliest opportunity I can at a little greater length pay my respects to this grand old pioneer and grand servant of this body, a fellow Iowan whose experience in the legislative field reaches far back into our own Iowa Legislature.

I know I can express to his family the heartfelt sympathy of all who knew him and their deep regret at the ending of a great career.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I became a Member of the House of Representatives in November 1911. John Crockett then delivered messages from the Senate to the House. I can recall his wonderful voice, and the delightful manner he had. When I came to the Senate I found him to be a faithful, upright, conscientious, hard-working, splendid employee of this body. I honored and respected him, and I am grieved to hear of his passing. He was a wonderful man, a fine friend, and a faithful and patriotic servant of the Senate of the United States and of the Government.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, at this sad moment I want to say a few words about John Crockett.

When I came to the Senate he was in the employ of the Senate, and he was of great assistance to the Senator from Michigan. He always made the Senator from Michigan feel that he was trying to be of great help and assistance, which was also his attitude with reference to all Senators. He served the Senate for a long time. We missed him when he retired because of age and of illness.

We deeply regret to hear of his passing, for we have lost a great public servant.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have an amendment on the desk which I wish to call up at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let us first dispose of the committee amendments.

The next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 60, after line 8, to insert:

SEC. 412. No appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be available to pay—

(1) for personal services above basic rates of civilian administrative personnel (except field employees);

(2) for transportation of things (other than mail); or

(3) for travel of civilian employees (other than for field operation of action programs), more than 90 percent of the amount which the budget estimates heretofore submitted in connection with appropriation or authorization contemplated would be expended therefrom for such purposes, respectively; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount requested in such budget estimates for such purposes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, after line 24, to insert:

SEC. 413. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or any funds made available for expenditure by this act, shall be used for the purpose of acquiring, seizing, or operating any plant, facility, or other property, unless the acquisition, seizure, or operation of such plant, facility, or other property is authorized by act of Congress.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, under the circumstances, because of the decision of the Supreme Court and the fact that the President of the United States, in compliance with the decision in the steel seizure case, has returned the property, there is no need for the section. Should a further seizure be made in violation of the Supreme Court decision and of the Constitution, we could take the matter up, but at the present time there is no need for this section being in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment incorporating section 413 in the bill.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any committee amendments which were passed over?

Mr. RUSSELL. There is an amendment on page 12, line 5.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Under the heading "Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering," on page 12, line 5, after the word "planes", the committee proposes to strike out "\$11,330,000" and to insert "\$11,590,000, including not to exceed \$15,000 for construction of an addition to the United States Cotton Ginning Branch Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N. Mex."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, to the committee amendment I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 12, line 5, it is proposed to strike out "\$11,590,000" and insert "\$11,600,000."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, my amendment would add \$10,000 additional for research in connection with the elimination of the screwworm. As Members of the Senate will recall, last session \$20,000 was appropriated for such research.

One of the worst and most deadly pests in the country, particularly among cattle

in the Southeast, is the screwworm. I very much hope that the distinguished chairman of the committee will take the amendment to conference.

Mr. RUSSELL. The amendment involves the use of radial energy, a new development in the field, and I think I would be justified in taking it to conference.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, if the Senator from Michigan has anything to say in the conference he would have to oppose it.

Mr. HILL. I hope that by the time the amendment gets to conference we shall be able to furnish the Senator all the facts.

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall be glad to hear all the facts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 22, line 15, it is proposed to strike out "\$5,365,000" and insert "\$5,415,000."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, in brief—and I want to address my remarks particularly to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]—there is a request to increase the amount by \$50,000. I would be rather sheepish about it if it were not for the fact that quite a number of items in the bill have been increased for the purpose of research and investigation. The purpose of the amendment is to make provision to set up a plant for wood utilization in an area in southern Illinois embracing approximately 20 counties which has already been designated as a distressed area by military authorities. Mines have been abandoned, so that much of the income of the people has lapsed and they have to fall back upon their one and only natural resource, which is timber, which they have been converting into boxes, mine props, and so forth.

As the Senator from Georgia remarked today, with reference to a similar item, it would add materially to the revenue and the amount appropriated would come back to the Federal Treasury. It is a modest amount, as compared with what we are doing abroad. One might call it "point 4 at home." We are not asking for anything like the amount that was given to Yugoslavia or to India.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois is cast in such an unusual role that I am very much impressed by what he says about his amendment. I happen to have some knowledge of the subject which he has discussed. Some 10 years ago I traveled through sections of Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania where strip mining had been carried on. I was utterly appalled by the devastation which had resulted from the

accumulation of slag and other material, rendering the land useless.

When I returned, I recommended, on my own initiative, an appropriation of \$40,000. We have not been able to do much with it, because States have been derelict in passing laws which would require putting the topsoil aside, first, and then scattering it over the land.

If no member of the committee objects, I shall be glad to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, and ask that it be stated. I hope it may be taken to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 33, line 15, after "counties", it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided further, That not to exceed 2½ percent of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any State may be utilized in determining the most needed conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal assistance shall be given."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I believe the amendment has been discussed with all members of the subcommittee. It does not involve any increase whatsoever in the appropriation. It takes from the appropriation made available for the soil-conservation program a small amount for an intensive study of soil-conservation practices needed on each farm.

The amount originally requested was 5 percent. After discussing the matter with the Senator from Tennessee, he has modified his amendment to make the amount 2½ percent. Inasmuch as no increase in appropriations is involved, I have no objection to taking the amendment to conference.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, inasmuch as the Senator from New Mexico and the Senator from Michigan have amendments which bring out the fact that many of the practices under soil conservation which should normally be carried out, should not be paid for by the Federal Government, I do not think any money can be lost by adopting the amendment. It would not increase the appropriation, but would use some of the experimental and research money to determine what programs should be paid for by the Federal Government.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. That being true, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement I have prepared on the subject covered by the amendment.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MCKELLAR

The amendment is for the sole purpose of getting more out of each dollar appropriated for the conservation of our farm land resources. It simply makes it possible for the Department of Agriculture through the PMA, to determine what conservation needs on each farm have the highest priority so that assistance from Federal funds will be given only on those high-priority practices.

This approach is a change-over from the old cafeteria-style program where farmers could select from a list the practices they wanted to carry out with Federal assistance. It involves an actual review of each farm's needs by a farmer-committeeman and the farmer himself and the full use of plans laid out by all other agencies interested in conservation.

It is being tried in one county in each State in 1952. The results are astonishing. Two big changes result from this approach: (1) more permanent-type conservation practices are carried out and less of the assistance is being required to get recurring or "repeat" practices performed and (2) more farmers become interested in conserving their soil, and the same number of dollars of Government funds are spread over many more acres. Latest reports from the trial counties in the 1952 program indicate an average of 70 percent increase in permanent type practices and an average increase of 28 percent in the number of farmers' participation. In some places the increases in both permanent-type practices and in participation exceed 100 percent.

This amendment would set aside 2½ percent of the funds allocated to each State under the law for conservation assistance payments for use in determining the most economical and sound way to make that assistance available. It will produce more of the kind of conservation practices we in the Congress have advocated and which this country must have if our food supplies are to be protected. I urge full support for the amendment.

Increase in permanent type practices, and increase in total participation in 50 trial counties where community committeemen were used to determine most needed conservation practices in which Federal assistance will be given in the 1952 agricultural conservation program; based on reports from State PMA offices, May 26, 1952

State	Permanent practices	Participation
	Percent	Percent
Maine.....	+20	+9
New Hampshire.....	-10	-10
Vermont.....	+10	+0
Massachusetts.....	+10	+8
Rhode Island.....	+76	+6
Connecticut.....	+500	+9
New York.....	+200	-6
New Jersey.....	+75	+5
Pennsylvania.....	+20	+0
Ohio.....	+100	+7
Indiana.....	+15	+10
Illinois.....	+77	+85
Michigan.....	+20	+0
Wisconsin.....	+80	+4
Minnesota.....	+400	+12
Iowa:		
Sioux County.....	+65	+15
Marshall County.....	+50	+19
Missouri.....	+20	+12
North Dakota.....	+14	+50
South Dakota.....	+15	+12
Nebraska.....	+35	+6
Kansas.....	+25	+30
Delaware.....	+60	+12
Maryland.....	+11	+124
Virginia.....	+311	+44
West Virginia.....	+58	+66
North Carolina.....	+88	+74
South Carolina.....	+20	+54

Increase in permanent type practices, etc.—
Continued

State	Permanent practices	Participation
	Percent	Percent
Georgia.....	+28	+22
Florida.....	+30	+60
Kentucky.....	+100	+7
Tennessee.....	+30	+3
Alabama.....	+20	+50
Mississippi.....	+36	+28
Arkansas.....	(¹)	+100
Louisiana.....	+80	+112
Oklahoma.....	+19	+20
Texas.....	-53	+21
Montana.....	+100	+30
Idaho.....	+25	+30
Wyoming.....	+17	+24
Colorado.....	+26	+19
New Mexico.....	(¹)	+30
Arizona.....	+0	(²)
Utah.....	+20	+77
Nevada.....	+15	+7
Washington.....	+176	+54
Oregon.....	+20	+10
California.....	+185	+10
United States ³	+70	+28

¹ Not reported.

² Small increase.

³ Simple average, not weighted.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have a short statement printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ELLENDER

The agricultural conservation program has been criticized because more of the funds for the program were not being used in carrying out more of the permanent-type conservation practices. Charges have been made that too much of the program money is being spent on the annual, on recurring, types of practices which farmers can and should carry out without program assistance. We of the Congress have insisted that this program be more along the line of permanent conservation and that the program assistance be given only for practices most needed on the individual farm, and which come in the order of first things first. It was in an effort to strengthen the program along these lines that a new agricultural conservation plan was developed for this year.

Under this plan, the farmers' own elected representative—his PMA community committeeman—will contact him and assist in determining, on the basis of the most-needed practices for the farm, how the limited funds for conservation could best be used to supplement the farmer's personal investment in conservation of his soil. Also, under this plan the community committeeman will help his neighbor farmers work out the means for carrying out the more permanent-type conservation practices needed on the farm. To gain experience on a test basis, the plan was put into operation by the Production and Marketing Administration in one county in each State in 1952. Funds available for administering this plan for 1952 did not permit it being extended to more than one county in each State. The results of these test counties indicate two things:

First, that after consideration of the conservation problems by the farmer and his community committeeman, there is an increase of at least 70 percent in the assistance being used on the more permanent-type conservation measures, such as terracing, installing sod waterways, building erosion control dams, establishing permanent pastures, providing drainage, conserving irrigation water, improving forests, and restoring range lands. Because of the contact by community committeemen, farmers have voluntar-

ily decreased the program funds being used on the types of practices which they are more likely to carry out in their normal farming operations, such as protecting summer fallowed land from wind erosion by cultural methods, fertilizing and liming established protective cover and growing green manure and annual cover crops.

Second, an average of about 28 percent more farmers are participating in the agricultural conservation program in these counties. This means that more acres are getting soil-conserving treatment than heretofore in these counties, with no increase in the amount of money appropriated by the Congress.

The proposed amendment which will make possible the use of this new method of operation in all counties in the program year 1953 is essential, if we are to obtain for the public the maximum return in conservation with the tax dollars we are appropriating for this program.

This amendment does not make available one cent more for salaries of full-time Federal employees or county office employees. These funds are to pay the expenses, or probably something less than that, of the full-time dirt farmers chosen by their neighbors ing farmers to administer the ACP in that neighborhood. Their expenses in travel and time away from home on this work will far exceed the small pay they will receive but most of them cannot afford the financial sacrifice they would be called on to make without these funds. These farmers have to work for a living and we can't expect them to neglect their own work while rendering a service in the common interests of all farmers and other taxpayers.

The following table shows the effect in each State of the trials made to determine permanent practices and participation:

Increase in permanent type practices, and increase in total participation in 50 trial counties where community committeemen were used to determine most needed conservation practices on which Federal assistance will be given in the 1952 agricultural conservation program; based on reports from State PMA offices, May 26, 1952

State	Permanent practices	Participation
	Percent	Percent
Maine.....	+20	+9
New Hampshire.....	-10	-10
Vermont.....	+10	+0
Massachusetts.....	+10	+8
Rhode Island.....	+76	+6
Connecticut.....	+500	+9
New York.....	+200	-6
New Jersey.....	+75	+5
Pennsylvania.....	+20	+0
Ohio.....	+100	+7
Indiana.....	+15	+10
Illinois.....	+77	+35
Michigan.....	+20	+0
Wisconsin.....	+80	+4
Minnesota.....	+400	+12
Iowa:		
Sioux County.....	+65	+15
Marshall County.....	+50	+19
Missouri.....	+20	+12
North Dakota.....	+14	+50
South Dakota.....	+15	+12
Nebraska.....	+35	+6
Kansas.....	+25	+30
Delaware.....	+60	+12
Maryland.....	+11	+124
Virginia.....	+311	+44
West Virginia.....	+58	+66
North Carolina.....	+88	+74
South Carolina.....	+20	+54
Georgia.....	+28	+22
Florida.....	+30	+60
Kentucky.....	+100	+7
Tennessee.....	+30	+3
Alabama.....	+20	+50
Mississippi.....	+36	+28
Arkansas.....	(¹)	+100
Louisiana.....	+80	+112
Oklahoma.....	+19	+20
Texas.....	-53	+21
Montana.....	+100	+30
Idaho.....	+25	+30

Increase in permanent type practices, etc.—
Continued

State	Permanent practices	Participation
	Percent	Percent
Wyoming.....	+17	+24
Colorado.....	+26	+19
New Mexico.....	(¹)	+30
Arizona.....	0	(²)
Utah.....	+20	+77
Nevada.....	+15	0
Washington.....	+176	+54
Oregon.....	+20	+10
California.....	+185	+10
United States ³	+70	+28

¹ Not reported.

² Small increase.

³ Simple average, not weighted.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 25, it is proposed to strike out lines 21 to 23, and on page 26 lines 1 and 2, and insert:

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests, as authorized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (Public Law 478), \$700,000, to remain available until expended; and the unobligated balance of the \$700,000 appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 135, 82d Congress) is hereby continued available, but not subject to the provision relating to the use of such appropriation included in such act.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the object of offering the amendment in this form, to strike out and insert, is to get the entire matter into conference. It was the understanding of the committee, and I believe the understanding of the House, that the full amount of \$700,000 was to be available for the next year; in other words, that no part of the appropriation made for the present fiscal year had been expended.

I am advised in a telephone communication from the Department of Agriculture that some part of the money has been expended. I could not get a more accurate figure. The item may amount to as much as \$200,000. If that be the case, the amount available, as it stands in the bill, would not be the \$700,000 agreed upon. As a matter of policy, the money should be expended each year, because it comes from grazing fees collected from users of the range. The law provides that 2 cents a head for sheep, and 10 cents a head for cattle shall be used for range improvements.

So, in order to get the matter to conference, to obtain the facts, and to make sure that there will be actually \$700,000, and no more, available, I have offered my amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the amendment add any more money to the appropriation? Would any more be appropriated?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; the amendment does not add any more money. If \$700,000 was left over from last year, as the bill reads as it comes from the House

and as the committee approved it, the \$700,000 would be expended. But if in truth and in fact some part of the \$700,000 which was appropriated for this year has been expended, then there will not be \$700,000 left for next year. We seek to determine what the difference is.

Mr. FERGUSON. But no more money is appropriated under the Senator's amendment, I understand.

Mr. HAYDEN. No. Seven hundred thousand dollars is provided for the next fiscal year, as was intended. We can determine what will be available when the bill goes to conference.

Mr. FERGUSON. Under the circumstances, so that a study can be made in conference, I have no objection.

Mr. HAYDEN. The facts will be obtained from the Department.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Arizona what is meant by the language:

The \$700,000 appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for 1952 (Public Law 135, 82d Cong.), is hereby continued available, but not subject to the provision relating to the use of such appropriation included in such act.

Mr. HAYDEN. In last year's bill, there were a number of restrictions which made this activity practically inoperative, except in certain instances. Exactly the number of instances and the amount of money that was expended I have been unable to learn. But to the extent the money has been used under those conditions, which the House has now abandoned, we ought to appropriate the full \$700,000, because that is what is required under the section of the law which provides that a charge of 2 cents a head for sheep, and 10 cents a head for cattle may be used as prescribed.

Mr. MALONE. Can it be used for range improvements as originally intended by such appropriation and assessment.

Mr. HAYDEN. It can be used for range improvements, as was intended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk my amendment designated "6-4-52-A," and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 32, line 12, it is proposed to strike out all after "amended" down to and including "\$2,500)" in line 20, and insert: "amounting to \$150,000,000 including administration, and formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds available for payments and grants among the several States and counties in accordance with their conservation needs as determined by the secretary, except that no payments authorized in this proviso shall be made for soil-building and soil-and-water conserving practices which are a normal and accepted part of farming operations of the county or locality in

which the farm is situated, and no participant shall receive more than \$2,500).".

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] associates himself with me in the sponsorship of the amendment. I am happy to have him join with me, and should like the RECORD so to show.

I read to a group of farm editors a few days ago some portions of a magazine article headed "Farmers Milk Public Treasury." I did not subscribe to a word in that article. I do not believe the farmers of the United States are engaged in milking the Public Treasury, but once in a while there are some bad practices which lead to that belief.

I could not help being struck a few minutes ago when the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] was trying hard to get \$750,000 for some work in the headwaters of streams. It appears to be thought we could not afford to make the appropriation, but we can permit each year the payment of \$250,000,000 for soil-conservation practices, a great deal of which would have been carried on whether the money was available or not.

When the junior Senator from South Dakota referred to some work in his State, particularly when he mentioned the Vermilion River, beside which I lived as a youngster, with a house on one side and a farm on the other, I realized that throughout all sections of the United States there are farmers who would like to see a real program for controlling headwaters of streams, yet we cannot do it because it will take 50 years to put the program into operation. No; we cannot afford to go through with many desirable projects.

I say the way to accomplish what is desired is to act where we can save money, a hundred million dollars at a time. My amendment proposes to save \$150,000,000.

There appeared in a New Mexico newspaper not long ago a paid advertisement inserted by a man who signed himself "Bill Porter," who is manager of a large ranch. He said this to the taxpayers:

THANKS TO THE TAXPAYERS

I wish to take this means of thanking the taxpaying citizens for constructing a lake on my ranch at Watrous, increasing the value of the property and secondarily in increasing the recreational value of this property.

I have just received authorization of payment of \$474.10 from the Government, under the PMA program, which sum was received for improving facilities at my ranch—something which I no doubt would have done myself.

Next year, I am informed, I will be entitled to a payment of \$2,500 for continued Government-approved practices on my ranch property.

I regard the Government's interest in my ranch as a profitable enterprise.

I would like to remind you taxpayers that this expenditure is necessary, because, the President himself has said that he has cut the budget to the bone, leaving only essential expenditures.

Again, thanks, taxpayers—although you might not realize you are making this wind-fall possible.

BILL PORTER.

WATROUS, N. MEX.

What is the situation on that land? There is a man who, for years and years and years, has been practicing soil conservation. But when the Agriculture Conservation Program was merged with the Soil Conservation Program, someone went to this man and wanted him to accept money for what he had been willing for a long time to do without pay.

This is why the farm organizations have become interested. The American Farm Bureau Federation and the Grange have recommended a large cut in this appropriation. The cut which I am suggesting does not go so far as the farm organizations would go. The Farm Bureau Federation would cut about \$100,000,000. The Grange recommends that the amount be cut out almost entirely. Only a few minutes ago, the Grange sent to me a copy of testimony which was given before a Senate subcommittee by Herschel D. Newsom, the new Master of the Grange, in which he says:

May we remind this committee that we recognize the benefit that has accrued to many farmers and to consumers alike from the "agricultural conservation payments" but we feel that there is little justification for making such payments to the farmers, who would automatically carry out necessary conservation practices at a profit to themselves without incentive payments. The inability of low-income farmers to finance these practices has been used as an argument for direct subsidy payments but we cannot solve basic farm problems by putting farmers on a dole. We recommend elimination of the present system.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, with its 1,420,000 farm families, the Grange, with its 400,000 farm families, and 1,800,000 of the 2,000,000 members belonging to farm organizations, say that these payments should be eliminated.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Did the Senator make clear that his amendment relates to the authorization for setting up the program for succeeding years, and does not relate to the funds to make payments for programs which are now in operation, in the current year?

Mr. ANDERSON. I thank the Senator. The big argument against this proposal has always been, "You have made a contract with the farmers. They have planted their crops and used their fertilizer, and they should not be cheated out of their money." Therefore this amendment relates only to the 1953 program. It is the endeavor to limit it to practices which are really worth while and novel.

A short time ago the State of California issued some very interesting literature. It was entitled "Basic California." It was pointed out how the population had grown. It was pointed out that California is now the foremost State in cash farm income by a substantial margin, with \$2,500,000,000 in cash income every year going to the State of California.

Do Senators know what percentage of the land in California is represented by participation in the ACP programs and with respect to which payments are made? According to the Department of Agriculture records, issued in December 1951, there is 13.7 percent participation. The remainder of the farms are out. Less than half the farms in the United States participate in this program, and I say that such a program can safely be trimmed down, this time by at least \$100,000,000.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There is certain language in the Senator's amendment, beginning in line 7 which reads as follows: "no payments authorized in this proviso shall be made for soil-building and soil-and-water conserving practices which are a normal and accepted part of farming operations of the county or locality in which the farm is situated, and no participant shall receive more than \$2,500."

I am wondering if that language pertains to this kind of situation: I notice by the table that in the best counties, where the land is most fertile in our State, payments are larger than in the areas where they are really needed. Is that true in a great many other States?

Mr. ANDERSON. That is correct. This money should be used to help build up farms which really need assistance. In a State bordering on my State the money which seems to be going into payments for certain farm practices is not needed, but the area of the State which badly needs good farming practices does not receive any money. Therefore, I believe that we ought to take a real cut at these payments, and eliminate \$100,000,000 from them. If we do that, I believe that we shall be benefiting ourselves.

I have agreed to yield some time to the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. I yield 5 minutes.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. THYE. In order that I may be enlightened, in the area where there is the greatest need for soil building or for a soil conservation program, why is not such a program in operation?

Mr. ANDERSON. I think it is primarily because the richer farmers, the farmers with greater resources, know more about farm programs, and find it easier to get in to the farm office. Frequently the man who needs assistance most does not know who his county agricultural agent is.

Mr. THYE. Are the PMA and the Soil Conservation Service negligent in their educational programs? Do they fail to reach the man who is residing on the most depleted soil, and who needs this assistance the most? Is there a failure on the part of the Department of Agriculture to carry out the educational program?

Mr. ANDERSON. I do not want to say that there is a failure on the part of anyone, particularly under existing circumstances; but I suggest that if we

modify the program so that the payments will be limited to payments for practices not customarily used in the area, and require the Government agencies to come up with new types of soil building in areas where the soil really needs to be built, it will not be long before we shall have a far better agricultural program.

I now yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, for what do these payments go? The Department of Agriculture issues a bulletin called "The Agricultural Conservation Program, Statistical Summary, 1950." Page 2 lists the purposes, and the proportion of the total outlays for specific purposes. 39 percent of the \$250,000,000 is spent for inorganic fertilizer, nearly all of it for applying lime and phosphate, investments which are paid back in increased crops, virtually in the same year. It is true that there is some carry-over for succeeding years, but in the main it does not require much foresight to see that lime and phosphate will pay for themselves. So payments for those purposes, in general, do not have to be stimulated by subsidies. In effect, therefore, they are largely bonus payments made to successful farmers for carrying out practices which they would do anyway as a matter of good business.

Thirteen percent is used to put protective and green manure on the land. I do not believe that a payment of this kind—something like \$35,000,000—is needed to cause farmers to know that putting green manure on land will increase productivity.

About 4 percent is used for protecting summer fallow.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to complete my statement, if I may. I shall be glad to yield later.

About 4 percent is used for protecting summer fallow, which is an accepted practice in dry farming areas, and which will be done whether bonus payments are made or are not made.

About 2½ percent is for eliminating weeds in pasture, or controlling competitive plants in pasture, which I suppose is a fancy way of describing the same thing.

One percent is for water wells.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD a table showing proportion each practice which is subsidized bears to the total for the country as a whole.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Conservation practices for which payments are made under the agricultural conservation program, United States and Territories

	Portion of total credit
Total inorganic materials for conserving uses.....	39.00
Liming materials—standard ground limestone equivalent.....	15.96
Phosphate materials—20 percent superphosphate equivalent.....	19.06
Potash materials—50 percent muriate equivalent.....	3.57

Conservation practices for which payments are made under the agricultural conservation program, United States and Territories—Continued

	Portion of total credit
Total inorganic materials for conserving uses—Continued	
Gypsum or sulfur—18 percent sulfur equivalent.....	.16
Boron—100 percent boron equivalent.....	.01
Manganese sulphate—oxide equivalent.....	.05
Copper sulphate—oxide equivalent.....	.05
Zinc sulphate—oxide equivalent.....	.02
Magnesium—oxide equivalent.....	.12
Protective and green manure crops.....	18.93
Green manure and cover crops.....	13.29
Permanent cover on steep slopes, waterways, and eroded land.....	.77
Perennial cover established in orchards.....	.01
Perennial cover maintained in orchards.....	(1)
Seeding increased acreages of legumes and grasses.....	4.86
Mechanical practices primarily for erosion control.....	14.64
Terraces—standard.....	2.53
Terraces, ditches and dikes—diversion and spreader.....	.63
Terraces—individual mulch, around vanilla plants.....	(1)
Contour farming—intertilled crops.....	1.12
Contour farming—close-sown crops.....	.48
Contour farming—strip cropping established.....	.28
Cross-slope farming—intertilled crops.....	.03
Cross-slope farming—close-sown crops.....	.03
Cross-slope farming—strip cropping established.....	.01
Strip cropping not on the contour.....	1.41
Contour planting orchards and vineyards.....	(1)
Sod waterways and terrace outlets established.....	.50
Sod waterways and terrace outlets established—earth moved.....	.36
Mechanical protection of outlets and flumes in gullies.....	.04
Constructing ditches with rock or vegetative barriers.....	(1)
Constructing protected outlet channels.....	(1)
Protecting summer fallow.....	3.91
Subsoiling—regular and rotary.....	.83
Tillage operations on cropland to prevent erosion.....	.54
Contour tillage operations on non-crop pasture.....	.01
Crop residue management—stubble mulch.....	.68
Crop residue management—leaving stalks or stubble.....	.18
Dams for erosion control—storage type (new).....	.92
Sums for erosion control—storage type (improved).....	(1)
Dams for erosion control—checks and drops.....	.03
Riprap.....	.10
Vegetative barriers planted to control erosion.....	(1)
Rock barriers for bench terraces.....	(1)
Mulching blow land to control wind erosion.....	.01
Permanent ditches constructed to prevent soil wash.....	.01
Drainage.....	3.50
Open farm ditches.....	2.36
Enclosed drains.....	1.14
Irrigation.....	3.57
Irrigation ditches, dikes or laterals (reorganization only).....	.27
1 0.005 or less.	

Conservation practices for which payments are made under the agricultural conservation program, United States and Territories—Continued

	Portion of total credit
Irrigation—Continued	
Dams and reservoirs for irrigation (new).....	0.34
Dams and reservoirs for irrigation (improved).....	.03
Leveling land for irrigation.....	1.45
Lining irrigation ditches (reorganization only).....	.21
Drops, chutes, etc., for irrigation (reorganization only).....	.17
Flumes for irrigation (reorganization only).....	.10
Siphons and pipes for irrigation (reorganization only).....	1.00
Pasture and range.....	16.27
Seeding and reseeding pasture—artificial.....	8.20
Reseeding range—natural, by deferred grazing.....	.08
Grazing land management.....	.10
Small pasture management.....	(¹)
Dams and reservoirs for livestock water (new).....	3.94
Dams and reservoirs for livestock water (improved).....	.26
Springs and seeps developed for livestock water.....	.04
Wells constructed for livestock water (new).....	.89
Wells constructed for livestock water (deepened).....	(¹)
Pipelines installed for livestock water.....	.08
Supplemental water storage developed for livestock water.....	.05
Watersheds for livestock water—artificial.....	.01
Stock trails constructed.....	.03
Fireguards constructed or maintained to protect range.....	.03
Mowing weeds on pasture.....	1.27
Controlling competitive plants on pasture.....	1.28
Increasing acreages of legumes and grasses for seed.....	.01
Forestry.....	.38
Tree planting.....	.23
Improving a stand of forest trees.....	.05
Maintaining a stand of trees in windbreaks.....	.03
Fireguards or firebreaks constructed to protect woodland.....	.02
All other.....	3.71
Clearing land.....	1.06
Weed control—tillage or chemicals.....	1.32
Lining earthen reservoirs.....	.01
Mulching materials applied to orchards or vineyards.....	.17
Coffee pulp applied to coffee trees.....	(¹)
Fencing to protect woodland and pasture.....	.54
Stone wall and hedgerow removal.....	.08
Applying sugarcane mill refuse.....	.05
Pineapple plants, shredded, applied to pineapple fields.....	.01
Applying fertilized in coffee groves.....	.22
Local practices.....	.25
Total.....	100.00

¹ 0.003 or less.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I think that many of these purposes are, in the main, such that they would be carried out by virtually all farmers without the payment of subsidies. The subsidy, therefore, does not in these cases stimulate better agricultural practices.

It merely spreads money from the taxpayer to a certain group of people in the population, many of whom are much better off than the average taxpayer.

Reference has been made to the fact that these benefits go to a greater extent to the farmers on better land than to the farmers on poorer land. I have before me some figures for my own State and for the State of Mississippi.

The Twenty-fourth Congressional District in my State is the most hilly section. It has the least fertile soil. It is most in need of soil conservation practices. The average payment per square mile there amounts to \$188. The wealthiest farm district in my State is the Seventeenth District, around Bloomington. There the average payments per square mile are \$225. In other words, the section of the State which is most fertile, and which needs soil conservation practices probably the least, receives most; and the section of the State which needs soil conservation practices most receives the least.

Let me turn to the State of Mississippi. I note that the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] is present in the chamber. I am not acquainted in complete detail with the geography of Mississippi, but from what I can learn from the maps of that State, in the main there is a rather sharp division between the so-called delta counties and the hill counties. The delta counties are extremely fertile. The hill counties are not so rich. In the hill counties, where the soil is poor, and where the need for conservation is greater, the average payment per square mile is \$154. In the delta counties the average payment is \$216 per square mile. The richer land receives a larger payment per square mile than the poor soil.

Mr. President, I have worked out some tables on these average payments per square mile comparing selected hilly districts with selected flat fertile districts in Illinois and Mississippi. I ask unanimous consent to insert these tables in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Illinois

	Number of square miles	Payments in 1950
TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT		
Clinton.....	498	\$112,550
Marion.....	580	134,587
Clay.....	464	95,810
Washington.....	565	142,983
Jefferson.....	574	134,011
Wayne.....	715	98,417
Edwards.....	225	58,600
Gallatin.....	328	59,635
Hamilton.....	435	62,829
Hardin.....	183	23,010
Johnson.....	345	51,514
Massac.....	246	38,657
Pope.....	381	32,430
Saline.....	384	66,249
White.....	501	98,417
Total.....	6,424	1,209,699
Average per square mile.....	\$188	

Illinois—Continued

	Number of square miles	Payments in 1950
TWENTIETH DISTRICT		
Adams.....	866	\$168,957
Brown.....	307	59,181
Calhoun.....	259	37,159
Cass.....	370	74,795
Greene.....	543	92,282
Hancock.....	797	163,180
Jersey.....	374	80,701
McDonough.....	582	102,603
Morgan.....	565	101,723
Pike.....	829	153,925
Schuyler.....	434	87,913
Scott.....	251	47,472
Total.....	6,177	1,169,891
Average per square mile.....	\$189	
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT		
De Witt.....	399	64,244
Macon.....	577	126,090
Shelby.....	772	145,039
Piatt.....	437	105,036
Moultrie.....	345	77,783
Champaign.....	1,000	187,756
Douglas.....	420	86,946
Coles.....	507	93,781
Total.....	4,457	886,675
Average per square mile.....	\$199	
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT		
Ford.....	488	114,578
Iroquois.....	1,112	235,983
Kankakee.....	680	144,406
Livingston.....	1,043	242,038
Logan.....	622	150,165
McLean.....	1,173	267,510
Woodford.....	537	118,925
Total.....	5,655	1,273,605
Average per square mile.....	\$225	

Mississippi

	Land in square miles	Payments
DELTA COUNTIES		
Bollivar.....	917	\$218,591
Coahoma.....	570	152,495
Humphreys.....	410	95,168
Issaquena.....	415	28,602
LeFlore.....	583	161,021
Quitman.....	412	107,317
Sharkey.....	436	38,916
Sunflower.....	693	235,097
Tunica.....	458	71,295
Washington.....	728	140,832
Yazoo.....	938	169,096
Total (11).....	6,565	1,418,430
Average per square mile.....	\$216	
HILL COUNTIES		
Chickasaw.....	506	101,286
Clarke.....	697	68,204
Jasper.....	683	96,780
Kemper.....	757	97,813
Lauderdale.....	721	89,841
Monroe.....	769	163,915
Newton.....	580	110,172
Total.....	4,713	728,011
Average per square mile.....	\$154	

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, here is a type of payment that we could well reduce, and confine such payments as we made to practices not in common use, the results of which cannot be immediately foreseen and the payment of which would stimulate long-time conservation practices, rather than payments

for fertilizer that would be put on anyway.

Mr. President, as a cosponsor of this amendment, I want to make it clear that I am not trying merely to supplant my judgment for that of the committee. In the first place, the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], who is the main sponsor of the amendment, was formerly Secretary of Agriculture. But more than that, two of the three great farm organizations favor an even deeper reduction.

Mr. Herschel D. Newsom, national master of the National Grange, stated:

We recommend elimination of the present system of direct payment made through PMA under the agricultural conservation program (amounting for the year 1952 to the total of \$256,500,000).

This can be found in his statement on page 819 of the Senate hearings on the bill before us. He would not only favor a reduction; he favored actual elimination of the whole program. I would not go that far, but at least it points up the support for reducing this program.

The American Farm Bureau Federation was even more specific in listing reasons for its recommended reduction. Mr. Allan Kline, president of the Farm Bureau, which represents 1,450,000 farm families, stated:

The American Farm Bureau Federation recommends authorization of a program for the 1953 crop year requiring \$100,000,000 for compliance with practices related to a real need for conservation. This reduction of \$156,500,000 is recommended in carrying out the following resolution for 1952 adopted at the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation held last December:

The maintenance and improvement of our soil, water, and forest resources through proper use must be an integral part of any permanent farm program. This is of vital importance not only to agriculture, but also to the entire Nation; however, the ultimate responsibility for wise soil management rests with those who farm the land. Farmers everywhere have a growing realization of their responsibility for the protection of our soil and water resources. The encouragement of wise farming practices through education and demonstration is a sound public investment.

As provided in our resolution on economic policies for mobilization, it is our firm conviction that a reduction in Federal expenditures for less essential governmental activities is imperative to prevent inflation and preserve our free-enterprise system. Agriculture should bear its fair share of such reductions. The necessity for maintenance of essential research and service activities makes an across-the-board reduction impractical, and necessitates a relatively heavy reduction in direct payments to farmers.

Appropriated funds for the agricultural conservation program should be allocated on the basis of conservation needs. Payments for practices which have become a normal and accepted part of farming operations of the area in which the farm is located should be discontinued.

Summary information on the agricultural conservation program for 1950 indicates that out of the total farms in America, about 46 percent are participating in the program. These 46 percent, however, have 56 percent of the farm land and 64 percent of the cropland of the Nation. The program, therefore, is being participated in by approximately half of the farmers of the Nation, while the other half apparently prefer to remain outside the program.

The increased need for agricultural production requires a full utilization of available tillable acres. Further study of summaries of activities under the 1950 program indicate that, in the areas where a high percentage of the land is tillable, a large percentage of the expenditures is for inorganic materials including limestone, phosphate, and potash fertilizers. Farmers recognize that the practice of adding fertilizers to tillable acres is a necessary and profitable expenditure for obtaining increased production. In certain areas it is found that substantial sums are paid to farmers in connection with irrigation practices which are regarded as a regular expense of operation. Payments should be discontinued on those practices. Numerous other illustrations can be given to indicate the extent to which agricultural conservation payments have been diverted to payments for practices which have become a normal and accepted part of farming operations.

The \$100,000,000 which we recommend be authorized for the period July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1953, should be allocated to areas where the conservation need is greatest. Conservation need must be distinguished from the established practices which are already recognized as necessary for profitable production and as consistent with good land use. It is this distinction which must be made and which will enable the conservation program to give a better dollar of service for each dollar spent.

We recommend that this principle of distinction be written into the appropriation act as a proper basis for the development of practices for conservation payments. The intent of the payments should be an incentive for the development of new methods and not a subsidy because new practices have been adopted.

On comparing the foregoing recommendations with those contained in the budget it will be observed that a number of items have not been referred to. These include the school-lunch program, sugar program, Commodity Exchange Authority, and others. It is recommended that the appropriation items not specifically discussed be provided in amounts not in excess of the budget recommendations.

The American Farm Bureau has taken a statesmanlike position in advocating reductions in this program, but it has not been a mere pious declaration of policy or a simple matter of "going on record." It has actively worked for this reduction; and Mr. Roger Fleming and Mr. Hugh Hall of the Washington office have devoted a great part of their time in working for it.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, which is the Illinois affiliate of the AFBF, has vigorously supported the national organization on this issue. Its exceptionally able president, Mr. Charles B. Shuman, has informed me many times of IAA support for a reduction.

The Farmers Union, the third great farm organization, is not on record as favoring a reduction in the ACP program. However, at least one of its State organizations does. In fact, in Nebraska, all three of the State farm organizations are united in favor of the reduction. This is borne out by a news article by Stanley A. Natzke appearing in the Nebraska State Journal, March 25, 1952.

Furthermore, I have received many letters from individual farmers, who are recipients of the program, who have urged reductions. The following letter is typical:

CARTHAGE, ILL.,
March 16, 1952.

DEAR SIR: I would like to commend your efforts in behalf of economy in the operation of our Federal Government. I hope you may have more success in the future.

As a farmer I believe many of the functions of the Agriculture Department could be eliminated. I do not deny the need for conservation but in the name of it, I have received payments for doing things which I would have done anyway. Having served as a PMA committeeman, I think they are mostly a waste of time and money.

As a veteran of the past World War, I am disgusted by the waste and hand-outs. All I think we deserve is good government, and a decent chance to make our way in the world.

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP CLARK.

From news stories, it would appear that participation in receiving ACP money has fallen off so much that PMA employees are afraid of losing their jobs.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point a news article date-lined at Gainesville, Fla., March 10, 1952.

There being no objection, the article was ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL URGES FARMERS TO SIGN FOR UNITED STATES CASH OR UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES TO LOSE JOBS

(By Milton Plumb)

GAINESVILLE, March 10.—Alarmed over Florida farmers' lack of interest in seeking cash hand-outs from the United States Department of Agriculture, the man in charge of ladling out that "gravy" in Florida has told his employees to hustle out and sign up more farmers.

If they don't hustle, some of those USDA employees will lose their jobs, it was made clear in letters from R. S. Dennis, executive officer for the USDA's Production and Marketing Administration in Florida.

The letters went out to PMA administration officers in virtually all Florida counties; and bluntly pointed out there will be a consolidation of some counties' PMA offices unless they can corral more farmers willing to accept USDA cash.

Consolidation of some offices, naturally, would mean a reduction in the number of PMA jobs available, and a saving to the taxpayers.

Many county agents, experiment station and agricultural college scientists, and even some PMA employees themselves, admit they would welcome such consolidation within the PMA's many-county setup. They do not talk publicly, however, for fear of losing their jobs.

The PMA hand-outs go to those farmers who by liming, fertilizing, ditching, terracing, planting of legumes or other practices improve their own farms.

INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN

The letters from Dennis' office to the PMA administrative officers said:

"If we are equal to last year's sign-up (and the remainder of the sentence is underlined for emphasis), an intensive campaign will have to be put on immediately. Let me urge every county committeeman and employee to make intensive efforts to at least equal last year's record. Frankly, there are several county PMA offices that will have to be consolidated with adjoining counties unless there is a drastic improvement in the sign-up."

County committeemen serve virtually without pay under the PMA program. The administrative officers and clerks are the hired hands.

With most Florida farmers and ranchers prospering, the lack of interest of landown-

ers in enrolling for PMA payments in 1952 might indicate a trend of rural opinion favoring Government control and fewer Government subsidies. Hundreds of thousands of USDA free dollars have been handed out to Florida farmers, some of them owning ranches of 10,000 acres or more, in years past, but this year interest on the part of the landowners has been so slight that in some counties only two or three farmers turned out to elect county committeemen.

MORE RESEARCH POSSIBLE

If the USDA hand-outs were trimmed, or eliminated entirely, many millions of dollars could be diverted to badly needed agricultural research and the Agricultural Extension Service which passes along to the farmers the findings from such research, college professors admit. That is just what American Farm Bureau Federation is trying to do.

Attached to Dennis' letters was a two-page statistical report. It showed that in 57 of the State's 67 counties (those which had reported on 1952 PMA sign-up progress) there are 52,373 farms. For 1951 in those counties 29,634 farmers signed up for the PMA hand-outs; but as of February 23 only 16,251 had signed up to get the USDA cash for 1952.

However, under Dennis' prodding (his letters to the administrative offices were dated February 23), there likely will be a considerable increase in the sign-up before the March 15 deadline.

Meanwhile, the Production and Marketing Administration is under fire, nationally, from the farmers, of the Nation themselves, through American Farm Bureau Federation. The federation has asked that \$200,700,000 be pared off the 1953 budget items requested by the USDA; and \$156,500,000 of that recommended saving would be made by trimming down PMA's agricultural conservation program.

The agricultural conservation program, says Farm Bureau Federation "has become diverted from the real need of conservation," while research and agricultural extension need and deserve more funds.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the arguments for making this reduction could go on and on. It can easily be made without hurting the substantive soil conservation program.

The reduction will not affect the \$60,000,000 we are appropriating in this same bill for the Soil Conservation Service which is performing useful and valuable services by providing technical advice and assistance to farmers who want to improve their soil. It need not affect any of the permanent-type practices such as terracing, farm ponds, and so forth. The program can continue where it is needed for practices which would probably not otherwise be done.

Here is a chance to save \$100,000,000 in a most painless and productive way. I urge the Senate to adopt the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, this issue arises before the Senate every year. The so-called soil-conservation program has been highly controversial for a number of years. It is true that the heads of some farm organizations have appeared before the committee and opposed the program. But there can be no doubt that the majority of the farmers of the Nation, whether associated with farm organizations or not associated with them, have no objection to the program. They participate in it in considerable numbers.

I listened with great interest to the very eloquent remarks of the Senator

from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. The distinguished Senator from New Mexico at one time was a very able Secretary of Agriculture. At the time he was Secretary of Agriculture I handled the agricultural appropriation bill, and I do not recall in those days that he appeared before the committee and said that these funds were being wasted and that they were not being properly utilized. On the contrary, if I recall correctly, he supported to the hilt the full amount of the budget estimates which were submitted to the committee for SCP payments.

The practices in those days were not greatly different from those which obtain today. We know that the program originates in the States. The State committee sets forth the practices which are regarded as proper soil-conservation practices in those States. They are then submitted to the Department of Agriculture in Washington for approval.

Mr. President, if there is any program in this land in which every citizen has a vital interest, it is the soil-conservation program. We talk about farmers who are being carried on the program; but, as a matter of fact, they are contributing over two-thirds of the cost, when the labor cost is included.

Every American citizen, wherever he may live, has a vital stake in the program. We all know that great civilizations have risen, have flourished briefly, and then have fallen into decay because the people who operated the agriculture in those lands did not protect the fertility of the soil. The population of this Nation is increasing at the rate of more than 6,000 every 24 hours. The lands which are available to feed and clothe those people cannot be increased in any such degree. We have now reached the stage where there are only $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land available to feed and clothe each person in the United States.

I suggest, Mr. President, that if each Member of the Senate knew just where his little $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres were, if they were set aside in lots, we would not have this controversy over soil conservation. Every Member of the Senate would support a bill which would take care of his $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres, in order that he might be assured of food and clothing during the remainder of his life. Many of them, who have children, would be interested in preserving their land because their children would perhaps not have more than two acres of land each, and their grandchildren would have about an acre and a half of land each.

Mr. President, that makes this program, which is designed to prevent further loss of fertility of the soil, a national issue in which the Nation and all its citizens have a deep interest. The program will increase the fertility of the soil which is now being farmed, so that this great land we love and this great civilization of which we are so proud will not go the way of Iran and other civilizations, which rose for a brief period and today are classed among the backward nations of the earth whom we must help.

Mr. President, if this program was so important in days gone by, it is all the more important today because of the fact that we are making greater demands on

the farmers for production than we ever made, even during the period of World War II.

The Senator from New Mexico, having now decided that we can save, he says, \$100,000,000, offers this amendment. I invite the attention of every Senator to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico. It will be seen that it will not only save \$100,000,000, but that it will save \$250,000,000, and thus abolish the whole program, if the amendment is carried out literally. The amendment says:

No payments authorized in this proviso shall be made for soil-bullding and soil-and-water conserving practices which are a normal and accepted part of farming operations of the county or locality in which the farm is situated.

Mr. President, that means that if a practice is carried on and is accepted in a community there may not be a payment made for it. I submit that there is not a farming community in this Nation where some part of these conservation practices are not carried on. The effect of the amendment would be to strike down completely the program and abolish it.

Mr. President, sometimes I wonder about the Congress of the United States with respect to this program, which we bring in each year and which it is attempted to cut down. From \$500,000,000 a year it has been reduced to where it is now only \$250,000,000. The appropriation has taken reduction after reduction, year after year. Although it deals with something that is very vital to the very existence of our land it is now proposed to cut it further, at the same time we are content to cut other appropriations by 10 percent. When we obtain a 10 percent reduction on an appropriation we think it is the exercise of great economy. Here it is proposed to cut the appropriation down to the heart. It will result in the very death of the program.

Mr. President, we have cut this program deeply before. We cut it \$250,000,000 in the year 1947. I will not remind Members of the Senate—and I am sure that my colleagues do not want to be reminded—of the lemmings in Norway, which periodically go down to the sea and drown themselves in a mass movement. I hope that in this presidential year of 1952, following the example of the lemmings in the last Presidential year, we will not strike down this very vital program.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Of course, this year we have different candidates I may remind the distinguished Senator from Georgia, and the American people may not take that choice again.

Mr. RUSSELL. That may well be. There are a number of candidates, some retreads and some new ones, who are offering themselves to the American people in this campaign.

But the vital fact remains that the rank and file of the farmers of the United States do not appreciate Congress undertaking to cripple this program. Let us not be deceived by the

Farm Bureau Federation leaders. They led some of our brethren to destruction in 1948. We would do well to profit by their fate and follow a different course in the year 1952. We are dealing with a resource which, once gone, cannot be recreated. It is something we must preserve. It is the very fertility of the soil. Mr. President, we can talk all we wish about subsidies. This is not a subsidy. It is an investment in the future, and it is a very modest investment when we measure it against other types of investment we make.

Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia has 5 minutes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Minnesota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, a year ago I voted for the economy amendment in respect to the soil conservation item which we are now considering.

During the recess last fall I spent much time in the State of Minnesota, checking on the situation of the young men who had just assumed the responsibility of farm management in the various counties of the State.

A young man who assumed the responsibility of managing a farm of 160 acres invariably had an investment of anywhere from \$10,000 to \$12,000 to \$15,000 in farm equipment, farm machinery, and livestock. That young man, who assumed that tremendous financial obligation in connection with the management of his farm, did not have an opportunity to rent the best farm in the county. Invariably he had to rent a farm with dilapidated buildings and depleted soil.

That young man, working that depleted farm, needs the soil-conservation payments in order to be able to make applications of fertilizer, lime, and so forth, in order to make a catch of grass seed, inasmuch as he has invested a large sum of money in grass seed in order to build up his farm.

Speaking of the green fertilizer which has been mentioned by the able Senator from Illinois, let me say that the operator of a depleted farm has to make applications of lime and fertilizer before he can get a catch of legumes which he can plow under for green fertilizer. If the operator of the farm, or a young tenant farmer, gets a catch of grass which he plows under for green fertilizer, he will not be able to produce a crop on the farm during that year, the year when he plows under the legumes for green fertilizer.

All questions of that type are involved in cases of that sort. I am not now speaking of farmers who have been engaged in operating their farms for 15 or 20 years. After all, they are in a position to take care of themselves. I am referring to the young veterans, who fought for all of us, and who now have returned to the land and have assumed the heavy obligations incident to farm management, after having rented farms of that sort. I am pleading for them.

They are the ones who will feel the effect of the destruction of this program, if it is destroyed.

Not only are the payments made to them, but the entire program is carried on by those who administer it; and if the heart is cut out of the incentive payments, we might just as well eliminate the funds—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield me an additional one-half minute?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; I yield an additional one-half minute to the Senator from Minnesota; and then I desire to yield the remainder of the time to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN].

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if we reduce the funds to the point where there is nothing with which to make incentive payments, we might just as well eliminate the entire appropriation, because otherwise a tremendous sum of money will have to be spent for administration, for office rent, and so forth, even though it will not be possible to spend anything to build up the depleted acreage.

The fact is that the top soil on more than 280,000,000 acres of land in the United States has been depleted, and the top soil is being rapidly removed from any additional acres of land.

So although I feel very strongly that we should economize, nevertheless I believe that a cut in this appropriation would be a cut in the wrong direction, and would not really be economy at all, if the result would be to destroy the soil-conservation program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN].

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, it is easy for me to decide how to vote on this amendment, because the Vermont Legislature unanimously memorialized the Congress to appropriate the full sum of \$285,000,000 for the soil-improvement program.

I cannot vote for the full \$285,000,000 as requested; but the nearest I can come to it is to vote for the \$250,000,000 which is included in this bill.

Mr. President, the Vermont Legislature is a farmer legislature. It represents very well the farmers of the State of Vermont. Most of the farmers of our State are members of the Grange and of the Farm Bureau Federation.

A month ago I asked the Library of Congress to determine how much the Nation is spending for subsidies this year. I was surprised at the figures the Library of Congress produced for me. Including foreign subsidies, the total amounts to approximately \$16,000,000,000. That includes subsidies to airlines and subsidies to shipping interests, including the \$45,000,000 which Secretary Sawyer says he is going to give to the United States Lines, even though the Comptroller General says it is illegal to do so; and it includes the mutual-security subsidies to American industry, be-

cause most of that appropriation is spent here in the United States. It also includes subsidies to the post office, and other subsidies. Included in that large total amount of subsidies is a proposed subsidy of \$250,000,000 for American agriculture, and it is the most important factor in connection with any security program which our country can devise.

So I have no hesitancy in voting for the proposed appropriation in the amount of \$250,000,000.

Mr. President, to date our tax deferment program for American industry amounts to almost \$20,000,000,000. Approximately 50 percent of that can be deducted by industry from taxes. Approximately \$10,000,000,000, in short, has been given to industry during a period of one year and one half, in the form of tax deferment certificates.

Those who oppose any subsidy at all for the farmers, or who advocate the elimination of the program, as would be done by the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], should think a little about eliminating the subsidies for the power companies, the subsidies for the shipping industry, the subsidies for the airlines, and the subsidies for certain other industries in our economy.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, how much time is available to me at this point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The only time remaining is that available to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] all the time that remains available to me.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, my good friend, the Senator from New Mexico, knows my attitude in regard to this matter. He knows what my attitude has been over the years, and he realizes that my attitude would be consistent with a vote by me in favor of making the proposed cut.

Mr. President, I have tried to bring about the making of this cut, as my colleague well knows. In the most friendly and genial spirit, he and I always fuss about this matter, back and forth across the table, either in committee or in conference.

I wish to say that when I was in the House of Representatives and when the Senator from New Mexico was Secretary of Agriculture, certainly some of the present abuses of the program did not exist; certainly some of them crept in after the Senator from New Mexico no longer had the responsibility of serving as Secretary of Agriculture.

For instance, I think of the following situation: A former employee of the Department, who now is in the employ of limestone interests, circularized the farmers and put on pressure. I do not think he is always too careful in the statements he makes. I had to haul him before the committee and extract the truth from him.

If the truth be known, I think there are far more farmers who are interested in the making of the cut than we might suspect. Certainly that is true in my

State, although I do not pretend to speak for the farmers of other States. But I know how the leaders of the farmers feel. I have been to farm conventions. I also know what the mails disclose. I believe that the farmers are increasingly interested in having their farms in a solvent country, particularly at a time when the tax burden is so heavy.

The American farmer realizes now that there must be equality of sacrifice. I believe that for the most part the farmers are willing to share in that task and in that responsibility.

So I believe it is necessary to make this cut. As a matter of fact, if I were handling this matter, I would make an even larger cut. On the other hand, if I cannot get a whole loaf, I am willing to take some bread.

Therefore, Mr. President, I support the amendment proposed by my good friend, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. All time on the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico has expired.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute. I send the amendment to the desk, and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment of the Senator from Michigan will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. As a substitute for Mr. ANDERSON's amendment, on page 32, in line 12, it is proposed to strike out all after the word "amended", down to and including the numeral in line 20, and to insert in lieu thereof the following: "(amounting to \$100,000,000, including administration, and formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds available for payments and grants among the several States and counties in accordance with their conservation needs as determined by the Secretary, except that no payment authorized by this proviso shall be made for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices which are a normal and accepted part of farming operations of the county or locality in which the farm is situated, and no participant shall receive more than \$2,500)."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I yield several minutes to the distinguished junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], for I understand that he was not able to finish the statement he wished to make.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I simply wish to complete my statement.

Another thing which distresses me about this matter is the almost paternal approach. This is not guesswork. I try to go back, now and then, and read the hearings on the House side. When Mr. Geissler, of the Production and Marketing Administration, appeared before the House committee this year, he said:

The Department of Agriculture has been assigned the responsibility for seeing that each of these millions of individual producers directs his efforts so that they will produce in the aggregate quantities of the commodities most urgently required.

Then he said:

We know of only one effective way to carry out this responsibility, and that is to advise

the producers in each locality and in some instances individually—

As to what they should do.

It seems to me it is not the function of a Federal agency to take every farmer by the hand, because if we should undertake to do that there would not be enough money in the Federal Treasury to do it. I may say to the Senator from Minnesota that this program is applied to 6,000,000 producers, of whom the federation farmers are a proportion, and perhaps a small proportion. But if what he has in mind is carried out, the idea would be to lead them all by the hand.

That is not my idea of the American farmer. I think there is a sense of responsibility in him. I think he knows farming. I think that up to a certain point in the field of research and things of that sort the Government ought to assist him, but ought not to exert what I consider to be a completely paternal influence, because that is the usual and dismal road to the ultimate control of agriculture, and the enlightened farm leaders of the country understand that today. Their interest in the economy is motivated first by a sense of identity with a sovereign country, and also by a feeling that ultimately agriculture will be controlled by the paternalistic governments.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. If I have time, I will yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Illinois has expired.

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Utah.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I come from a State that is a little more than 100 years old. The men of two generations before me broke the wilderness, developed the first successful irrigation in America, and have given us a substantial agricultural economy. They did it without help of this kind. I have been very much interested to know what the attitude of their grandsons is. I have had the expressions of the Farm Bureau, which is the chief agricultural organization in my State, on the other hand I have heard the expressions of men on this floor and from a few men in Utah, that the American Farm Bureau did not speak for the farmers of Utah. So I queried their local representatives, and I should like to read briefly from a letter from the secretary of the State Farm Bureau Federation. He says:

Vigorous opposition has developed from several Federal agencies. The agencies are having quite an effect upon the people out in the counties because they have large staffs of workers and are in a position to spend a great deal of time in propaganda work among them. We of course do not have funds nor the personnel to match Federal Government, but we do have one thing definitely in our favor and that is the assurance that our position is right and that the farm people of Utah are realists enough to know that the Government must be run on a sound basis just the same as they expect to run their own farm operations.

Naturally the Federal agencies are raising plenty of questions in some of the peoples minds as to whether or not the ACP payments should be expanded or reduced. They are for all-out expansion of these payments and argue that farm people will not carry out desirable soil conservation programs unless they are paid for it by the Federal Government. We, of course, are in disagreement on this point.

It is quite remarkable, however, in the face of all the Government agency experts' propaganda to find as high a percentage of farmers of Utah in favor of the Farm Bureau position.

Earlier this afternoon I quoted certain figures, and I should like to read them into the RECORD again at this point:

Thirteen community meetings that were held in one of our most prosperous agricultural communities, Cache Valley, in Northern Utah, and as a result of those meetings, 294 of the men present favored cutting direct conservation payments to farmers, 41 were opposed, and 25 could not make up their minds.

In the face of that situation in my own State, I cannot escape the feeling that the farmers of Utah of this generation really represent the same principles as those represented by their grandfathers who broke the wilderness; and I for one propose to take the attitude of this organization at its face value and vote to reduce these conservation payments.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that I may make an observation?

Mr. BENNETT. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I realize that the question of subsidies is getting somewhat out of hand. I should like to say to the Senator from Utah that if the Congress will abolish all subsidies to the steamship companies and to the airlines both domestic and overseas, to the power companies and to the railroads, I shall then favorably consider the removal of subsidies in the case of farmers.

Mr. BENNETT. I may say to the Senator from Vermont there must be a point of beginning.

Mr. AIKEN. Well, let us begin with the big boys.

Mr. BENNETT. I am proud that the leadership of the farm organizations have undertaken the first step. I hope their example can be followed.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I merely want to say that an unusual thing took place before the Appropriations Committee in connection with this particular question. Patriotic citizens who would be benefited personally, as well as the people whom they represent, came forward and asked to have the amount of this appropriation cut. That was an unusual thing. The Senator from Vermont is correct in saying that \$16,000,000 have been handed out in the form of subsidies. Would that the day would come when all corporations and all individuals would be as patriotic as the farmers of America, and would ask or even allow the Congress to discontinue some of these subsidies.

But I cannot agree as the distinguished Senator from Vermont suggests, that if we do not cut the others, we should not cut this. The only thing we have before

us today is a proposal to cut this item. Let us perform our function.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. In a moment. Herschel D. Newsom, national master of the National Grange, in his testimony given before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate said we could reduce this amount even more than the amount stated by Mr. Kline, who testified for the Farm Bureau Federation. Listen to what Mr. Kline said:

I have received many letters from farmers who say, "Well, I am one of these fellows that gets the ACP payments, but I shouldn't be getting them."

He further said the record showed that only 46 percent of the farmers of the States cooperated with the program and received ACP payments; which means that 54 percent did not. In other words, the farmers will quite naturally take this subsidy as long as it comes to them. I think the time to cut is now, not at some future time; because if we do not cut this particular item, the amount will be in the budget next year, and we shall have to pay the bill, as we have learned by our experience in connection with other items.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield for a question.

PRESERVE THE FINANCIAL INTEGRITY OF THIS NATION

Mr. MALONE. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Michigan whether he is aware of the fact that with our \$6,900,000,000 of foreign aid the countries of Europe are building flood-control projects, soil-conservation projects, and all other sorts of projects for farmers in those countries, and that \$300,000,000 was spent on a flood-control project in Italy. I shall not take the time of the Senate to enumerate the many projects. The distinguished Senator from Michigan must know them. But in view of all this expenditure for aid to Europe, as an over-all proposition, the junior Senator from Nevada can hardly see why we should start cutting down on our own farmers, although I fully agree with the distinguished Senator from Michigan that we should do so, provided we first did it in respect to foreign farmers.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator is saying that we are doing wrong in making these appropriations, and I agree with him. But that does not mean that because we are making such appropriations, we should give more. We shall destroy this country through bankruptcy if we give so much to foreign countries—

Mr. MALONE. I do not believe that \$150,000,000 given to our farmers will destroy the country, when we pay \$7,000,000,000 to foreign nations.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator has heard of the "last straw," which is the one that breaks the camel's back.

Mr. MALONE. Let us take care of the first straw first which is taking care

of our own people, which will preserve the financial integrity of our own Nation.

Mr. FERGUSON. We are putting dollars on the back of the American taxpayer, and the time is coming when the taxpayer's back will break. Then it will be too late. We shall not then be able to save this great Nation, this great Republic which we think should survive.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, there are some projects in the State of Nevada. Two of them have been authorized. One involves \$14,000,000 and the other \$3,000,000. But, no, we must send \$7,000,000,000 to Europe and we cannot construct these projects to protect our own farmers. Who is going to break the back of the American taxpayer? I voted for economy by voting against the \$7,000,000,000 for Europe. Let us start by taking care of our own people. Let us be for America like the European nations are for their own nations and let us be for the European nations as they are for America.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I desire to say a word with reference to soil conservation. The objective is fine, and it has accomplished some good, but the looseness of the administration is very interesting.

I have in my hand the example of a man who owned no property. He worked for another person on the other person's property. He was not a farmer. There was a lawn, and some scrub trees were growing, but there was very little land, an acre or two which might be available for cultivation. The man called in the local supervisor or agent and explained his proposition. He got lime for distribution on this land which did not belong to him and which was not a farm, but was mostly a lawn. After he got the lime and distributed it, he received, a few weeks later, a check for \$50.80, and he does not know yet what the check is for. I have it in my hand.

That shows very clearly the looseness in the administration's operation. All the man did, generally speaking, was to mow the lawn and act as a sort of caretaker. He got lime for the owner's land on a place that was not a farm, and some weeks afterward he received a check for \$50.80.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, how much time do I have?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has two more minutes.

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield a minute and a half to the distinguished Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas is recognized for a minute and a half.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I have listened to the discussion, and I want to say that I am in favor of the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico.

Last year, when a similar measure was voted upon, my surprise may be imagined when 2 or 3 weeks afterward, when I went home, I received calls by the dozen, and I received much mail taking me to task because I was not present and voting to reduce this appropriation. I have received requests on

the part of individuals by the score to vote to reduce this type of appropriation. The thing they were interested in was economy. They felt they should take a substantial cut in the program along with others, because our Nation is in a strained financial situation, taxes high, and we must be practical and share these necessary reductions which should be made in many departments and programs. The requests I have referred to came from both young and older farmers. I want to say that I think this is a cut which will be accepted gladly by the members of farm organizations in my State, and I shall support it. The leaders of two of our great farm organizations in my State and thousands of their members are sincere in asking for and taking their reductions as their patriotic duty.

Mr. President I can say that it is unusual for a Senator to receive requests to reduce appropriations that affect a group such as farmers have suggested in this case and they are to be commended. Since the cut will not affect the present year's program and we can see what our situation will be next year, I hope the Senate will vote this reduction.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, we proposed the amendment, but we have received no support or requests from the other side of the aisle. Under the circumstances, I ask every Senator on this side of the aisle to join the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] on the \$150,000,000 item. I withdraw the amendment to cut it to \$100,000,000.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator withdraw his amendment?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes, Mr. President.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state the point of order.

Mr. AIKEN. According to the rule under which we are operating, can a Member of the Senate propose an amendment, use up his full time, and then withdraw the amendment before a statement can be made in reply? I should like the Senator to explain his amendment a little more fully. I should like to ask him some questions.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Vermont be given a minute to ask some questions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. AIKEN. Under the amendment which the Senator from New Mexico proposes, cutting the appropriation from \$250,000,000 to \$150,000,000 for what practices can the \$150,000,000 be spent?

Mr. FERGUSON. It can be spent for all practices "except that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more than 15 percent from the distribution for the next preceding program year."

Mr. AIKEN. What other practices would anyone be likely to engage in?

Mr. FERGUSON. Anything that is not the common, ordinary things the farmer is doing—

Mr. AIKEN. What are they? This would eliminate the program.

Mr. FERGUSON. Not entirely. It relates to the common practices which farmers should carry on by themselves.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I was in Terrell, Tex., a short time ago, and learned that great areas are being planted in hairy vetch, making good land by the development of the new program. That is the sort of thing I had in mind.

Mr. AIKEN. I planted hairy vetch, and I have not yet got rid of it.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk. It proposes to strike out the language which begins with the word "except" in line 7 and ending in line 2, page 2, of the amendment. It would restore the language of the bill except for a change in the percentum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is advised that the amendment would not be in order at this time.

Mr. CASE. What I am trying to do is to strike out a portion of the language used by the Senator from New Mexico in his amendment, and to insert other language in lieu thereof.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator can amend any part of the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CASE. That is exactly what my amendment seeks to do.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is that all it seeks to do?

Mr. CASE. That is all. It strikes out a portion of the language and inserts other language in lieu thereof.

Mr. AIKEN. Could the Senator from New Mexico accept the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. CASE. I may say that the amendment strikes out the following words: "except that no payments authorized in this proviso shall be made for soil-building and soil-and-water conserving practices which are a normal and accepted part of farming operations of the county or locality in which the farm is situated."

My amendment would insert the following: "except that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more than 40 percent from the distribution for the next preceding program year."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota to the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 7, after the word "secretary", it is proposed to strike out down to and including the word "situated" on page 2, line 2, and insert the following language: "except that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more than 40 percent from the distribution for the next preceding program year."

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, the amendment I propose to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico bears exactly on a question raised by the Senator from Vermont, namely,

what is the meaning, or what would be the effect, of the language proposed by the Senator from New Mexico which says that no payments shall be made for soil-building and soil-and-water conserving practices which are a normal and accepted part of farming operations of the county or locality in which the farm is situated.

It may be that a case can be cited where there is a clear-cut change as to an individual farmer or an individual county. But what is done in an area in which some farmers have planted hairy vetch, or have used lime or summer fallow, or have planted shelter belts, or have made check dams or spreader dams? Not all farmers have done that to all farms. To whom would those payments be made?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I may say that farmers in the older Eastern States have practiced all those methods, and the effect of the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico would be to eliminate practically all the eastern part of the United States from the program, and would result in the whole amount of the money being used in that part of the country which says it does not need it.

Mr. CASE. It is true there has been an increase in some of the practices in some States. It might be said they are almost new, and a normally accepted part of farming. But the line is very intangible. Where the line would be drawn it is difficult to say.

The language of the bill as it was reported to which the whole amendment pertains is as follows: "except that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more than 15 percent from the distribution for the next preceding program year."

I have used the same language in my substitute amendment, but I have changed "15 per centum" to "40 per centum," because under the language reported in the bill \$250,000,000 would be available for a planting program next year. A reduction from \$250,000,000 to \$150,000,000 is a reduction of 40 percent, so I have merely used the language and made it applicable, so that allocations to the States should conform to the reductions in the total program authorized.

I am happy to yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Vermont has suggested that the proposal would cut off the eastern part of the United States. If there is anything unfair about it, or if the amendment is not clear, I should be perfectly willing to accept the language offered by the Senator from South Dakota, get a reduction first, and make sure an attempt is made to adopt some of the new practices, by reducing the amount. I think it will be found that a great many new practices will have to be devised. I note that the average amount spent in Texas is \$90, that the average amount spent in Minnesota is \$60, but that in the Western States it is \$766.

I should be willing to accept the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota, and I so modify my amendment.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. CASE. I have yielded to the Senator from New Mexico, and I wish to reply to him briefly.

Of course, I am happy to have the Senator from New Mexico accept the amendment. I think it leaves us with a single clear issue, and avoids confusion over what is normal and accepted practice in other parts of the country. It simply achieves a reduction of 40 percent of the total amount.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], as modified.

Several Senators asked for the yeas and nays, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senators from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN and Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], are absent on official business.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a delegate from the United States to the International Labor Organization Conference, which is meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is paired on this vote with the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay," and the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay," and the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "yea."

I announce further that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay," and the Senator from Virginia would vote "yea."

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] is paired on this vote with the

Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland would vote "yea," and the Senator from Arkansas would vote "nay."

The Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] is paired on this vote with the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Florida would vote "nay," and the Senator from California would vote "yea."

If present and voting, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], would vote "nay."

Mr. BRIDGES. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official business.

On this vote the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont would vote "nay," and the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "yea."

On this vote the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "yea," and the Senator from North Dakota would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "yea," and the Senator from Florida would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE]. If present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "yea," and the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "yea" and the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 35, as follows:

Anderson	Dworshak	Millikin
Bennett	Ferguson	Schoeppel
Bridges	Frear	Smith, Maine
Cain	Hendrickson	Smith, N. J.
Case	Hickenlooper	Watkins
Cordon	Holland	Welker
Dirksen	Hunt	Williams
Douglas	Knowland	

YEAS—23

Aiken	Humphrey	Monroney
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Moody
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	Morse
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Mundt
Eastland	Kem	Neely
Ellender	Kilgore	Russell
Fulbright	Long	Smith, N. C.
George	Malone	Sparkman
Hayden	Maybank	Stennis
Hennings	McCarran	Thye
Hill	McFarland	Underwood
Hoey	McKellar	

NAYS—35

NOT VOTING—38

Benton	Ives	Nixon
Brewster	Jenner	O'Connor
Bricker	Kefauver	O'Mahoney
Butler, Md.	Kerr	Pastore
Butler, Nebr.	Langer	Robertson
Byrd	Lehman	Saltonstall
Capehart	Lodge	Seaton
Carlson	Magnuson	Smathers
Duff	Martin	Taft
Eaton	McCarthy	Tobey
Flanders	McClellan	Wiley
Gillette	McMahon	Young
Green	Murray	

So Mr. ANDERSON'S amendment, as modified, was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided, That of this amount \$135,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Animal Industry for poultry husbandry investigations, such allocation to be in addition to other funds now appropriated or allocated to the Bureau for such purpose."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the purpose of this amendment is to assist the Bureau of Animal Industry in poultry research, to find a cure for a disease which is now prevalent in the poultry industry in our area. It has wiped out about 20 percent of the poultry industry on the Del-Mar-Va peninsula. It is now reaching over into the States of Georgia and Arkansas. I ask that this amendment be adopted. I think the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is willing to accept it, because it involves a problem which has arisen since the budget figure was submitted.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wish to support the amendment, because what the Senator has said as applying to his own State applies to my State. This industry has grown tremendously in the past few years, and is contributing a great deal to the resources of the country—more than ever before. I hope the amendment may be accepted.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. FREAR. I understand the senior Senator from Delaware to say that this amendment does not apply merely to the Eastern Shore, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, but is applicable to many other States in the Union. It involves a disease in which the Federal Government should be interested, along with the State experimental stations. Is that true?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct. The disease originated on the Del-Mar-Va peninsula. It has reached epidemic proportions, and has wiped out about 20 percent of the poultry industry in that area. It is now spreading westward. The epidemic is threatening the poultry industry of the country. Something must be done immediately to check it.

Mr. FREAR. Is it not also true that Dr. Simms, of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, has stated that it is a disease in which the Department of Agriculture should take an interest? It may not now be prevalent in certain areas of the United States, but it is spreading through other sections of the country.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct. Dr. Simms has already assigned a large percentage of his staff to work in this field. By reason of that fact his funds have been cut short. This problem is something which could not have been planned for at the time the budget was submitted to the Congress.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, in view of the statements which have been made as to the serious nature of this disease which is attacking the poultry industry, I have no objection to taking this amendment to conference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 7314) was passed.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. CORDON conferees on the part of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of Senators. I

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued June 20, 1952

For actions of June 19, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 107

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House sent agricultural appropriation bill to conference. House committee reported Poage soil-conservation aid bill. House debated defense production bill. House discussed price-support levels bill. Senate passed Army civil-functions appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Reps. Whitten, Hedrick, Marshall, Cannon, Andersen, Horan, and Taber were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 7314 (p. 7749). Senate conferees were appointed June 6.

2. SOIL CONSERVATION; WATER UTILIZATION. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8243, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation (H. Rept. 2222) (p. 7790).

3. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Continued debate on H. R. 8210, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act (pp. 7754-88).

Agreed to a Sadlak amendment which denies any authority to limit the domestic consumption of any material in order to restrict total U. S. consumption to an amount fixed by the International Materials Conference after meeting requirements of national defense; by a 169-102 vote (pp. 7755-70).

Rejected, 25-105, a Boggs amendment to repeal Sec. 104, the import-control provision (pp. 7776-81). Also rejected, 30-86, a Multer amendment to exempt premium-priced commodities from Sec. 104 (pp. 7781-2).

4. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Cooley asked for consideration of H. R. 8122, to continue availability of the old parity formula and to postpone authority for the sliding scale on basic commodities, but after discussion Rep. Javits objected (pp. 7752-3).

SENATE

5. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 7268, Army-civil-functions appropriation bill. Sens. McKellar, Hayden, Russell, Ellender, Holland, Knowland,

Young, Gordon, and Thye were appointed conferees. Agreed to all committee amendments plus two additional amendments increasing flood control funds by \$700,000, and providing \$900,000 for investigation of the Niagara Redevelopment works. Rejected a Bridges motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions for a 10% reduction, a Ferguson amendment to reduce funds for flood control by \$11,976,700 and, on points of order, a Monroney amendment providing for transfer of 2% of flood control funds to this Department for use in accordance with the Flood Control Act (pp. 7735, 7738-40), and Douglas amendment barring flood-control projects directly benefiting the lands involved unless the owner agrees to pay one-half of the cost (pp. 7710-9, 7721-43.)

Passed as reported H. R. 7216, D. C. appropriation bill for 1953. Conferees were appointed. (pp. 7743-4.)

6. **PURCHASING.** The Armed Services Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7405, providing for a single defense supply cataloging system (S.Rept. 1796)(p. 7706).
7. **PERSONNEL.** Began consideration of S. 3061, to permit and assist Federal personnel including members of the Armed Forces, and their families to exercise their voting franchise, agreeing to all committee amendments, and making the bill Friday's unfinished business (pp. 7744-6).
8. **VETERANS' BENEFITS.** A Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee completed the markup of H. R. 7656, the Korean GI bill (p. D611).
9. **FOREIGN TRADE.** Received a Philippine Chamber of Commerce letter relating to the elimination of the 3 cents processing tax on coconut oil (p. 7704).
Received a Ponce (Puerto Rico) Chamber of Commerce petition urging repeal of the Andresen amendment to the Defense Production Act on the importation of oil, cheese and butter from other countries (p. 7704).
10. **DEFENSE PRODUCTION.** Sen. Malone praised the House for eliminating the authority of the International Materials Conference from the Defense Production Act (pp. 7729-30).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. **ELECTRIFICATION.** S. J. Res. 168, by Sen. Magnuson, authorizing an inquiry by the Federal Trade Commission into certain practices and activities of private companies engaged in the production, distribution, or sale of electrical energy in interstate commerce; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 7706).
Remarks of author (pp. 7706-7.)
12. **PERSONNEL.** H. Res. 701, by Rep. McMillan, to authorize the Committee on Ways and Means to conduct a comparative study of the different kinds of employees' benefits available to persons in public and private employment; to Rules Committee (p. 7790). Remarks of author (pp. A4010-1.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. **DEFENSE PRODUCTION.** Rep. McCormack inserted an AFL letter favoring price ceilings on fresh fruits and vegetables, and repeal of the so-called Herlong and Capehart amendments (pp. A4009-10).
14. **TAXATION; EXPENDITURES.** Rep. Gamble inserted a newspaper editorial favoring S. J. Res. 155, which would limit nonmilitary spending by the Federal Government to 5% of the estimated national income (p. A4015).

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all grace, as we turn our thoughts toward Thee in the sacred attitude of prayer, we are beseeching Thee to lead us to the deep inner springs of wisdom and power.

Grant that we may enter upon each new day with faith and courage, confident that the glorious vision of a better world can never be eclipsed and that Thy righteous purposes can never be defeated.

We pray that we may inspire and encourage men and nations to cultivate those finer feelings of good will and cooperation upon which the hope of humanity depends.

Show us how we may bring the members of the human family into a closer and more brotherly fellowship. May they see that the things which they have in common are far more wonderful and precious than the things which divide and separate them.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7860. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, and Mr. SALTONSTALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 84. Concurrent resolution authorizing the holding of ceremonies in the rotunda of the Capitol for the acceptance of a bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 658) entitled

"An act to further amend the Communication Act of 1934"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. HUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. TOBEY, and Mr. CAPEHART to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1539) entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide extra compensation for overtime service performed by immigrant inspectors and other employees of the Immigration Service', approved March 2, 1931"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. PASTORE, and Mr. BENNETT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WHITTEN, HEDRICK, MARSHALL, CANNON, H. CARL ANDERSEN, HORAN, and TABER.

AMENDMENT TO COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 658) to further amend the Communications Act of 1934, with House amendment thereto, insist upon the House amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. PRIEST, HARRIS, THORNBERRY, WOLVERTON, and HINSHAW.

AMENDMENT TO CIVIL DEFENSE ACT OF 1950

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R.

5990) to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950.

The Clerk read the conference report. (For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 18, 1952.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIXING THE PERSONNEL STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Mr. VINSON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 677) to fix the personnel strength of the United States Marine Corps, and to establish the relationship of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2199)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 677) to fix the personnel strength of the United States Marine Corps, and to establish the relationship of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That the first sentence of section 206 (c) of the National Security Act of 1947 is hereby amended to read as follows: 'The United States Marine Corps, within the Department of the Navy, shall be so organized as to include not less than three combat divisions and three air wings, and such other land combat, aviation, and other services as may be organic therein, and except in time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress the personnel strength of the Regular Marine Corps shall be maintained at not more than four hundred thousands.'"

"SEC. 2. Section 211 (a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 505), as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"The Commandant of the Marine Corps shall indicate to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff any matter scheduled for consideration by the Joint Chiefs of Staff which directly concerns the United States Marine Corps. Unless the Secretary of Defense, upon request from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for a determination, determines that such matter does not concern the United States Marine Corps, the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall meet with the Joint Chiefs of Staff when such matter is under consideration by them and on such occasion and with respect to such matter the Commandant of the Marine Corps

shall have co-equal status with the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

"Sec. 3. Section 2 (b) of the Act of April 18, 1946 (60 Stat. 92), is hereby repealed."

And the House agree to the same.

CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
CARL T. DURHAM,
DEWEY SHORT,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ESTES KEFAUVER,
JOHN C. STENNIS,
RUSSELL LONG,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
RALPH E. FLANDERS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 677) to fix the personnel strength of the United States Marine Corps, and to establish the relationship of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

LEGISLATION IN CONFERENCE

S. 677, a bill to fix the personnel strength of the United States Marine Corps and to establish the relationship of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was passed by the Senate on May 4, 1951.

Subsequently, the House Committee on Armed Services, after detailed hearings, struck all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and inserted substantially different provisions governing the personnel strength of the Marine Corps and the status of the Commandant with reference to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Section 1 of the Senate bill provided that the United States Marine Corps, within the Department of the Navy, would include four full-strength combat divisions, four full-strength air wings and the required supporting units organic thereto and placed a personnel ceiling of not more than 400,000 on the personnel strength of the regular Marine Corps.

As amended by the House, section 1 provided that the United States Marine Corps, within the Department of the Navy, should include not less than three full-strength combat divisions, three full-strength air wings and supporting units which were organic thereto. The House version further provided a personnel floor of 220,000 regular enlisted personnel and prescribed that the authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the regular Marine Corps should be not more than 400,000, such ceiling to be suspended during time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress.

The House version further prescribed the formula for computing the commissioned strength of the active list of the regular Marine Corps and provided that such strength would be attained not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of the legislation. Obviously there were substantial differences in the two versions of section 1 of the bill.

The agreement reached by the conferees on the different provisions governing Marine Corps personnel provides that the Marine Corps, within the Department of the Navy, shall be so organized as to include not less than three combat divisions and three air wings, and such other land combat, aviation, and other services as may be organic thereto, and except in time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress, the personnel strength of the regular Marine Corps shall be maintained at not more than

400,000. The net result of this action is that the three Marine Corps divisions and three air wings are to be combat divisions and air wings but the "full strength" requirement of the House version has been deleted. The numerical floor of 220,000 regular enlisted personnel has likewise been deleted. However, the section states that there will be not less than three combat divisions and three air wings and while the numerical floor of 220,000 has been deleted, it is the obvious intent of the language that the minimum divisions and wings prescribed in the section will be maintained at whatever strength the Congress may determine through the appropriations which it grants in support of Marine Corps personnel.

Heretofore the United States Marine Corps has had no statutory organization in the normally accepted sense of the word. Marine Corps proponents have consistently expressed the fear that they would be reduced to and maintained as regimental combat teams or even units of less size and importance. When it is recognized that the Marine Corps personnel had decreased to a total of approximately 70,000 at the time of the outbreak of the Korean war, their fears are understandable. As a result of the conference agreement the Marine Corps is assured, for the first time in its history, of a division organizational structure. The 400,000 personnel ceiling which appeared in the original provisions of both the Senate and House bills and remains in the conference agreement is to insure that there is no intention of converting the Marine Corps into a second land army. The managers on the part of the House are cognizant of the outstanding combat accomplishments of the United States Marine Corps but would be remiss if they failed to point out their conviction that this outstanding record is largely attributable to the fact that the Marine Corps has heretofore largely been maintained on a voluntary basis. It necessarily follows that if the Marine Corps should be established and maintained at a size which could not be supported by voluntary enlistments that the high morale and the accomplishments of the Marine Corps would be adversely affected.

Section 2 of the Senate bill provided that the Commandant of the Marine Corps would be a consultant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on all problems before the Joint Chiefs of Staff. And provided that on matters in which the Marine Corps was concerned the Commandant would be permitted to be heard and file a supporting memorandum for consideration by the Secretary of Defense and the President.

The House version amended the National Security Act of 1947 and provided that the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps would be a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

With reference to the Senate version, it seemed to the House conferees that there was no justification for making the Commandant a consultant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on all problems before the Joint Chiefs of Staff. That provision appeared to require the Commandant to attend all meetings of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, whether or not the matter under discussion concerned the Marine Corps. It also appeared to the House conferees that the Senate version, in providing that the Commandant would be heard and could file a supporting memorandum for consideration by the Secretary of Defense and the President, on matters concerning the Marine Corps, gave the Commandant of the Marine Corps a latitude which was not even permitted to the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who must submit supporting memorandums to the Secretary of Defense and the President through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The conference agreement provides that "The Commandant of the Marine Corps

shall indicate to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff any matter scheduled for consideration by the Joint Chiefs of Staff which directly concerns the United States Marine Corps. Unless the Secretary of Defense, upon request from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for a determination, determines that such matter does not concern the United States Marine Corps, the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall meet with the Joint Chiefs of Staff when such matter is under consideration by them and on such occasion and with respect to such matter, the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall have co-equal status with members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

This conference agreement recognizes that the Commandant of the Marine Corps, by virtue of his broad experience in land, sea, and air warfare, is best able to present matters of direct concern to the Marine Corps to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. And it is the clear intent of the language that on those occasions when matters directly concerning the Marine Corps are before the Joint Chiefs of Staff for consideration that the Commandant shall appear, not as a consultant, but with status co-equal to that of members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, except for membership in the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

While there may be a fine line between co-equal status and membership, the House conferees recognize the difference. It simply means that when the Commandant of the Marine Corps meets with the Joint Chiefs of Staff on a matter of direct concern to the Marine Corps which is under consideration by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that the Commandant shall sit as a co-equal with the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he shall have the right to be fully heard and, if a vote is taken, to vote in the same manner as members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Congress has been repeatedly told that members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff do not vote. Whatever they may do in reaching a decision, it is the intent that the Commandant of the Marine Corps enjoy those same prerogatives when meeting with members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on a matter of direct concern to the Marine Corps. By the same token it is fully intended that he shall be bound in the same manner as the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in presenting his appeal to an adverse decision through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Secretary of Defense and the President.

It is obvious that it will be necessary for the Commandant of the Marine Corps to receive a copy of the agenda of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Otherwise he would be in a position of being unable to know whether or not a matter directly concerning the Marine Corps was under consideration by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It should also be noted in this connection that numerous items on the agenda of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are defined at lower levels by the other three services, such as the Joint Strategic Survey Committee, the Joint Strategic Plans Committee, etc. The House conferees do not attempt to precisely define or indicate the exact staff levels and agencies, complementary to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to which the Commandant of the Marine Corps should have staff representation. But it is clear beyond all doubt that the Commandant will be in a most difficult position to determine whether or not matters directly concern the Marine Corps unless he is accorded a reasonable staff representation at appropriate supporting echelons of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

It is important to note in the conference agreement on this section that the initial decision as to whether or not a matter is of direct concern to the United States Marine Corps lies with the Commandant. There may be those who fear an abuse of this au-

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OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed price-support levels bill. House concurred in Senate amendments to sea-water research bill. Ready for President. Conferees agreed to file reports on agricultural and independent-offices appropriation bills. House passed bill reducing minimum allotments on burley tobacco. House passed bill to combine two insect-research stations. House committee reported weather-control study bill.

HOUSE

~~1. PRICE SUPPORTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 8122, which would continue dual parity for two additional years (through 1955) and would continue 90%-of-parity price supports on basic commodities for a similar period; by a 207-121 vote (pp. 8690-705). Rejected, 21-67, a Javits amendment to eliminate the dual-parity provision (pp. 8698-9). Rejected, 43-62, a Hays of Ohio amendment to eliminate peanuts from the 90%-loan provision (pp. 8699-704). Rejected, 79-165, a Javits motion to recommit the bill (pp. 8704-5).~~

2. APPROPRIATIONS. The conferees on H. R. 7314, the agricultural appropriation bill, agreed to file a report thereon (p. D670).

The conferees on H. R. 7072, the independent offices appropriation bill, agreed to file a second (revised) conference report (p. D670). Earlier in the day Rep. Sheppard was appointed as a substitute conferee for Rep. Gore (p.8669).

House conferees were appointed on H. R. 7216, the D. C. appropriation bill; H. R. 7313, the legislative appropriation bill; and H. R. 7268, the Army civil functions appropriation bill (pp. 8667, 8670, 8688). Senate conferees have been appointed on these bills.

3. RESEARCH. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 6578, to authorize the Interior Department, in cooperation with other public and private agencies, to conduct research and demonstrations on the use of sea water for irrigation, etc. (pp. 8667-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 2225, to provide for a study and evaluation of weather control (H. Rept. 2360) (p. 8713).

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 218, to provide for intensified research into the causes, hazards, and effects of air pollution, into methods for its prevention and control and for recovery of critical materials from atmospheric contaminants (H. Rept. 2359) (p. 8713).

Passed as reported H. R. 7952, to authorize the combination of the Truck Crop Insect Laboratory and the Citrus Insect Laboratory of E&PQ at Alhambra and Whittier, Calif. (p. 8674).

4. TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported H. R. 8170, to permit burley tobacco farm acreage allotments to be reduced to a minimum of 7/10 acre; provided that no allotment of 1 acre or less may be reduced more than 1/10 acre per year (pp. 8674-5).

5. LAND TRANSFER. Passed without amendment S. 2603, to authorize return to Oregon, for fish-hatchery use, a 2-acre tract which had previously been donated by that State for USDA use (p. 8674). This bill will now be sent to the President.

6. CHEMICALS IN FOODS. Received a report from the Delaney Committee (H. Rept. 2356) (p. 8713). The "Daily Digest" states: "In the report tribute is paid to the food industry, stating that the industry is entitled to considerable credit for the progress of research in the field of nutrition, and that this has resulted in an improvement in the health and nutritional status of millions. The committee stated, however, that the evidence had convinced it that the public is nevertheless in need of additional protection against small, irresponsible elements, as well as against the possible inadvertent mistakes of reputable food processors and premature enthusiasms of chemical manufacturers." (p. D669.)

7. EMERGENCY POWERS. The conferees on H. J. Res. 477, to continue various emergency war powers, agreed to file a report (p. D670).

8. VETERANS' BENEFITS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 7656, the GI Bill of Rights for veterans of the Korean conflict (p. 8667). Senate conferees have been appointed.

9. PUERTO RICO. Agreed to the conference report on H. J. Res. 430, approving the Puerto Rican constitution (p. 8669).

10. BUILDINGS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. J. Res. 393, authorizing Government buildings and grounds to be used in connection with the 1953 inauguration (pp. 8669-70). This bill will now be sent to the President.

11. IMPORT CONTROLS. Rep. Andresen gave his analysis of the changes made by the conferees in the import-control provision of S. 2594, the defense production bill (pp. 8672-3).

12. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Smith, Miss., said the "Buy-American" policy is a "costly fallacy" (pp. 8705-8).

13. PUBLIC LAND LAWS. Rep. Bentsen urged that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee prepare a proposed revision of the public-land laws instead of having a commission to perform this task (pp. 8710-12).

14. INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed, as reported, to H. Res. 263, providing \$150,000 additional for investigations of the Expenditures Committee (p. 8712).

ministrative Resolutions in today's House Chamber Action.)

SEA BOUNDARIES

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Bentsen Subcommittee on Public Lands considered, but took no final action on, H. J. Res. 373 and H. Res. 684, similar resolutions declaring boundaries of the inland or internal waters of the U. S. to be as far seaward as is permissible under international law, and providing for a survey of such boundaries to be made by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in the light of the Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries case. Representative Yorty, author of both measures, spoke on their behalf, while Philip P. Perlman, U. S. Solicitor General, spoke in opposition to the proposals.

SMOG—MUNITIONS—WEATHER— HEALTH SERVICE

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Ordered the following bills reported to the House—

H. J. Res. 218, amended, to provide for intensified research into the causes, hazards, and effects of air pollution, into methods for its prevention and control and for recovery of critical materials from atmospheric contaminants;

S. 1429, amended, to prohibit transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of lethal munitions under certain conditions;

S. 2225, to create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification;

H. R. 7722, to amend Public Health Service Act so as to provide for equality of grade, pay, and allowance between the Chief Medical Officer of the Coast Guard and comparable officers of the Army;

H. R. 5954, to provide for the release to the city of Camden of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain land heretofore conditionally granted to such city; and

H. R. 8272, to provide for the conveyance by the United States to Fulton County, a political subdivision of Georgia, of certain land in said county.

In a public hearing on the joint resolution on air pollution, the committee heard supporting testimony from Representative Murphy, who introduced it in the House, along with Cornelius A. Hall, president of the Borough of Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.; Dr. Natale Colosi, commissioner, Interstate Sanitation Commission for New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; Dr. Milton S. Lloyd, president, Richmond County Medical Society, Staten Island; Dr. Louis McCabe, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; Assemblyman Edward Curry, Staten Island; and Dr. Seward E. Miller, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

JUDICIAL REVIEWS—IMMIGRATION— EUROPEAN REFUGEES

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 1 approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 6404, amended, to amend Public Law 404 (79th Cong.), relating to judicial review of agency decisions; and S. Con. Res. 81, amended, suspension of certain deportation proceedings. Also approved 19 private immigration bills (2 of the House and 17 of the Senate); and reported adversely on 42 other private immigration bills of the House.

H. R. 7376, to authorize the issuance of 300,000 special nonquota immigration visas to certain refugees, persons of German ethnic origin, and natives of Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands, was ordered reported to the full committee without recommendation.

ATTORNEYS' LIENS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 2 approved for reporting to the full committee S. 2546, amended, to provide for attorneys' liens in proceedings before the courts or other departments and agencies of the United States. During a hearing on this measure, at which time H. R. 6405, a similar bill, was also considered, the committee heard the following witnesses—Representative Walter; Robert F. Keller, attorney in the U. S. Comptroller General's Office; John K. Carlock, attorney in the Treasury Department; and the following attorneys located in the Washington, D. C., area—Ralph D. Pittman, Raoul Berger, and Alton S. Bradford.

MINE SAFETY

Committee on Rules: Held further hearing on a rule for H. R. 7408, the coal-mine safety bill, and received testimony in favor of the legislation from Representatives Bailey, Secrest, Elliott, Saylor, Denton, Bragg, and Flood. Opposition views were presented by Representatives Lucas, Werdell, and Smith of Kansas. Committee will meet in an executive session on the same subject tomorrow morning.

CHEMICALIZED FOODS

Select Committee To Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Foods and Cosmetics: Chairman Delaney submitted to the House the third section of a four-part committee report entitled "Food." In the report tribute is paid to the food industry, stating that the industry is entitled to considerable credit for the progress of research in the field of nutrition, and that this has resulted in an improvement in the health and nutritional status of millions. The committee stated, however, that the evidence had convinced it that the public is nevertheless in need of additional protection against small, irresponsible elements, as well as against the possible inadvertent mistakes of reputable food processors and premature enthusiasms of chemical manufacturers.

Joint Committee Meetings

APPROPRIATIONS—AGRICULTURE

Conferees on H. R. 7314, Agriculture Department appropriations for 1953, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the House- and Senate-passed versions of the bill.

COMMUNICATIONS ACT

Conferees, in executive session, tentatively concluded work on the differences between the House- and Senate-passed versions of S. 658, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 (amending organizational, procedural, and appellate sections). *Conferees* will meet again tomorrow afternoon when they will review the report of the agreements to date.

EMERGENCY POWERS EXTENSION

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the House- and

Senate-passed versions of H. J. Res. 477, to continue certain statutory provisions for the duration of the national emergency and 6 months thereafter. *Conferees* accepted the House version of the bill, except that the expiration date was changed from June 30, 1953, to not later than April 1, 1953.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees on H. R. 7072, independent offices appropriations for 1953, in executive session, agreed to file a second conference report on the differences between the House- and Senate-passed versions of the bill. The first conference report was recommitted by the House on June 26.

RESERVE COMPONENTS

Conferees on H. R. 5426, relating to reserve components of the Armed Forces, met in executive session to work out the differences between the House- and Senate-passed versions of the bill, but did not conclude. *Conferees* meet again tomorrow.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

New Laws

(For last listing of public laws, see Digest, p. D562)

H. R. 5678, to revise the immigration and naturalization laws. Became law June 27, 1952, over President's veto (P. L. 414).

S. 2610, providing that excess-land provisions of Federal reclamation laws shall not apply to certain lands receiving water supply from San Luis Valley project, Colorado. Signed June 27, 1952 (P. L. 415).

S. 677, to fix the personnel strength of the U. S. Marine Corps, and to authorize the Commandant of the Marine Corps to sit with the Joint Chiefs of Staff when matters affecting the Marines are at hand. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 416).

S. 1032, authorizing certain States to pool royalties from school lands. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 417).

S. 1283, to increase the statutory limitation on the numerical strength of the White House Police force from 133 to 170. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 418).

S. 1536, to stabilize the economy of New Mexico residents on North Lobato and El Pueblo tracts and to effect transfer of such lands to the Forest Service. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 419).

H. R. 6291, providing that until January 1, 1954, the States and Federal Government may enter into voluntary agreements to place State employees under social security, the effective date of which shall cover service rendered previous to the date of agreement. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 420).

H. R. 6635, to exempt from taxation certain property of the AMVETS, American Veterans of World War II, in the D. C. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 421).

H. R. 7030, to eliminate the requirement of oaths for bids for contracts to perform mail transportation and all claims for railroad and air-mail service. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 422).

H. R. 7253, to authorize the conveyance of certain parcels of land to Columbia Hospital in D. C. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 423).

H. R. 7496, extending the period for authorization for appropriations to establish a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the D. C. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 424).

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, JULY 1

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations, executive, on H. R. 8370, supplemental appropriations, 10:30 a. m., room F-37, Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services, subcommittee, executive, to mark up H. R. 8120, military public works, 10 a. m., 212 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, Subcommittee on Housing and Rents, to hear Walter L. Greene testify in behalf of his nomination to be Federal Housing Commissioner, 10 a. m., 301 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, subcommittee, on H. R. 5368, Santa Margarita River irrigation, 10 a. m., 224 Senate Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, subcommittee, on nomination of Ashton H. Williams to be judge of eastern district of South Carolina, Herman E. Moore to be judge of district of Virgin Islands, Guthrie F. Crowe to be U. S. district judge for district of Canal Zone, 10 a. m.; full committee, executive, on committee business, 10:30 a. m., both in 424 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, executive, on calendar, and postmaster nominations, 2:30 p. m., room P-38, Capitol.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL,
1953

JULY 2, 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WHITTEN, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7314]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 3, 4, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 23, 25, and 34.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 36, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,370,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,756,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$75,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,160,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,465,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$29,550,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and

noxious plants on national forests as authorized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (Public Law 478), \$310,000, to remain available until expended; and the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 135, Eighty-second Congress) is hereby continued available, but not subject to the provision relating to the use of such appropriation included in such Act.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

SEC. 410. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: Provided, That this inhibition shall not apply to—

- (a) not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;*
- (b) positions filled from within the department;*
- (c) offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;*
- (d) seasonal and casual workers;*
- (e) employees in grades (PCC 1, 2, and 3;*
- (f) employees working in field activities;*
- (g) employees paid from funds for research;*
- (h) employees of the crop and livestock reporting service;*
- (i) employees paid from funds of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Production Credit Corporations, and the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the General Fund of the Treasury;*
- (j) employees paid from funds for marketing services;*
- (k) employees of the Rural Electrification Administration;*
- (l) employees of the Soil Conservation Service;*
- (m) employees of meat inspection and other regulatory services;*
- (n) employees of the Forest Service:*

Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the total provided for in the budget estimates for 1953, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again become operative.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 8 of paragraph (b) of said amendment strike out the word "radio" and insert in lieu thereof *individual or network radio and television*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 11, 20, 21, 28, and 39.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN
E. H. HEDRICK,
FRED MARSHALL,
CLARENCE CANNON,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
PAT MCCARRAN,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
HOMER FERGUSON (except
as to No. 37),
GUY CORDON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$5,250,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$5,260,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$2,370,500 instead of \$2,320,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,455,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree that funds for this purpose should be provided by transfer from the Department of the Interior in the future. The additional \$50,000 is included in this bill for 1953, since the Interior Department appropriation bill for next year has been passed by both the House and Senate without funds for this work.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4—*Payments to States, etc.*: Appropriate \$12,441,208 as proposed by the House instead of \$12,453,708 as proposed by the Senate, and approve \$62,500 for Alaska as proposed by the House instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate. It is the opinion of the conferees that there should be no further expansion in research funds for Alaska until a more definite explanation of the additional research proposed is presented to Congress.

Amendment No. 5—*Virgin Islands agricultural program*: Appropriates \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Amendments No. 6 and 7—*Animal research*: Appropriate \$3,756,000 instead of \$3,681,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,816,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide \$75,000 for research on poultry diseases.

Amendment No. 8—*Meat inspection*: Appropriates \$14,160,000 instead of \$13,660,000 as proposed by the House and \$14,260,000 as proposed by the Senate. This amount is agreed to by the House conferees, despite their disappointment at the manner in which the historical pattern of assignment of inspectors was arbitrarily disrupted

under the special provision inserted in the 1952 appropriation. In view of the amount approved by the conferees, this historical pattern should be reestablished by the Department and all regular inspection work should be done from appropriated funds.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$7,500,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$7,550,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in complete agreement that proposed research on development of products from pine gum should be carried on within the amount approved.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$11,465,000 instead of \$11,330,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,600,000 as proposed by the Senate. The additional funds are approved with the understanding that the Department will give appropriate attention to the various special projects inserted in the bill by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Reported in disagreement.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$2,700,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,759,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees insist that this reduction be made without reducing the staff of inspectors engaged in quarantine work on oriental fruit fly and other similar programs.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

Amendment No. 13—*Forest Pest Control Act*: Appropriates \$3,350,000 instead of \$3,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,625,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 14, 15, and 16—*White pine blister rust*: Appropriate \$3,300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,650,000 as proposed by the Senate, and approve amounts for the Forest Service and Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as proposed by the House.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 17—*National forest protection and management*: Appropriates \$29,550,000 instead of \$29,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$29,848,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House figure is to meet a special problem created by blown down timber in western Oregon and southwestern Washington.

Amendment No. 18—*Forest research*: Appropriates \$5,400,000 instead of \$5,365,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,415,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19—*Forest roads and trails*: Appropriates \$11,000,000 instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. This increase is provided to meet the problem in Oregon and Washington described in amendment No. 17.

Amendment No. 20—*Weeks Act*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 21—*Special acts*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22—*Cooperative range improvements*: Appropriates \$310,000 instead of \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate, and includes a perfecting amendment.

FLOOD PREVENTION

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$7,750,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. This amount is approved by the conferees with the understanding that a total of \$7,000,000 will be used for works of improvement and \$750,000 will be used for preliminary examinations and surveys and basin investigations. The conferees are of the opinion that more attention should be given to a comprehensive Nation-wide flood-prevention program in preference to continuation of surveys on individual watersheds.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$251,754,142 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$250,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Restores language proposed by the House and deleted by the Senate. ✓

Amendment No. 26: Authorizes \$26,754,142 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 27: Inserts language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Reported in disagreement.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Amendments Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33: Appropriate \$27,169,129 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$27,135,000 as proposed by the House, and authorize funds for Alaska and Puerto Rico in the amounts proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$615,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$682,500 as proposed by the Senate.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$600,000 instead of \$582,000 as proposed by the House and \$625,000 as proposed by the Senate.

RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT, COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$109,391,154 as proposed by the Senate to restore capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation based on estimated volume of inventory on hand. Since this action will result only in an internal bookkeeping transaction in the Treasury Department, it should be considered a "nonfund appropriation" and should not be reflected in any official Government reports as an expenditure or receipt.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 37—*Section 410*: Restores language as proposed by the House with certain perfecting amendments, and eliminates substitute language inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38—*Section 411*: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate with certain perfecting amendments as proposed by the House. The purpose of these amendments is to permit the Department to provide the same service for individual, non-network-radio programs as is provided for the Farm and Home Hour and similar programs.

Amendment No. 39—*Section 412*: Reported in disagreement.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
E. H. HEDRICK,
FRED MARSHALL,
CLARENCE CANNON,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

C

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued July 3, 1952

For actions of July 2, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 118

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference reports on following appropriation bills (ready for President): agricultural, independent offices, Labor-Federal Security. House passed following bills: extending rural housing program 1 year, increasing civil-service retirement, extending Veterans' Preference Act to recent veterans, authorizing air-pollution research, and transferring Ft. Reno lands to Indians. Senate passed price-maintenance bill. Ready for President. House adopted conference report on emergency-powers continuation bill. House committee reported bills authorizing halogeton control and sale of submarginal-land tract. Senate committee reported bills to adjust burley tobacco quotas and authorize consolidated insect-research laboratory. Senate committee submitted CCC investigation report.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference reports on the following bills and acted on amendments in disagreement (these bills will now be sent to the President):

Agricultural appropriation bill, H. R. 7314 (pp. 9014-6, 9159-60).

Attached to this Digest is a statement on this bill as sent to the President.

Independent offices appropriation bill, H. R. 7072 (pp. 9019-28, 9161-3).

As sent to the President, this bill restores the Thomas leave rider but adds a provision to the effect that the rider shall not be applicable to annual leave accumulated prior to Jan. 1, 1952. Sen. Robertson inserted a statement by Sen. Byrd objecting to the rider. The bill also fixes a ceiling of \$1,600 on the price which may be paid for automobiles, with certain exceptions. The conferees compromised the National Science Foundation item at \$4,750,000.

Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, H. R. 7151 (pp. 9016-9, 9160).

D. C. appropriation bill, H. R. 7216 (pp. 9010-3, 9160).

2. PRICE MAINTENANCE. Passed, 64-16, without amendment H. R. 5767, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act so as to extend the provisions of State "fair-trade"

- laws, relating to minimum or stipulated resale prices, to merchants not signing such agreements with wholesalers or distributors (pp. 9068, 9073-112, 9118-27, 9135-45). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. CCC INVESTIGATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee submitted its report on its investigation of CCC storage and processing activities (S. Rept. 2048)(p. 9064). The report is not yet printed, and the committee staff informs us that it may not be available for distribution for several weeks.
 4. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5055, to authorize exchange of certain lands in Ontonagon County, Mich., for lands within the Ottawa National Forest (S. Rept. 2053)(p. 9064).
 5. INSECT RESEARCH. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7952, to authorize the combination of the Truck Crop Insect and the Citrus Insect Laboratories of E&PQ located at Alhambra and Whittier, Calif., respectively, and to authorize new quarters (S. Rept. 2054)(p. 9064).
 6. TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8170, to authorize reductions in minimum burley tobacco farm acreage allotments (S. Rept. 2055)(p. 9064).
 7. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 2320, to provide the basis for authorizing irrigation works in connection with Chief Joseph Dam and to provide for financial assistance thereto from power revenues (S. Rept. 2051)(p. 9064).
 8. PROPERTY; ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5350, to make various amendments to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (S. Rept. 2075)(p. 9064).
 9. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee was authorized to report this bill, H. R. 8370, during recess (p. 9148).
 10. NOMINATION of Walter L. Green, to be Federal Housing Commissioner, was confirmed (pp. 9158, 9168).
 11. TUNA-FISH INVESTIGATION. Sen. George inserted a Tariff Commission public notice on the investigation of the domestic tuna-fish industry undertaken by that agency on June 30 (p. 9068).
 12. BUDGETING. Sen. McClellan inserted a Washington Post editorial favoring S. 913 and H. R. 7888, to create a joint budget committee, etc. (p. 9072).
- HOUSE
13. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 493, allowing \$500,000 to the Appropriations Committee for staff aid in scrutinizing the budget and in investigating the expenses of the executive agencies (H. Rept. 2429)(pp. 9059, 9001-2, A4431).
 14. PRICE MAINTENANCE. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 917, establishing good faith as a defense to a charge of price discrimination to meet the equally low price of a competitor (H. Rept. 2438)(p. 9059).
 15. EMERGENCY POWERS. Agreed to the conference report on H. J. Res. 477, to continue certain statutory provisions during the emergency and for 6 months

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Summary of Appropriations and REA and FHA Borrowing Authorizations, 1953, Compared with Appropriations and Borrowing Authorizations, 1952, and Budget Estimates, 1953

(Note.--Figures in brackets [] not included in totals; 1952 figures include all supplemental appropriations to date and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1953 Agricultural Appropriation Act.)

Bureau or Item	Appropriations : and Loan Auth- : : orizations, : : Including Pay : : Adjustment Sup- : : plementals, 1952:	Budget : Estimates, : 1953	Appropriations, : 1953	Appropriations : and Loan : : Authorizations, : 1952	Increase (+), or Decrease (-), : : Appropriations, 1953, Compared With
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR REG-					
ULAR ACTIVITIES:					
Production and Marketing Ad- ministration:					
Conservation and use of ag- ricultural land resources :	\$260,000,000:	\$256,500,000:	\$251,754,142:	-\$8,245,858:	-\$4,745,858
Farm land restoration in : flood-stricken areas ... :	30,980,000:	- - :	- - :	-30,980,000:	- - -
Agricultural production programs :	10,000,000:	15,000,000:	10,000,000:	- - -	-5,000,000
Sugar Act program :	70,000,000:	70,000,000:	65,000,000:	-5,000,000:	-5,000,000
National school lunch program :	83,367,491:	83,367,491:	83,367,491:	- - -	- - -
Marketing services :	11,540,000:	11,465,000:	11,465,000:	-75,000:	- - -
Total, Production and Mar- keting Administration : (excluding Commodity Credit Corporation) :	465,887,491:	436,332,491:	421,586,633:	-44,300,858:	-14,745,858
Salaries and expenses, defense production activities :	1,500,000:	a/ 3,000,000:	- - :	-1,500,000:	-3,000,000
Soil Conservation Service ... :	57,210,491:	60,975,500:	60,445,500:	+3,235,009:	-530,000
Emergency channel restora- tion in flood-stricken areas :	7,460,000:	- - :	- - :	-7,460,000:	- - -
Federal Crop Insurance Cor- poration :	7,949,911:	9,100,000:	8,500,000:	+550,089:	-600,000

Farmers' Home Administration:	29,570,000:	29,350,000:	29,350,000:	-220,000:	-
Salaries and expenses	:	:	:	:	-
Disaster loan revolving fund:	:	:	:	:	-
(flood relief and rehabilitation)	30,000,000:	- -	- -	-30,000,000:	-
Rural Electrification Administration (administrative expenses)	8,290,000:	8,425,000:	8,290,000:	- -	-135,000
Farm Credit Administration (salaries and expenses)	2,753,100:	2,753,100:	2,753,100:	- -	-
Agricultural Research Administration	75,325,888:	75,947,708:	75,421,208:	+95,320:	-526,500
Research facilities	10,000,000:	- -	- -	-10,000,000:	-
Agricultural Marketing Act (RMA-Title II)	4,972,000:	5,500,000:	5,250,000:	+278,000:	-250,000
Control of forest pests	6,000,000:	8,000,000:	6,650,000:	+650,000:	-1,350,000
Forest Service	69,020,308:	66,274,680:	63,419,680:	-5,600,628:	-2,855,000
Flood prevention	6,559,600:	7,750,000:	7,750,000:	+1,190,400:	-
Extension Service (principally payments to States)	28,043,000:	28,074,129:	28,074,129:	+31,129:	-
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	5,403,304:	5,565,000:	5,428,500:	+25,196	-136,500
All other	7,784,505:	8,132,000:	7,867,000:	+82,495:	-265,000
Total, Annual Appropriations for Regular Activities	823,729,598:	755,179,608:	730,785,750:	-92,943,848:	-24,393,858
Deduct items included above, appropriated from other than the General Fund of the Treasury	-3,163,780:	-3,163,780:	-2,773,780:	-390,000:	-390,000
Total, Annual Appropriations for Regular Activities from the General Fund of the Treasury	820,565,818:	752,015,828:	728,011,970:	-92,553,848:	-24,003,858
LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS:					
Rural Electrification Administration loans	109,000,000:	75,000,000:	75,000,000:	-34,000,000:	-
Farmers' Home Administration loans	153,000,000:	154,000,000:	164,000,000:	+11,000,000:	+10,000,000
Total, Loan Authorizations	262,000,000:	229,000,000:	239,000,000:	-23,000,000:	+10,000,000

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:</
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- a/ Estimate submitted in House Document No. 504, dated June 16, 1952. The House approved \$2,000,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1953.
- b/ Appropriated in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1952, approved June 30, 1952, for research facilities for investigation of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases.
- c/ Formerly referred to as "Flood Control."
- d/ Including the carry-over of funds from prior years, an electrification loan program of \$165,000,000 and a telephone loan program of \$25,000,000 is planned for the fiscal year 1953.
- e/ In lieu of a direct appropriation, Budget proposed language authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes issued by the Corporation to the Treasury in an amount, as determined by Treasury Appraisal, to restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation.
- f/ In lieu of a direct appropriation, the Act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation in the amount of \$182,162,250.
- g/ Act provides language authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Treasury in the amount of \$11,240,532 for costs incurred in fiscal year 1951 in connection with the program for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease.

by the House and \$2,722,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$5,056,000 for capital outlay, Street and Bridge Divisions, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,374,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 51: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$1,220,000 for the Department of Vehicles and Traffic instead of \$1,175,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,265,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$345,000 for the Division of Trees and Parking instead of \$325,000 as proposed by the House and \$366,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates \$105,000 for Motor-Vehicle Parking Agency instead of \$90,000 as proposed by the House and \$120,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates \$4,507,000 for operating expenses, Division of Sanitation instead of \$4,475,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,538,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56: Provides that \$97,500 of the appropriation in amendment number 55 shall be derived from the highway fund instead of \$95,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 57: Reported in disagreement. This amendment establishes under the Division of Sanitation authority to expend funds for snow removal which was previously carried under operating expenses, Street and Bridge Divisions. In deleting Senate language in connection with the plan for snow traffic control the conferees avoid giving congressional approval to the plan that was announced last winter, believing that the plan was ill-conceived and is not practical or feasible.

Amendment No. 58: Appropriates \$1,537,000 for operating expenses, Sewer Division, instead of \$1,492,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,582,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 59: Appropriates \$2,423,000 for operating expenses, Water Division, instead of \$2,365,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,480,000 as proposed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

Amendment No. 60: Appropriates \$1,942,000 for operating expenses instead of \$1,930,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,953,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL GUARD

Amendment No. 61: Appropriates \$115,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$105,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

Amendment No. 62: Appropriates \$2,025,000 for necessary expenses instead of \$1,975,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,092,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 63: Appropriate \$98,000 for necessary expenses instead of \$90,000 as proposed by the House and \$108,200 as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 64: Permits not to exceed \$55,000 to be used for automobile allowances as proposed by the House instead of \$59,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 65: Permits not to exceed \$15,000 to be used for expenses of attendance at meetings and payment of dues as proposed by the House instead of \$17,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66: Reported in disagreement.

In the case of several appropriations having multiple activities, it is the consensus of the conferees that the items appealed by

the District officials in their requests for restoration of amounts reduced by the House, represent laudable and worthwhile activities. The conferees, therefore, direct that those activities on which appeals were made, and for which the Senate approved increases, shall be undertaken within the funds herein provided and that other, less-meritorious activities be reduced if retrenchment is necessary in order to carry out the more desirable programs.

SIDNEY R. YATES,
FOSTER FURCOLO,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
LOWELL STOCKMAN,
EARL WILSON,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7216) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 41: Page 23, line 12, insert "; and for plans and specifications for an Industrial Home School for Colored Girls to replace the National Training School for Girls, \$86,000; in all, \$896,000."

Mr. YATES. I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I understand it is simply necessary to bring this back to the floor; that there is no disagreement among the conferees.

Mr. YATES. This is a unanimous report of the conferees. The gentleman from Minnesota is one of the conferees and he knows the House and Senate agreed on every item in the conference report, and that each of the managers on the part of the House as well as on the part of the Senate signed the report.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct. I simply wanted to bring that out. It is simply a technical maneuver that is necessary.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 51, page 31, line 9, insert: "Provided further, That this appropriation and the appropriation 'Operating expenses,

Street and Bridge Divisions,' shall be available for advance payments to Federal agencies for work to be performed, when ordered by the Commissioners, subject to subsequent adjustment."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 57, page 33, line 13, insert "for cleaning snow and ice from streets, sidewalks, crosswalks, and gutters, and for marking electric-light poles incidental to traffic control during periods of ice and snow, in the discretion of the Commissioners."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. YATES moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 57, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "for cleaning snow and ice from streets, sidewalks, crosswalks, and gutters, in the discretion of the Commissioners."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 66: page 45, line 21, insert "; and hereafter the salary of the Budget Officer of the District of Columbia shall be at the rate of grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. YATES moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 66, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "; and the salary of the Budget Officer of the District of Columbia shall be at the rate of grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949."

The motion was agreed to.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have the privilege of extending their remarks on this bill at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

(Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include a statement by President Truman in regard to the Defense Production Act.)

[Mr. RODINO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. WHITTEN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2441)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 3, 4, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 23, 25, and 34.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 36, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,370,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,756,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$14,160,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,465,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$29,550,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

"For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as authorized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (Public Law 478), \$310,000, to remain available until expended; and the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head in the Department of Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 135, Eighty-second Congress) is hereby continued available, but not subject to the provision relating to the use of such appropriation included in such Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 410. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply to—

"(a) not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;

"(b) positions filled from within the department;

"(c) offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) seasonal and casual workers;

"(e) employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;

"(f) employees working in field activities;

"(g) employees paid from funds for research;

"(h) employees of the crop and livestock reporting service;

"(i) employees paid from funds of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Production Credit Corporations, and the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the General Fund of the Treasury;

"(j) employees paid from funds for marketing services;

"(k) employees of the Rural Electrification Administration;

"(l) employees of the Soil Conservation Service;

"(m) employees of meat inspection and other regulatory services;

"(n) employees of the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the total provided for in the budget estimates for 1953, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again become operative."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 8 of paragraph (b) of said amendment, strike out the word "radio" and insert

in lieu thereof "individual or network radio and television"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 11, 20, 21, 28, and 39.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
E. H. HEDRICK,
FRED MARSHALL,
CLARENCE CANNON,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
PAT MCCARRAN,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
HOMER FERGUSON,
(except as to No. 37),
GUY CORDON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Agricultural Marketing Act

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$5,250,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$5,260,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$2,370,500, instead of \$2,320,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,455,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree that funds for this purpose should be provided by transfer from the Department of the Interior in the future. The additional \$50,000 is included in this bill for 1953, since the Interior Department appropriation bill for next year has been passed by both the House and Senate without funds for this work.

Office of Experiment Stations

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4—Payments to States, etc: Appropriate \$12,441,208 as proposed by the House, instead of \$12,453,708 as proposed by the Senate, and approve \$62,500 for Alaska as proposed by the House, instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate. It is the opinion of the conferees that there should be no further expansion in research funds for Alaska until a more definite explanation of the additional research proposed is presented to Congress.

Amendment No. 5—Virgin Islands agricultural program: Appropriates \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Animal Industry

Amendments Nos. 6 and 7—Animal research: Appropriate \$3,756,000, instead of \$3,681,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,816,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide \$75,000 for research on poultry diseases.

Amendment No. 8—Meat inspection: Appropriates \$14,160,000, instead of \$13,660,000 as proposed by the House and \$14,260,000 as proposed by the Senate. This amount is agreed to by the House conferees, despite their disappointment at the manner in which the historical pattern of assignment of inspectors was arbitrarily disrupted under the special provision inserted in the 1952 appropriation. In view of the amount approved by the conferees, this historical pattern should be reestablished by the Department

and all regular inspection work should be done from appropriated funds.

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$7,500,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$7,550,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in complete agreement that proposed research on development of products from pine gum should be carried on within the amount approved.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$11,465,000, instead of \$11,330,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,600,000 as proposed by the Senate. The additional funds are approved with the understanding that the Department will give appropriate attention to the various special projects inserted in the bill by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Reported in disagreement.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$2,700,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$2,759,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees insist that this reduction be made without reducing the staff of inspectors engaged in quarantine work on oriental fruit fly and other similar programs.

Control of forest pests

Amendment No. 13—Forest Pest Control Act: Appropriates \$3,350,000, instead of \$3,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,625,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 14, 15, and 16—White pine blister rust: appropriate \$3,300,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$3,650,000 as proposed by the Senate, and approve amounts for the Forest Service and Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as proposed by the House.

Forest Service

Amendment No. 17—National forest protection and management: Appropriates \$29,550,000, instead of \$29,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$29,848,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House figure is to meet a special problem created by blown-down timber in western Oregon and southwestern Washington.

Amendment No. 18—Forest research: Appropriates \$5,400,000, instead of \$5,365,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,415,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19—Forest roads and trails: Appropriates \$11,000,000, instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. This increase is provided to meet the problem in Oregon and Washington described in amendment No. 17.

Amendment No. 20—Weeks Act: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 21—Special acts: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22—Cooperative range improvements: Appropriates \$310,000, instead of \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate, and includes a perfecting amendment.

Flood prevention

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$7,750,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. This amount is approved by the conferees with the understanding that a total of \$7,000,000 will be used for works of improvement and \$750,000 will be used for preliminary examinations and surveys and basin investigations. The conferees are of the opinion that more attention should be given to a comprehensive Nation-wide flood-prevention program in preference to continuation of surveys on individual watersheds.

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$251,754,142 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Restores language proposed by the House and deleted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Authorizes \$26,754,142 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 27: Inserts language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Reported in disagreement.

Extension Service

Amendments Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33: Appropriate \$27,169,129 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$27,135,000 as proposed by the House, and authorize funds for Alaska and Puerto Rico in the amounts proposed by the Senate.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$615,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$682,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$600,000, instead of \$582,000 as proposed by the House and \$625,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$109,391,154 as proposed by the Senate to restore capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation based on estimated volume of inventory on hand. Since this action will result only in an internal bookkeeping transaction in the Treasury Department, it should be considered a non-fund appropriation and should not be reflected in any official Government reports as an expenditure or receipt.

General provisions

Amendment No. 37—Section 410: Restores language as proposed by the House with certain perfecting amendments, and eliminates substitute language inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38—Section 411: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate with certain perfecting amendments as proposed by the House. The purpose of these amendments is to permit the Department to provide the same service for individual, non-network radio programs as is provided for the Farm and Home Hour and similar programs.

Amendment No. 39—Section 412: Reported in disagreement.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
E. H. HEDRICK,
FRED MARSHALL,
CLARENCE CANNON,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks on this bill at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 12, line 13, insert "including not to exceed \$15,000 for construction of an addition to the United States Cotton Ginning Branch Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N. Mex."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: Page 24, line 2, insert:

"WEEKS ACT"

"For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$75,000, to be available only for payment toward the purchase price of any lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisition."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the matter inserted by the said amendment and before the period, insert "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land over the objection of the local government concerned."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: Page 24, line 13, insert:

"SPECIAL ACTS"

"For the acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended, \$39,830; Cache National Forest, Utah, act of May 11, 1938 (Pub-

Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County, Calif., act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests, Nev., act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, Calif., act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland National Forest, San Diego County, Calif., act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National Forest, Calif., act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637), \$34,850; in all, \$141,680."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the matter inserted by the said amendment and before the period, insert "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land over the objection of the local government concerned."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 28: Page 38, line 1, strike out "Provided, That hereafter the Commodity Credit Corporation may contract with cooperatives for classing cotton and may pay for such services an amount not in excess of the value of the samples."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided, That hereafter the Secretary may contract with cooperatives furnishing classers and other facilities for classing cotton and may pay for such services an amount, some part of which may be in kind, not in excess of the value of the samples."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 61, line 12, insert:

"SEC. 412. No appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be available to pay—

"(1) for personal services above basic rates of civilian administrative personnel (except field employees);

"(2) for transportation of things (other than mail); or

"(3) for travel of civilian employees (other than for field operation of action programs), more than 90 percent of the amount which the budget estimates heretofore submitted in connection with appropriation or authorization contemplated would be expended therefrom for such purposes, respectively; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount requested in such budget estimates for such purpose."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 412. Of the total amount made available in this act for personal services above basic rates of the civilian personnel, for transportation of things (other than mail), and for travel of civilian employees, the Secretary is authorized and directed on or before September 1, 1952, to cover into the surplus funds of the Treasury, or return to the capital funds affected, sums equal to 10 percent of the amounts included in the budget estimates for such purposes, less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for such purpose in the budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such purpose: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to:

"1. employees working in field activities;

"2. employees paid from funds for research;

"3. employees of the crop and livestock reporting service;

"4. the administrative expense limitations for Federal intermediate credit banks and for production credit corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury;

"5. employees paid from funds for marketing services;

"6. employees of the Rural Electrification Administration;

"7. employees of the Soil Conservation Service;

"8. employees of meat inspection and other regulatory services;

"9. employees of the Forest Service."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. FOGARTY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2442)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 42, 43, and 44.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 31, 35, 36, 37, 39, and 40, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$1,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,495,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,860,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$18,673,261"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$18,498,261"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$22,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,850,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$60,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$28,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$185,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$109,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,835,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

missions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 9, 10, 11, 37, 68, and 86 to the bill, and concurred therein; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 17, 19, 46, 48, and 130 to the bill, and concurred therein severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 23, and 26 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28 to the bill, and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11 to the bill, and concurred therein; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 20, 21, 28, and 39 to the bill, and concurred therein severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7216) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 41 and 51 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 57 and 66 to the bill, and concurred therein, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 658) to further amend the Communications Act of 1934.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4109) to amend section 73 of the act of January 12, 1895, as amended, relating to the printing, binding, and distribution of the Statutes at Large, and sections 411, 412, and 413 of title 28, United States Code, relating to the printing, binding, and distribution of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 477) to continue the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed December 16, 1950, and 6 months thereafter, but not beyond June 30, 1953.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 191) favoring the status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 86) authorizing the appointment of a committee to attend the general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to be held in Canada.

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. HUNT, from the Committee on Armed Services, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 5198) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Army to transfer certain property located in St. Thomas, V. I., to the control and administrative supervision of the Department of the Interior, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 2067) thereon.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS, 1953 — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see pp. 9014-9015 of House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona state whether the conference report is the

unanimous report of all the conferees on the bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. It was unanimous, except that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] disagreed to the Jensen amendment, as modified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 7314, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 2, 1952.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 11 to the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 20, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the matter inserted by the said amendment and before the period, insert: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land over the objection of the local government concerned."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 21, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the matter inserted by the said amendment and before the period, insert: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land over the objection of the local government concerned."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 28, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided, That hereafter the Secretary may contract with cooperatives furnishing classers and other facilities for classing cotton and may pay for such services an amount, some part of which may be in kind, not in excess of the value of the samples."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 39, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

"Sec. 412. Of the total amount made available in this act for personal services above basic rates of the civilian personnel, for transportation of things (other than mail), and for travel of civilian employees, the Secretary is authorized and directed on or before September 1, 1952, to cover into the surplus funds of the Treasury, or return to the capital funds affected, sums equal to 10 percent of the amounts included in the budget estimates for such purposes, less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for such purpose in the budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such purpose: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to:

"(1) employees working in field activities;
"(2) employees paid from funds for research;

"(3) employees of the crop and livestock reporting service;

"(4) the administrative expense limitations for Federal intermediate credit banks and for production credit corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury;

"(5) employees paid from funds for marketing services;

"(6) employees of the Rural Electrification Administration;

"(7) employees of the Soil Conservation Service;

"(8) employees of meat inspection and other regulatory services;

"(9) employees of the Forest Service."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 20, 21, 28, and 39.

The motion was agreed to.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS, 1953—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I submit the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7216) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. It is the unanimous report of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see pp. 9010-9013 of House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 7216, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 2, 1952.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 41 and 51 to the bill (H. R. 7216) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "for cleaning snow and ice from streets, sidewalks, crosswalks, and gutters, in the discretion of the Commissioners."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "and the salary of the Budget Officer of the District of Columbia shall be at the

rate of grade GS-16 in the general schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 57 and 66.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I submit the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 658) to further amend the Communications Act of 1934. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read by the legislative clerk.

(For conference report see pp. 8830-8834 of House proceedings of CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 1, 1952.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS, 1953—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I submit the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see pp. 9016-9018 of House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 7151, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 2, 1952.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 23, and 26 to the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the

matter proposed by said amendment insert: "Provided further, That, in computing allotments to States under sections 502, 512, and 521 (a) of such Act for the current fiscal year, balances in allotments previously made to States which remain available in the Federal Treasury for payment to them as of July 1, 1952, shall be taken into account by (1) adding the total of such balances to the appropriation herein made, and (2) subtracting from each resulting allotment to any State under section 502 (a), 512 (a), or 521 (a) any balance in any prior allotment under such section which remains available in the Federal Treasury for payment to it as of such date but with such adjustments as may be necessary to assure that this proviso does not operate to deprive any State of any balance in an allotment previously made to it under such section; Provided further, That no allotment for this or any succeeding fiscal year under such title V shall be available after the close of such fiscal year except as may be necessary to liquidate obligations incurred during such year."

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 28. This deals with the appropriation to the Children's Bureau for grants to States for maternal and child welfare. The House accepted the Senate amendment with the addition of a proviso for clarification.

The motion was agreed to.

RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I submit the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5426) relating to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see pp. 9029-9041 of House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, there are very few Senators in the Chamber. So far as I know, no Senator objects to the conference report.

For the most part the conference agreed to the Senate provisions, with the exception that in the organization of the Reserve components the report provides that there shall be a ready and standby and inactive Reserve, with a limit to the size of the Ready Reserve. If any Senator tomorrow wishes to object to any provision of the conference report, the junior Senator from Louisiana will have no objection to reconsidering. I did not believe that there would be any opposition to the conference report. It is upon that basis I hope the Senate will agree to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASE in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Public Law 451 - 82d Congress

Chapter 574 - 2d Session

H. R. 7314

AN ACT

All 66 Stat. 335.

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, namely:

Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1953.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

(RMA—TITLE II)

To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, independently or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the distribution and marketing of agricultural products under the provisions of titles II and III of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1621-1629), and for expenses of any advisory committees established as provided in title III of said Act to assist in effectuating the research and service work of the Department, \$5,250,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$600,000 of this amount shall be available for contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 205 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to other appropriation items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and for development of foreign markets.

60 Stat. 1087.

Contracts.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (7 U. S. C. 411) and related Acts, as follows:

52 Stat. 532.

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, \$2,370,500: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made

available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton, stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and value of livestock and livestock products on farms, production, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$3,058,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple production for other than the commercial crop.

49 Stat. 653.
Peanut sta-
tistics.
49 Stat. 1898;
52 Stat. 348.
Cotton and
apple reports.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator, including travel and subsistence expenses of advisory committees authorized by title III of the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1628-1629), and the maintenance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the Agricultural Research Center, \$581,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation current at the time services are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and other related services, for equipment rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for services, supplies, equipment, and material furnished: *Provided further*, That of the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall be available for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (excepting greenhouses connecting greenhouses and experimental farm houses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is greater.

60 Stat. 1091.
Reimburse-
ments.

58 Stat. 742.
60 Stat. 810.
Buildings
and improve-
ments.

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, independently or in cooperation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska, \$270,000.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico to be paid quarterly in advance where applicable, to carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural experiment stations:

Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), sections 3 and 5, \$2,863,758, and sections 9 and 11 of said Act as added by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h, 427j), including administration by the Office of Experiment Stations in the United States Department of Agriculture, \$5,000,000, no part of which latter amount shall be used for beginning construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska, \$62,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$12,441,208.

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses in connection with administration of grants and coordination of research with States pursuant to the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f), and title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), and for the administration, operation, and maintenance of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$380,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

VIRGIN ISLANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 228, approved October 29, 1951, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$100,000.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses in connection with conducting investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products

65 Stat. 661.
48 U.S.C.
§§ 1409m-
1409o.

for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and such economic investigations, including housing and household buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services made available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and for disseminating useful information on these subjects, \$1,400,000.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigation concerned with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

Animal research: For animal husbandry investigations; investigations of diseases of animals and of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products; and cooperation in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 429), \$3,756,000: *Provided*, That of this amount \$75,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Animal Industry for poultry husbandry investigations, such allocation to be in addition to other funds now appropriated or allocated to the Bureau for such purpose.

Animal disease control and eradication: For the control and eradication of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals, scabies in sheep and cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, and dourine in horses, and other inspection and quarantine work authorized by law; for supervision of the transportation of livestock, including administration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection of vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158) and sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), relating to veterinary biological products, \$8,477,000: *Provided*, That no payment hereunder as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or brucellosis shall exceed (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any pure bred animal, (2) one-third of the difference between the appraised value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3) the amount paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperating agency, and no payment hereunder shall be made for any animal if at the time of test or condemnation it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for slaughter.

Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food products, \$14,160,000.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relating to process or renovated butter, as amended, and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,573,000.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations established under the provisions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292); for the development of new and extended food, feed, and industrial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and animal, and potential replacement crops, and processing, biological, chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicological, and technological investigation thereof, \$7,500,000. 52 Stat. 37.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research: For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations concerning plants, soils, and agricultural engineering, including those related to the production, improvement, handling, processing, transportation, and storage of farm and other crops; control of weeds, plant diseases, and nematodes; discovery and introduction of new and useful plants, both foreign and native; soil and water management to improve soil productivity; the relation of soils to plant, animal, and human nutrition; classification and mapping of soils; fertilizers, liming materials, and soil amendments; farm machinery and processing equipment; farm buildings, and farm electrification; and for the acquisition (not to exceed one), operation, and maintenance of airplanes; \$11,465,000, including not to exceed \$15,000 for construction of an addition to the United States Cotton Ginning Branch Laboratory at Mesilla Park, New Mexico. Cotton Ginning Branch Laboratory.

National Arboretum: For the maintenance and development of the National Arboretum established under the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-194), \$149,000. 44 Stat. 1422.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149), the Act of May 9, 1938, relating to grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended, authorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed two, as follows: 37 Stat. 315.
42 Stat. 833;
33 Stat. 1269;
56 Stat. 40.
52 Stat. 344.
58 Stat. 735.

Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management; for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to determine the distribution and abundance of insects;

All 66 Stat. 340.

for investigations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their application, \$3,869,000: *Provided*, That of the amount allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed \$250,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies for research in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i), and the amounts obligated for contract research shall remain available until expended.

Oriental
fruitfly.

60 Stat. 1085.

52 Stat. 344.

37 Stat. 315.

Cotton-free
areas.

62 Stat. 442.

Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, golden nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, Hall scale, and gypsy and brown-tail moths, and grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs in accordance with the Act of May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the compensation of growers for losses resulting from the destruction of or for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on lands infested or exposed to infestations of the golden nematode for the purpose authorized by the Golden Nematode Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150g), \$5,600,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed, except potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode Act.

37 Stat. 316.

33 Stat. 1269;

56 Stat. 40.

38 Stat. 1113.

41 Stat. 726.

7 U.S.C. §167.

Plant quarantines: For operations against the introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they pertain to Territories and districts of the United States, for the enforcement of plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the interception and disposition of materials found to have been transported in violation of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166) and enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary

requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$2,700,000.

58 Stat. 735.

Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant Diseases

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the operation and maintenance of airplanes, control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian citizens, \$1,000,000, which shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said joint resolution only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency conditions.

52 Stat. 344.

31 U. S. C. § 665.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

For expenses necessary for carrying out operations, measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including the purchase (not to exceed two) and operation and maintenance of airplanes, and construction and alteration of necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of constructing or altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500, as follows:

37 Stat. 315.

Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C., Supp. I, 594-1-594-5), \$3,350,000, of which \$500,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said Act only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency conditions.

61 Stat. 177.

31 U. S. C. § 665.

White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), \$3,300,000, of which \$505,000 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; \$1,750,000 to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,045,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the entire program, method development, and for operations conducted under its direction for such control, including, but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

54 Stat. 168.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to experiment and make investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods,

58 Stat. 742.

60 Stat. 810.

Experimental investigations.

All 66 Stat. 342.

Cost of
buildings.

for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$15,000, (\$22,500 in Alaska,) with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or more, may be improved out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Chief of the Forest Service; to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service, as follows:

Protection,
etc., of
national
forests.

Direct pur-
chases.

National forest protection and management: For the administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and development of the national forests, including the establishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care of plantations and young growth; the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed three; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, development, and use of the national forests, including experimental areas under Forest Service administration, except that where direct purchases will be more economical than construction, improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities; timber cultural operations; development and application of fish and game management plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and other resources and development and application of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514); examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or right-of-ways for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests; and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests, \$29,550,000.

36 Stat. 963.

34 Stat. 233;
37 Stat. 287,
842.

Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administration, including lands under contract for purchase or in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which

\$2,500,000 shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency conditions. 31 U. S. C. § 665.

Forest research: For forest research at forest or range experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and maintenance of improvements; fire, silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and experiments; investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges; experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products; a comprehensive forest survey; and investigations in forest economics; \$5,400,000: *Provided*, That funds may be advanced to cooperators under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe when such action will stimulate or facilitate cooperative work. 45 Stat. 699.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating to forest development roads and trails, including the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, \$11,000,000, which sum is authorized to be appropriated by the Acts of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 834), and September 7, 1950 (Public Law 769), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000 (\$22,500 in Alaska) with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such buildings certified by the Chief of the Forest Service. 42 Stat. 218; 49 Stat. 1520. 62 Stat. 1105. 64 Stat. 785. 23 U. S. C. §§ 21, 23c, 3a notes.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Weeks Act

For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$75,000, to be available only for payment toward the purchase price of any lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisition: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land over the objection of the local government concerned. 36 Stat. 961.

Superior National Forest

For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act approved June 22, 1948 (Public Law 733), \$150,000, to remain available until expended. 62 Stat. 568. 16 U. S. C. §§ 577c-577h.

Special Acts

- For the acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of 49 Stat. 866. August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended, \$39,830; Cache 52 Stat. 347. National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, 52 Stat. 699. Riverside County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests, Nevada, 52 Stat. 1205. Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as amended, \$10,000; Angeles 54 Stat. 299. National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland National Forest, San Diego County, California, 54 Stat. 297. Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National 54 Stat. 402. Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637), \$34,850; in all, \$141,680: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land over the objection of the local government concerned.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

- For expenses necessary for cooperation with the various States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree planting, in forest management and processing, and in farm forestry extension, 64 Stat. 473. pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 568c, 568d), and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 564- 43 Stat. 653. 568a), and Acts supplementary thereto; advising timberland owners, associations, and other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, and advising wood-using industries in processing of forest products, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries; \$10,793,000.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

- For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as authorized by section 12 of 64 Stat. 85. the Act of April 24, 1950 (Public Law 478), \$310,000, to remain avail- 16 U.S.C. able until expended; and the unobligated balance of the appropria- § 580h. tion under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation 65 Stat. 235. Act, 1952 (Public Law 135, Eighty-second Congress) is hereby continued available, but not subject to the provision relating to the use of such appropriation included in such Act.

FLOOD PREVENTION

- For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood Control Act, 49 Stat. 1570. approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738), as amended and supple- 33 U.S.C. mented, to make preliminary examinations and surveys, and to per- §§ 701a-701h. form works of improvement, and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of the Columbia Basin area, the Arkansas-White-Red River area, the New England-New York area, the Colorado River area,

the Missouri River area, the Sevier River area, and the Mississippi River area, in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, to remain available until expended, \$7,750,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, Neosho, Cottonwood, Verdigris, Caney, and tributaries in Kansas, without the specific approval of the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided further*, That of the funds available herein, not in excess of \$5,556,540 (with which shall be merged the unexpended balance of funds heretofore made available for these purposes) may be expended in watersheds heretofore authorized by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, for necessary gully control, floodwater detention, and floodway structures in areas other than those over which the Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsibility.

53 Stat. 742.
60 Stat. 810.

Yazoo and
Little Tallahatchie
watersheds.

58 Stat. 905.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the Act of August 11, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1011 note), including research and investigations into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture depletion, and methods of soil and water conservation (including the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and the construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations); making conservation surveys and plans and establishing measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs); establishment and operation of conservation nurseries; development and management of land utilization project lands and facilities; dissemination of information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and furnishing of subsistence to employees; \$60,210,000: *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such building and with the exception of buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has established

49 Stat. 163.
50 Stat. 525.
59 Stat. 532.

Cost of
buildings.

Restrictions.

All 66 Stat. 346.

a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior approval of such central State agency before they shall become effective as to such district: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations under the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed at per diem rates to perform the technical planning work of the service: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell at market value any property located in Yalobusha County, Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and suitable for return to private ownership under such terms and conditions as would not conflict with the purposes of said Act.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (Public Law 132), and September 6, 1950 (Public Law 760), relating to water conservation and utilization projects, to remain available until expended, \$235,500, which sum shall be merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to said Department for the purposes of said Act.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; \$251,754,142, to remain available until December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952, carried out during the period July 1, 1951, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, of which amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation practices related directly to flood prevention work in approved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$26,754,142 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$4,966,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, that he has

carried out the conservation practice or practices and has complied with all other requirements as conditions for such payments and that the statements and information contained in the application for payment are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1953 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$250,000,000, including administration, and formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds available for payments and grants among the several States in accordance with their conservation needs as determined by the Secretary, except that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more than 15 per centum from the distribution for the next preceding program year, and no participant shall receive more than \$2,500) ; but the payments or grants under such programs shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made in conformity with farming practices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any county may, on the recommendation of such county committee and approval of the State committee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the participating counties, and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single account for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical and other assistance in such counties: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 2½ per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any State may be utilized in determining the most needed conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal assistance shall be given: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary under programs provided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a Mem-

62 Stat. 683.

50 U.S.C. app.
§ 601 note.

Soil-building
practices.

49 Stat. 1148.
16 U.S.C.
§§590g-590q.

49 Stat. 1150.

Purchase of
seeds, etc.

Salary or
travel expenses,
restriction.

53 Stat. 1147.
5 U.S.C. §118k
note.

62 Stat. 792.

All 66 Stat. 348.

ber of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of any Member or through the proper official channels.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMS

52 Stat. 38.

7 U.S.C.
§1392.

To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), and to provide assistance in obtaining equipment, materials, and facilities necessary to attain needed production of agricultural commodities, \$10,000,000, of which not more than \$3,000,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

61 Stat. 922.

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160), \$65,000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,500,000.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

60 Stat. 230.

42 U.S.C.
§1754.

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760), \$83,367,491: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

44 Stat. 1372;
50 Stat. 62;
43 Stat. 115;
37 Stat. 118;
45 Stat. 1079;
49 Stat. 731.

53 Stat. 210.
42 Stat. 1517.
39 Stat. 482.
42 Stat. 1435.

52 Stat. 36.

58 Stat. 742.

For expenses necessary for acquiring and diffusing market information on agricultural commodities, food products and by-products, the standardization, classification, grading, handling, storage and marketing thereof, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, the analysis of cotton fiber, the classing of cotton for producer members of cotton quality improvement groups, the establishment of classification standards and maintenance of an inspection service for tobacco (7 U. S. C. 471-476, 501-508, 511-511q); for investigating and certifying, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw or processed, and any product containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including the collection of such fees as are reasonable and as nearly as may cover the cost of the service rendered; for performing the duties imposed upon the Secretary by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935); and for carrying into effect the United States Cotton Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51-65), the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem, pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section

15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), the Acts to provide standards for containers for fruits and vegetables (15 U. S. C. 251-257i), the United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards Act (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), and the Tobacco Plant and Seed Exportation Act (7 U. S. C. 516), \$11,465,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the Secretary may contract with cooperatives furnishing classers and other facilities for classing cotton and may pay for such services an amount, some part of which may be in kind, not in excess of the value of the samples.

60 Stat. 810.
39 Stat. 673.
39 Stat. 486.
53 Stat. 1275.
42 Stat. 159.
61 Stat. 163.
54 Stat. 231.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

To enable the Security to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$725,000.

49 Stat. 1491.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

For operating and administrative expenses, \$8,500,000.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924), as follows:

49 Stat. 1363.

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural electrification program, \$50,000,000; and rural telephone program, \$25,000,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$50,000,000 for the rural electrification program and \$10,000,000 for the rural telephone program, may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1953, under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly development of the program.

49 Stat. 1365.
7 U.S.C. §907.
7 U.S.C. §903

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$8,290,000.

58 Stat. 742.
60 Stat. 810.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031), the Act of August 23, 1951 (Public Law 123); the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535; 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439); the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949 relating to financial assistance for farm housing (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483); the Rural Rehabilitation Corpo-

50 Stat. 522.
65 Stat. 197.
60 Stat. 711.
50 Stat. 869.
63 Stat. 432.

All 66 Stat. 350.

- 64 Stat. 98. ration Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444); and the Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain mineral interests, approved September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), as follows:
- 64 Stat. 769.

LOAN AUTHORIZATION

- For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing several authorities): Title I and section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (except grants under 504 (a)), \$38,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the amount available for the purposes of title I and section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, may be distributed to States and Territories without regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land (sums available for loans under title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to remain available until expended); title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$120,000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.
- 50 Stat. 531.
7 U.S.C.
§ 1024.
50 Stat. 522;
63 Stat. 432.
7 U.S.C.
§§1000, 1001
note, 1017;
42 U.S.C.
§§1471-1483.
50 Stat. 524.
7 U.S.C.
§§1007-1009.
50 Stat. 869.
16 U.S.C.
§§590r-590z-5.
65 Stat. 240.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, the extension of financial assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, and the administration of assets transferred under subsection 2 (f) of the Act of May 3, 1950, \$29,350,000, together with a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$325,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.
- 60 Stat. 1062.
7 U.S.C.
§ 1001 note.
63 Stat. 833.
42 U.S.C.
§ 1441 note.
60 Stat. 1076.
7 U.S.C.
§ 1005b.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

- For necessary expenses, including library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833); \$431,000, together with not to exceed \$2,322,100 of receipts from Farm Credit agencies, to be advanced to this appropriation, to cover the cost of supervision, facilities, examinations, and other services rendered to such agencies; \$2,753,100.
- 58 Stat. 741.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

- Cooperative agricultural extension work.
45 Stat. 711. For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:
Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b),

\$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1), \$12,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$17,300, and the Act approved October 27, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-4, 5), extending to the Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act, \$42,558; Puerto Rico, section 3 of the Act of March 4, 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), authorizing extension of the Capper-Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico, \$32,131; the Act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico, \$408,000, and the Act approved October 26, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-2, 3), extending the benefits of section 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico, \$101,090; and section 506a of title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1476), \$33,050; in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$27,169,129.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions, \$905,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement of the motor vehicle used by the Secretary with a comparable new model; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising of bids, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, \$2,230,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$109,280, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

Adjustments
in amounts.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$2,356,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authoriza-

tions as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of \$225,300 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

For necessary expenses for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, \$615,000.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work and programs authorized by Congress in the Department, \$1,259,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts not exceeding a total of \$16,014, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as follows: For preparation and display of exhibits, \$102,735; for preparation, distribution, and display of motion and sound pictures, \$73,511; for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$611,128: *Provided*, That additional funds for preparation and display of agricultural motion pictures and exhibits relating to the programs of the various agencies of the Department authorized by Congress, not exceeding \$150,000, may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices, or for the compensation of employees in such offices.

LIBRARY

For necessary expenses, including dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; \$682,000.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1953 for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$16,500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed \$950,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses, including employment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services, and the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h); and said total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Provided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all cash funds in excess of the estimated operating requirements for the current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and paid into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may issue and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

48 Stat. 334.

Dividends.

Bonds.

Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed \$1,690,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the banks shall be available for administrative expenses and services performed for the banks by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration central office, and services performed by any Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury in connection with the financial transactions of the banks); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the banks or in which they have an interest.

Administrative expenses.

Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,465,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the corporations shall be available for administrative expenses and services performed for the corporations by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit

Administration central office); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the corporations or in which they have an interest.

TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$600,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration".

RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT, COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1951, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), \$109,391,154.

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials, contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. §§114b-114d. 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may deem necessary, to be available only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That, except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February 28, 1947, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraisement of any such animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United States Government for any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of Administrator,

Payment of
claims.

61 Stat. 7.
21 U.S.C.
§§114b-114d.
23 Stat. 31.

Basis of
appraise-
ment.

Agricultural Research Administration": *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$11,240,532 for funds transferred and expenses incurred under this head through fiscal year 1951 pursuant to authority granted in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1951.

64 Stat. 657.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by cancelling notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$182,162,250 for the net costs during the fiscal year 1951 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642).

63 Stat. 945.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the Department under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed 400 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of the work of the Department outside the District of Columbia.

Passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary employment of translators when competent citizen translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency of persons in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Employment of aliens.

SEC. 403. Of appropriations herein made which are available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land.

Purchase of lands.

SEC. 404. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same.

Cotton price predictions.

SEC. 405. Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Purchase of twine.

SEC. 406. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry; Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

Contracts.

60 Stat. 1085.

SEC. 407. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included

Strikes or overthrow of Government.

All 66 Stat. 356.

Affidavit.

Penalty.

Emergency
work.

Publicity or
propaganda.

Chauffeurs.

Restriction
on appoint-
ments.

Nonappli-
cability.

in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, the payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

SEC. 408. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

SEC. 409. Except for the car officially assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture, no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian employee of the Government whose principal duties consist of acting as chauffeur of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance), unless such appropriation is specifically authorized to be used for paying the compensation of employees performing such duties.

SEC. 410. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply to—

- (a) not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;
- (b) positions filled from within the department;
- (c) offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;
- (d) seasonal and casual workers;
- (e) employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;
- (f) employees working in field activities;
- (g) employees paid from funds for research;
- (h) employees of the crop and livestock reporting service;

(i) employees paid from funds of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Production Credit Corporations, and the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the General Fund of the Treasury;

(j) employees paid from funds for marketing services;

(k) employees of the Rural Electrification Administration;

(l) employees of the Soil Conservation Service;

(m) employees of meat inspection and other regulatory services;

(n) employees of the Forest Service

Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the total provided for in the budget estimates for 1953, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again become operative.

SEC. 411. (a) No part of the money appropriated by this Act to any department, agency, or corporation which is in excess of 90 per centum of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

Informational
and editorial
functions.

(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information, publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material,

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2), and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in such budget estimates for such purpose.

(b) This section shall not apply to personnel engaged in the preparation and distribution of technical agricultural publications and farmers bulletins, and the Agriculture Yearbook, the reporting and dissemination of the results of research and investigations, the preparation and distribution of information on the protection of natural resources against fire, insects, and disease, the preparation and broadcasting of the "Farm and Home Hour" and similar individual or network radio and television programs, and other work required to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Department imposed by law other than work intended primarily for press, radio and television services, and popular publications.

SEC. 412. Of the total amount made available in this Act for personal services above basic rates of the civilian personnel, for transportation of things (other than mail), and for travel of civilian employees, the Secretary is authorized and directed on or before September 1, 1952, to cover into the surplus funds of the Treasury, or return to the capital funds affected, sums equal to 10 per centum of the amounts included in the Budget estimates for such purposes, less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for such purpose in the Budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such purpose: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to—

Personal
services, etc.

All 66 Stat. 358.

1. employees working in field activities;
2. employees paid from funds for research;
3. employees of the crop and livestock reporting service;
4. the administrative expense limitations for Federal intermediate credit banks and for production credit corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the General Fund of the Treasury;
5. employees paid from funds for marketing services;
6. employees of the Rural Electrification Administration;
7. employees of the Soil Conservation Service;
8. employees of meat inspection and other regulatory services;
9. employees of the Forest Service.

Short title. This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1953".

Approved July 5, 1952.

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